

Legislation Toward Effective
Library and Related Services for
The People of Nevada

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LEGISLATION TOWARD EFFECTIVE LIBRARY AND RELATED
SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA

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NEVADA LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

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FOREWORD

The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau is a fact-finding organization designed to assist legislators, State officers, and citizens in obtaining the facts concerning the government of the State, proposed legislation, and matters vital to the welfare of the people. This office will always be non-partisan and non-political; it will not deal in propaganda, take part in any political campaign, nor endorse or oppose any candidates for public office.

The primary purpose of the Bureau is to assist citizens and officials in obtaining effective State government at a reasonable cost. The plan is to search out facts about government and to render unbiased interpretations of them. Its aim is to cooperate with public officials and to be helpful rather than critical. Your suggestions, comments, and criticisms will greatly aid in accomplishing the object for which we are all working--the promotion of the welfare of the State of Nevada

PREFACE

During the 1953 Session of the Nevada Legislature, the Assembly adopted Assembly Resolution No. 29, which memorialized the Legislative Counsel Bureau to study Nevada library laws and the conditions of Nevada libraries, with view to providing information and recommendations for a better library system in Nevada.

The study quickly revealed the close relationships between library functions, archival functions, and museum and historical functions which at first glance do not appear to be so closely related. In order to avoid any possibility of distortions of the library and related problems in Nevada, the study has necessarily covered these major related functions which attend modern library and related services.

The study begins with a prefatory statement by Mr. Joseph F. Shubert of the Nevada State Library. This is followed by an introduction which presents some of the elements of social philosophy underlying the study as well as some of the major recommendations concluded in the study. After the introduction a historical review of library and related legislation is summarized from the Statutes of Nevada. This is followed by a discussion of the several free public library systems now in effect in Nevada, including both state and local systems. After the discussion of the Nevada systems, there follows a discussion of some of the principal overall library and related organizational arrangements as found to exist in some of the other states of the Union. The final part of the study is a combination of critique and recommendations with regard to the library and related systems of Nevada.

It should be noted that this study is premised upon the concept that library service in the broad as well as in the specific sense is essential for "a good life" for the people of Nevada, and secondly upon the concept that local self-government is the keystone of our democratic political and cultural institutions.

This study was undertaken and completed by Mr. John E. Westburg, legislative analyst and research counsel for the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau. Mr. Westburg and the Legislative Counsel Bureau gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance furnished during the course of the study by Mrs. Constance C. Collins, Nevada State Librarian; Professor James Julian Hill, Librarian, University of Nevada; Mrs. Clara Beatty, Executive Secretary, Nevada State Historical Society; Mr. J. W. Calhoun, Director, Nevada State Museum; Mr. Fay Perkins, Curator, Lost City Museum; Mr. John Koontz, Secretary of State; and Mr. Glenn A. Duncan, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and by those other many persons who contributed to the establishment of the facts and conclusions drawn in this study.

Copies of this study may be obtained free of charge from the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, Nevada.

J.E. SPRINGMEYER
Legislative Counsel

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SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA

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Prefatory Statement

The public library provides the means of self education for all people; it is a source of information on nearly every subject; it furnishes good reading for pleasure; and provides the materials for the development of aesthetic appreciation.

It does this first by providing a well selected, comprehensive collection of books on all subjects. These books, and other library materials, including pamphlets, films, periodicals, and recordings, are organized by librarians so that they can be found and used immediately when needed. The library provides trained librarians who are skilled in using books and reference tools to find answers to all types of questions and requests. Librarians also serve as advisers in the planning of reading programs for self or group education, or for community educational programs.

Modern libraries sponsor fine arts exhibits, discussion groups, film forums, lectures, music appreciation programs, and other opportunities for the education and cultural development of their clientele.

Different types of libraries have been established for different and specific purposes: the school library exists to provide materials of instruction in the school; the university library collects and preserves the learning of all times and provides scholars with these materials for study; the special library collects the highly specialized books, papers, and monographs needed in scientific research, industry, government, or business; and the public library exists for the use of all the population for the purposes already cited. Its clientele is made up of all the people who make up our communities.

The future of government in the United States rests in the hands of its citizens, and an educated populace can best exercise and preserve self-government. Education does not end with graduation from school or college. The public library makes available the means of continuing education upon one's own initiative. The public library provides books and other library materials and services which will help citizens solve their own problems and develop an awareness of their human heritage, their duties and responsibilities to society, and an understanding of the problems of our world.

Government has long recognized its interest in public education. Public libraries are an important part of the educational pattern, and will become increasingly important with better support and professional administration. It is essential therefore that the government provide the people with libraries to complement the public school system. Indeed, the library is the core of a community educational system.

Joseph F. Shubert
Nevada State Library

INTRODUCTION

Nevada has progressed far since the time, when, nearly a half century ago, a Nevada historian sorrowfully but perhaps truthfully said, "in but few other places in these United States is there to be found in the same place such poverty of ideals in social and intellectual life...." It is too early to predict the coming of a new brilliant era of "enlightenment" or "renaissance", but at least there are some encouraging symptoms of such a prospect evident in Nevada at this time. Whether such an "era of enlightenment" is to emerge into full glory or perish with its birth pangs may depend very much on the extent and nature of official state encouragement. Superlative efforts put forth now in providing opportunities for Nevada citizens to grow and develop intellectually, morally, and culturally, as well as economically and socially, will undoubtedly pay off in rich dividends for the future.

Basic and elemental among such superlative efforts is the furnishing of adequate library and related services to the people. That this has been recognized may be quickly noted in the fact that the state has always made some kind of provision for public libraries in Nevada. No less significant is the resolution of the Nevada Assembly in 1953 memorializing the Legislative Counsel Bureau to study Nevada library laws and the conditions of Nevada libraries with the view in mind of improving existing laws and to develop better programs. This resolution reads in part as follows:

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the Legislative Counsel Bureau be memorialized to study the existing (library) laws of Nevada; to further study the effect of the present laws on conditions in and performance of libraries throughout the State of Nevada, and that such laws and conditions be compared with those states having similar library problems with a view to correcting deficiencies in Nevada library service; and be it further RESOLVED, that a report relative thereto be presented to the 1955 Session of the Nevada Legislature for study and consideration.

Pursuant to this resolution the Legislative Counsel Bureau undertook the study of Nevada libraries and library laws. However, during the course of the preliminary research and investigation, it was soon discovered that the library function per se is closely related to, and in many instances overlaps with, a variety of other functions which at first glance do not appear to be so closely related. Closely related to the library function are the functions of adult education, maintaining official state archives, providing exhibits of the industrial and fine arts, preserving historical records and materials, and collaborating with private and government operated museums and historical societies, etc., etc. On the other hand it was discovered that museums and historical societies often maintain libraries and provide library service in connection with the traditional activities of such institutions. So far as the public administration of these functions is concerned, it was noted that the several states of the American union have combined them together in varying arrangements. To consider the library function per se in complete isolation from such related functions as the archival, the museum, the fine arts, and historical, would result in an incomplete picture of the problem situation in Nevada and would result in

unwarranted distortions. Hence, the scope of this study extends not only to libraries in the strict sense but to several of the major related functions which during the course of the study were found to warrant attention.

This study reluctantly discloses the uncomplimentary fact that the library and related systems in Nevada are inadequate. They are not adequate to meet the needs of the citizens, of the state and local governments, of the schools, of business and industry, nor to meet the needs of posterity. Almost without a single exception, the book collections of the libraries are small, and in numerous instances the book collections are out of date; there are but few professional librarians employed in the public libraries, library attendants in the smaller libraries are without adequate professional guidance, and the administration of many libraries is impeded by an ineffective system of boards of library trustees. There are no effective provisions for state archives to preserve official records. The responsibilities of the two major museum agencies of the state are confused, overlapping, and competitive, and in each instance the museum agencies are underfinanced and uncoordinated.

Yet the study also discloses that these conditions are not hopeless, even though cause for some alarm. The problems involved are deeper than merely inadequate financing, for they reach into the very intent and objectives of the existing laws. The entire framework and the philosophical concepts underlying existing Nevada statutory provisions for libraries, archives, museums, etc. need complete revision and restatement. This is not a new conclusion, for an examination of the legislative history of Nevada library and related laws indicates the confusion and the struggles of past legislatures to find and determine the proper place and role of the library and related institutions and their functions within the organizational structure of government. It is very much in evidence in the mass of erratic and makeshift legislation on these subjects through the years.

In seeking to provide a system of library and related services for Nevada, due consideration should be given certain factors which should be used as directional guide posts for legislative policy. Laws which provide for the establishment of such a system should be broad and flexible, facilitating and encouraging the development of local libraries rather than being restrictive and inhibiting to their development. Emphasis should be placed on the peculiar needs and circumstances of Nevada, for the laws and systems of other states may be proper enough for the states which have them, but may not necessarily be the best for Nevada. Before incorporating traditional concepts of library and related services in Nevada library laws, such concepts should be carefully weighed and considered in the light of present and future Nevada circumstances. There should be a clear assignment of administrative powers and responsibilities. A proper balance should be achieved between the responsibilities and powers of the local governments on the one hand and the Nevada state government on the other, so that the state does delegate to the local governments a large portion of local autonomy, home rule, and considerable latitude of discretion in the establishment and operation of local libraries.

Hitherto, there has been an over-emphasis in Nevada library legislation on the concept of the "free" public library. The use of the term "free" in this sense means free of charge to library users. There should be moderation with regard to this concept, for some library services should be "free", whereas others could well bear a small fee to be charged. For example, the use of local library reference materials, and the use of library materials on the premises of the library building, should indeed be free of charge; but, in order to help to defray

the cost of purchasing certain current popular books, fees could well be charged the library users who wish to borrow such books. This is a necessary expedient for a political unit with limited resources for library services, necessary for Nevada at this time, even though other states with greater resources may find the concept of charging fees an abhorrent one. In brief, the legislation with regard to libraries of other states should not be adopted verbatim in Nevada unless adapted to meet the specific needs of Nevada.

Hitherto, there has been an under-emphasis of local autonomy and the authority of local governments to establish and operate local libraries. For example, existing library laws impose financial limits on the county government as to how much it may spend for library services. This should be a matter for local discretion, each local government placing whatever emphasis it chooses on the extent and nature of its library services. More emphasis should be placed on provisions at law which encourage rather than inhibit the establishment and operation of local libraries. For example, the process at law now is a complicated one for establishing a local library, and places, in many instances, a veto power over the establishment of libraries. There is, for example, a de facto and de jure veto power over the establishment of local libraries, and this power does not rest entirely and completely with the individual local residents. This power is latent in the following provision of the existing law: (Author's underline)

Whenever in any county in the State of Nevada a petition or petitions for the establishment of a free public library, certified by the district judge of any judicial district of the State of Nevada as being signed by a majority of the taxpayers or by taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property, as shown by the last preceding assessment roll of any city, unincorporated town or school district shall be presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which said city, unincorporated town or school district is situated, accompanied by affidavit of one or more of the signers thereof that the signatures thereto are genuine, the said board of county commissioners shall within ten days after said petition or petitions are so presented levy a tax upon all taxable property of said city, unincorporated town, or school district of not less than five nor more than ten cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property therein for the purpose of creating a fund to be known as the "Library Fund". And each year thereafter said board of county commissioners at the time and in the manner other taxes are levied shall levy a tax upon said property for said purpose of not more than ten cents on each one hundred dollars valuation thereof. Sec. 5590 Nevada Compiled Laws 1929.

The underlined provision above could place a kind of de facto veto power in the hands of out-of-state property owners. It is a colonialistic type provision which fails to consider fully the rights of the bona fide residents and electors of the state. This provision should be eliminated and supplanted by one that enables "citizens", "residents", or "qualified electors" to determine the establishment of a public library. Even, better, of course, would be a general authority for the county commissioners to establish county libraries in behalf of the county citizens, etc., subject to a petition of protest against the proposal, such proposal being announced, of course, in advance of the actual establishment in order that a public hearing can be held to hear the facts pro and con. All restrictive provisions should be, indeed, supplanted by generous facilitative provisions. In brief, the entire principle of responsible home rule for local governments should be upheld.

Yet, it must be realized, the State Government ought also to keep its benevolent and encouraging hand in such matters. This should be done through an improved and extensive system of state extension library services. The services of the extension unit of the Nevada State Library should be made so attractive, and so beneficial, that few local governments and their local librarians would be inclined to reject them. Such services should be advisory, recommendatory, and financial on the part of the State, and voluntarily to be accepted or rejected by the local governments. Such services should include the offering of financial inducements, the offering of book collections on loan, the offering of professional and technical library advice and assistance, the conducting of professional conferences and training short-courses for local librarians and library attendants, etc. The State should, however, retain on behalf of the Nevada State Library mandatory authority to require local public libraries to comply with certain limited provisions, such as requiring the local librarians to submit reports to the State Librarian and to attend annual conferences on librarianship.

It may be well to note the objectives of the library in modern state society and government as formulated in "A National Plan for Libraries", an article in the American Library Association Bulletin, XXXIII (1939):

The achievement of the goals of a democratic society depends in large measure on the enlightenment of the people and on the vitality of their social and cultural ideals. The complexity and rapid tempo of the modern world put a responsibility on the citizen to educate himself continuously, and on the government to provide the means for the citizen's self-education

The public library is an agency evolved by America to meet this need. Every American resident should therefore have access to a public library capable of providing him with the materials by means of which ideas are communicated. These include books, periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, pictures, films, and recordings. Guidance in the choice and use of these materials should also be provided.

The objectives of the public library should be to assemble and preserve books and materials in organized collections, and through stimulation and guidance to promote their use, to the end that children, young people, men, and women may have opportunity and encouragement

To educate themselves continuously

To keep abreast of progress in the sciences and other fields of knowledge

To maintain the precious heritage of freedom of expression and a constructively critical attitude toward all public issues

To improve their ability to participate usefully in activities in which they are involved as citizens....

To equip themselves, and to keep themselves equipped, for efficient activity in useful occupations and practical affairs

To improve their capacity for appreciation and production in cultural fields

To aid in the advancement of knowledge

To make such use of leisure time as will promote personal happiness and social well-being.

To summarize briefly, the first problem that must be solved in Nevada with regard to libraries is the lack of books, and the second problem is how to circulate library books among the people of the state, especially in the public

schools and in the rural areas. To meet these two major problems it will require firstly an ample sum of money to be appropriated for the purchase of books in each major library in order to build up an adequate collection of library books and it will require secondly a mobile system for circulating library books throughout the state. There is only one way to build up library collections and that is to purchase books. However, much economy can be accomplished through the use of a centralized purchasing agency, preferably maintained by the State Library, for purchasing books and for rendering a book purchasing service for public libraries and public school libraries. There are, however, several ways in which a mobile system for circulating books can be established, through public library service on the part of the Nevada State Library to local public libraries, to school libraries, and to library stations; and through a system of library delivery truck service or a system of traveling bookmobiles. Whatever the form of the mobile system may be, it will require the Nevada State Library to furnish small rotating collections of books to local public libraries, to school libraries and to local deposit stations.

In addition to the two major problems concerning libraries, there are also other problems concerning the related services. Among these problems may be included (1) the lack of a bona fide state archival agency, and (2) the lack of a system for coordinating museum and historical functions on the state level. The solution to the first of these problems is to create at law a state archival agency. It is highly desirable that such an archival agency be a division of the office of the Secretary of State. The solution to the second of these problems is to create at law a central advisory authority at the state level, also preferably in the office of the Secretary of State, for effecting a coordinated system of museum and historical operations. While this should be an advisory division, the head of the division should have certain limited powers at law in order more effectively to achieve the purposes of the division. The purposes should include the division of responsibilities and the prevention of overlapping responsibilities among the agencies it is charged to direct.

This study also presents numerous other matters which should be subjects of deep reflection with regard to the education, library and museum policy for the State of Nevada. The subject of library and related services, including the archival, historical, and museum services, is one that requires much thought and consideration. It is a subject that requires more than the superficial or haphazard consideration that appears to be sufficient at first thought. It is hoped that this study, as it unfolds to the thoughtful reader, will be of some value in helping to determine the best possible kind of library and related laws for the people of this state.

The author wishes to express his thanks and appreciation to the many Nevada citizens--all of whom appear to be among those whose life works prove the obsolescence of the pessimistic comment made by the Nevada historian who in 1908 deplored the "poverty of ideals in social and intellectual life" of Nevada. Especial thanks and appreciation are particularly accorded to the Honorable John Koontz, Secretary of State; the Honorable Glenn A. Duncan, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Constance C. Collins, State Librarian; James Julian Hill, Director of Libraries and Professor, Library Science, University of Nevada; Mrs. Clara Beatty, Executive Secretary, Nevada State Historical Society; and Mr. J. W. Calhoun, Director, Nevada State Museum.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF LIBRARY AND RELATED LEGISLATION IN NEVADA

The Nevada State Library was originally created, as the territorial law library, for the use of the justices of the territorial supreme court and Nevada attorneys.

In 1865, after Nevada had become a state, the Legislature designated the Secretary of State to be ex officio State Librarian. The Governor, the State Controller, and the Attorney General constituted the Board of Directors for the State Library. The expenses for the library were paid, in part, from special charges made for the issuance of certain state commissions and from a special library fee required of new attorneys. The law required that priority be given to the purchase of law books suited to the wants of the State Supreme Court. Another act of 1865 required that all fees collected in the Office of the Secretary of State be paid into the library fund.

In 1867 the Legislature authorized the Secretary of State to hire a clerk to serve half time each in the State Library and in the Adjutant General's Office.

In 1873 the Legislature designated the Attorney General to be President of the Board of Directors of the State Library, at a salary of \$100 per month, and designated the Lieutenant Governor to be both ex officio Adjutant General and State Librarian, at a salary of \$3600 per year.

In 1875 the Legislature designated the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the State Supreme Court to be the Board of Directors of the State Library, and in 1877 authorized them to employ a full time library clerk at \$150 per month. In 1881 the salary of the library clerk was reduced to \$100. In 1883 the Legislature reduced the salary of the Lieutenant Governor (who was also the Adjutant General and the State Librarian) to \$2700 per year and specified that he was to employ no clerical help except when he was employed on other duties. On January 1, 1883 the Lieutenant Governor ceased serving--pursuant to an act of 1881--as ex officio Adjutant General and State Librarian. From 1885 to 1887 O.H. Gallup was employed as Librarian at a salary of \$1100 for that period. In 1887 the Legislature authorized the State Library to keep meteorological reports on Nevada.

In 1889 the Legislature provided for a contract with Mrs. Jennie Fisher to catalogue the books of the State Library and for the State Printer to print and bind the catalogue copies.

In 1893 the Legislature made the Secretary of State ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian, effective in 1895.

In 1895 the Legislature authorized the Secretary of State to appoint a library clerk to act as librarian at a salary of \$720 per year. In that same year the Legislature provided for the establishment of free public libraries in the state. The act read, in part: "Whenever a petition for the establishment of a free public library, signed by a majority of the taxpayers or by taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property...shall be presented to the Board of County Commissioners..." the Board shall levy a tax of not less than one nor more than five mills on each \$100 valuation of taxable property. The act provided for the Commissioners to appoint three Library Trustees for three-year staggered terms to serve without pay. The Library Trustees were empowered to establish a

library, make purchases, employ assistants, make regulations for controlling the business of the library, and hold the library property in trust for the public. The act specifically provided that "Said library and reading room shall forever be and remain free and accessible to the people...subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as said Library Trustees may adopt." In 1897 the Legislature increased the amount of tax levy for the support of free public libraries to "not less than ten cents nor more than fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation" of taxable property. In 1901 this tax was limited to "ten cents and no more".

In 1903 the Legislature authorized the Board of Library Trustees of Reno School District No. 10 of Washoe County to accept \$15,000 as a gift from Andrew Carnegie to build a public library in Reno.

In 1905 the Legislature appropriated \$40,000 to erect a State Library and Supreme Court Building. Another act of 1905 provided for the creation of public school libraries.

In 1907 the Legislature designated the Nevada State Historical Society to be a state agency for the collection of historical records and museum pieces.

In 1907 the Legislature provided for the State Treasurer to transfer all money from the State Library Fund in excess of \$5000 to the General Fund and the General State School Fund in equal amounts. In 1909 the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to employ an assistant at a salary of \$1500 per year which, in 1911, was increased to \$1800 per year.

In 1913 the Legislature provided for the establishment of county law libraries in the state. Each was to be located at the county seat, to be supported by civil action filing fees, and to be administered by a Board of Law Library Trustees consisting of the district judges of the county and five members appointed by the county commissioners. Each county law library was to be free of charge to judiciary and county officials, other users having to pay dues. The act required the State Librarian to distribute duplicate books to the county law libraries and required the Secretary of State to provide each with a copy of each state publication.

In 1917 the Legislature directed the State Librarian to prepare an author and subject catalogue of all books in the library, authorized any resident to borrow books from the State Library, and authorized the State Librarian to impose fines and penalties on library users, such fines to be paid into the State Library Fund. The act also directed the State Printer to print the author and subject catalogue and appropriated \$2500 to the library for the biennium.

In 1921 the Legislature provided for the maintenance of the state library by means of fees charged certain commissioned state officials and by means of appropriations from the general fund, but that the amount of money collected by fees should be used at the end of each year to reimburse appropriations made from the general fund and that any excess money left over is to be paid equally into the general fund and the state distributive school fund. This repealed the provisions of the amendment of 1917.

In 1925 the Legislature abolished the payment of fees by state officers to support the state library and provided that the library is to be supported by appropriations from the general fund. The 1925 Act provided: "The state library

shall be maintained by moneys appropriated out of the general fund by the legislature. At the end of each calendar year the amounts paid out of the general fund for the support of the state library during that year shall be returned to the general fund out of the state library fund by the state treasurer, and any surplus thereafter remaining in the library fund shall then be apportioned equally between the general fund and the state distributive school fund."

In 1927 the act of 1913 establishing county law libraries was amended to read as follows:

On the commencement in, or removal to, the district court of any county of this state of any civil action, proceeding or appeal, on filing the first paper therein, the clerk of said court shall set aside from the costs received such sum as shall be established by ordinance of the county commissioners, not exceeding five dollars (\$5) in any case, for a fund which shall be designated as the "Law Library Fund," to be expended in the purchase of law books and periodicals, and in the establishment and maintenance of a law library at the county seat of said county, which law library shall be governed and controlled and said fund be expended by the board of trustees hereinafter provided; provided, wherever it shall appear to the board of county commissioners of any county having a law library that for any reason any debt incurred on the purchase and establishment of such library has not been fully paid or materially reduced, with the funds herein provided for that purpose, within the period of five years next immediately preceding, such board of county commissioners may, at the next annual tax levy, levy a special tax upon the net proceeds of mines, sufficient to raise a sum which will discharge any such indebtedness, but no more; said sum to be placed in the treasury of the county in the "Law Library Fund," and used by the board of law library trustees for the payment of such indebtedness and for no other purposes.

The Legislature of 1927 also authorized the county commissioner to set aside the sum of \$1500 for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library, and not more than that amount for each year thereafter, except that when the total assessed value of the taxable property decreases 15% in value, then the appropriation may be discontinued. The same session of the Legislature created a commission (composed of the Governor, the State Controller, and the Secretary of State) to govern the State Library, the Governor having the authority to appoint the State Librarian, the Commission as a whole having the authority to make rules and regulations for the library.

In 1929 the Legislature required school district libraries to transfer their books and funds, etc. to the existing county libraries; authorized the City of Reno to donate land to Washoe County for library purposes; and authorized the Washoe County Commissioners to issue bonds for the purpose of building and maintaining a county public library.

In 1931 the Legislature repealed the 1903 act which provided a site for a free public library in Reno and placed the management and possession of the Andrew Carnegie library in Reno under the control of the Washoe County Board of Commissioners.

In 1933 the Legislature provided that surplus money in the state library fund be divided between the general fund and the state distributive school fund semi-annually instead of annually.

In 1935 the Legislature, accepting certain federal grants amounting to approximately \$37,500 for the erection of a new library and supreme court building, authorized the construction of \$125,000 library and supreme court building to be erected in Carson City. The Legislature authorized a tax of not less than three and one-half mills on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of the State of Nevada, including the net proceeds of mines, for the purpose of paying the annual interest and redemption of the bonds authorized to be issued for financing the building construction. The same session of the Legislature also appropriated \$2500 for repairs and improvements of the old library building in Carson City.

In 1937 the Legislature, while authorizing the state library commission to accept a donation of \$1500 from Major Max C. Fleischmann, empowered the state library commission to accept all other grants and donations made for the use and benefit of the state library.

In 1939 the Legislature directed the Governor to appoint and constitute a "Nevada museum and art institute board" to serve without salary to govern the establishment and operation of the "Nevada Museum and Art Institution". The powers and objects of the institution were designated as follows:

To receive, collect, exchange, preserve, house, care for, display and exhibit examples of the useful and fine arts, sciences and industries, relics, products, works, records, rare and valuable articles and objects, including drawings, etchings, lithographs, paintings, statuary, sculpture, fabrics, furniture, implements, machines, geological and mineral specimens, precious and semiprecious and commercial minerals, metals, earths, gems, and stones; books, papers, records, and documents of historic, artistic, literary, or industrial value or interest by reason of rarity, representative character, or otherwise, and particularly, but not exclusively, respecting the State of Nevada. The foregoing enumeration is not exclusive of other general objects and purposes appropriate to a public museum and art institution.

The act provided for the purchase of "the United States mint premises and buildings at Carson City, Nevada" for housing the museum.

In 1943 the Legislature created a state library commission consisting of the Governor, State Controller, and Secretary of State, and authorized the Governor to appoint a State Librarian at a salary of \$2500. per year. The State Librarian was empowered to employ assistant librarians and other employees and was made responsible for the safe-keeping of all the property of the state library. The State Librarian was also empowered to purchase books, periodicals, and documents, to exchange the Nevada Compiled Laws for legal compilations of other states, etc. The State Library Commission was empowered to adopt rules and regulations for the general government of the library.

The 1943 Legislature also re-designated the Nevada State Historical Society, Inc., as an agency of the state, to receive from any state, county, or municipal or other official any obsolete official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files, and printed books not in current use.

The 1943 Session of the Legislature also amended the act of 1939 which created the Nevada museum and art institution in Carson City. The new amendment provided for the institution to be known as the "Nevada State Museum Board",

and authorized the board to accept and apply all sums, donations, and property, etc., for the Museum.

In 1945 the Legislature appropriated \$1500 for the purchase of the Dat-So-La-Lee Basket collection to be exhibited, at the Governor's discretion, either at the State Capitol Building or to be divided for exhibit at the Nevada Historical Society museum in Reno or the Nevada State Museum at Carson City.

In 1945 the Legislature authorized the board of library trustees of any county to enter into contracts with the executive body of certain local governments for the purpose of sharing library facilities and pro-rating part of the cost of library operation.

In 1947 the Legislature increased the salary of the State Librarian from \$2500 to \$3300 per annum. In 1947 the Legislature also authorized the library board of the Washoe County Library to establish a gift fund of which the County Treasurer is to be the custodian. The board, subject to approval by the board of county commissioners, was also authorized to spend money from this fund in accordance with the conditions expressed by donors or for the purpose of land for library sites and for construction of library buildings.

In 1949 the Legislature authorized county commissioners to set apart \$5000 for the establishment of free public county libraries and to set apart not more than that amount for the "Public Library Fund". This authority raised the amount which could be set aside from \$3000 to \$5000. The Legislature also increased the amount of taxes for the "library fund" to a minimum of five and a maximum of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property.

In 1949 the Legislature provided for the appointment of the State Librarian by the Governor, and required that the librarian meet certain minimum standards in library training and experience, and increased the salary of the librarian to \$3800. This law increased the responsibilities and powers of the State Librarian, and authorized the State Librarian to discard obsolete library books and materials. The act exempted the libraries of the University of Nevada and of the Nevada State Historical Society from the jurisdiction of the State Librarian. The law also authorized the State Librarian to accept gifts, grants, and donations, from the federal government and from other sources, public or private. The State Librarian was authorized to administer the state library in accordance with law and good library practice, and to make rules and regulations in order to carry out responsibilities assigned to the librarian by law. The provisions of this law superseded those of the earlier laws which required surplus library funds to be divided between the general and state distributive school funds.

In 1951 the law providing for the administration of the State Library was further clarified. The salary of the state librarian was increased to \$4800 pending the establishment of a state merit and personnel system in accordance with which the salary was to be established. The law provided that the State Librarian should be a graduate of a library school or have at least two years of administrative library experience. The power of the librarian was further increased to authorize the librarian to dispose of any items in the library collection no longer needed, to select and purchase books and other items, to enter into agreements with other libraries in the state for the improvement of library service, and to accept and administer gifts and bequests made to the

library. The act also provided for the establishment of a state library gift fund, which, as a continuing fund, would not revert to the general fund. This act specifically repealed the act of 1949. The new act continued the provision which specified that the state librarian would be appointed by and would be responsible to the Governor directly. The act also continued the provision of the 1949 law which gave the State Librarian authority to make and enforce rules and regulations for the operation of the library.

In 1953 the Legislature specifically empowered the State Librarian to accept and direct the disbursement of whatever federal grant-in-aid money might be made available by the federal congress in the future. The Legislature also authorized the librarian to expend certain earmarked funds for month of June 1953 for the general support of the library, the funds originally having been appropriated for "Nevada Compiled Laws" which were no longer published nor available. During the 1953 Session of the Legislature, there was \$69,808.25 appropriated from the General Fund for the support of the state library. The salary of the State Librarian was increased to \$6600.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS IN NEVADA

The State of Nevada wholly supports two libraries and partially supports one other library. The Nevada State Library at Carson City, which also includes the State Law or Supreme Court Library, and the University of Nevada Library (and the Mackay School of Mines Library) of the University of Nevada, are supported entirely by state appropriations, although both do receive from time to time some private donations. The Library of the Nevada State Historical Society, in conjunction with the Nevada State Historical Society Museum, receives some state support but depends chiefly upon private sources for its support and maintenance.

In addition to the state supported free public libraries there are also free public county and town libraries supported by the various counties, school districts, and municipalities of Nevada. Eight counties maintain county free public libraries. One county maintains a free public library with the assistance of one municipality. One municipality maintains a free public library with the assistance of the county. Two towns each maintain a free public library. In one town the free public library is supported entirely by a private mining enterprise. In two towns the free public library has been organized and operated by private service organizations. There are also four libraries in the state supported by school district funds. One town library receives partial support from the federal government.

The Nevada State Library

The Nevada State Library, located in the Supreme Court and Library Building in Carson City, was originally established for the exclusive use of the justices of the State Supreme Court, practicing Nevada attorneys, and for the use of state officials. In 1917 the State Legislature authorized any Nevada resident to use the facilities of and to borrow books from the Nevada State Library. This provision has been interpreted to mean that public school teachers throughout the state may draw upon the state library for books to be used during the school year in their schools. The Nevada State Library operates under the philosophy that any citizen may make use of its facilities. This premise has been broadened in practice so that at the present time the library personnel seek to maintain at least some printed "materials" on hand to meet the anticipated interest needs of any person.

The Nevada State Library is organized into a general library and a law library. The law library, primarily for attorneys and court officials, maintains statutes and reports of every state in the United States, of the U.S. federal government, and of Canada and England, as well as some texts, periodicals and legal references. The general library maintains books, periodicals, maps, official documents, etc. for both the pleasure and the intellectual enlightenment of citizens of Nevada, serves as a depository of the federal government for federal government publications, provides library service to the public schools, reference and extension service to citizens and institutions, and professional advisement and consultation service to school administrators, the school and local librarians and library boards of trustees throughout the state.

The State Librarian, appointed by the Governor, is required by law to be a graduate of a library school or to have at least two years of library experience in an administrative capacity, is appointed within the classified personnel system of the state government, and is in complete charge of the Nevada State Library, responsible directly to the Governor only. The law librarian and the

reference librarian are also university trained in library work and are appointed within the classified personnel system, meeting the professional qualifications established by the State Personnel Department.

The Nevada State Library has approximately 35,000 volumes, not including approximately 50,000 volumes in the law library.

Nevada State Library Inventory of Books December 22, 1954

Adult Fiction	6,759	
Adult Non-Fiction	24,231	
Total Adult		30,990
Juvenile Fiction	1,520	
Juvenile Non-Fiction	2,105	
Total Juvenile		3,625
Total Books		34,615

(Inventory taken by counting books on shelves and out in circulation. This count does not contain a collection of Works Progress Administration Historical Documents by states nor the large collection of federal documents, nor the periodical collection).

The functions of the Nevada State Library, as expressed in the legislative instructions and authority given to the State Librarian, are as follows:

- (1) To administer the state library, including the law and government library and the public and other departments, in accordance with law and good library practice.
- (2) To select and purchase books, periodicals, pamphlets, films, and other library materials, supplies, equipment, and services.
- (3) To purchase a sufficient number of "Nevada compiled laws 1929," and supplements, or any other compilation or code of Nevada laws which may be hereafter published, for the use, during the time the Nevada legislature is in session, of the members thereof.
- (4) To purchase and exchange the "Nevada compiled laws 1929," and supplements, or any other compilation or code of Nevada laws which may be hereafter published, with each of the state libraries of the United States in return for their legal compilations.
- (5) To withdraw from the library collection and dispose of any items no longer needed.
- (6) To borrow books from, lend books to, and exchange the same with other libraries.
- (7) To enter into agreements with other libraries in the state for the improvement of library service.
- (8) To submit a biennial report to the governor and the legislature of the condition, operation, and functioning of the state library.
- (9) To designate the hours that the state library shall be open for the use of the public, and to make and enforce all other rules and regulations necessary for the administration, government, and protection of the state library and all property belonging thereto.

(10) To accept and administer any gift or bequest to the state library.--
Stats. 1951, 206-207.

The Nevada State Library has been housed, since June 1937, in the Supreme Court and Library Building, in Carson City, which the Legislature authorized in 1935 to be constructed. The same building also houses other state offices as well as the court room and chambers of the State Supreme Court. The structure includes for the library the reading room and circulation desk, the office of the State Librarian, the bookshelf stacks for both the general library and the law library, and some storage space. There is no office space for either the law librarian or the reference and extension librarian, one of whom has desk space in the "stacks" of the law section, the other having space in the reading room. The library has no carrels (individual research study booths) for study or research purposes in the stacks section. Storage space is inadequate, not only for handling the increasing number of books, but also for handling the increasing accumulations of periodicals, government publications, and newspapers. The building not only does not have sufficient space now for normal library functions, but likewise has no space for related library activities of benefit to the community, such as space for fine arts exhibits, lectures, special work with children, etc.

The de facto functions which the State Library is performing at present include (1) selecting, ordering, processing, caring for, circulating and exhibiting books and periodicals, etc.; (2) maintaining a card catalogue on books, etc. on hand; (3) maintaining some standard reference works; (4) providing professional assistance and instruction to Nevada librarians and library attendants, and conducting periodic workshops for them as well as distributing to them "Nevada Library Notes"; (5) maintaining government documents files; (6) processing inter-library loans and requests of library users for books and bibliographic information; (7) providing monthly exhibits of works of selected Nevada artists, arranging a traveling exhibit of children's books and assisting or preparing other current exhibits; (8) assisting and providing books for school libraries; (9) maintaining a public reading room; (10) providing information and assistance upon request of library users; (11) furnishing library advisement and consultation on request of various public groups; (12) maintaining a file of official Nevada publications and issuing lists to local libraries of currently published Nevada documents; (13) teaching as requested by teachers, the use of library facilities to local school classes and (14) serving as the unofficial public library for Ormsby County.

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

	<u>Fiscal Year 1953</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1954</u>
Balance beginning of period	22,624.10	
Receipts		
Transfer to Books from NCL	399.59	
Transfer to Equipment for Books	550.00	
Fines	335.50	279.04
Gifts	12.08	
Appropriation		69,808.25
Total receipts	1,297.17	
Total to be accounted for	23,921.27	70,087.27
Disbursements		
Salaries	13,991.56	22,384.31
Travel	175.10	395.88
Dues and subscriptions	31.00	55.00
Freight and express	2.41	32.87
Industrial insurance	76.78	120.88
Postage	220.00	395.00
Printing	24.09	8.50
Repairs	12.50	45.00
Employer's retirement contrib.	700.88	1,032.36
Stationery and supplies	364.80	663.61
Telephone and telegraph	154.20	184.95
Office equipment	549.55	1,733.51
Nevada Compiled Laws	100.41	
Binding	967.50	239.97
Books, magazines, etc.	5,422.75	8,438.35
Trans to Books from NCL	399.59	
Transfer to Equipment for Books	550.00	
Microfilm		307.89
Reversion	178.15	
Total Disbursements	23,921.27	36,038.08
Balance end of period		34,049.21

The University of Nevada Library

The University of Nevada Library, the largest and most complete library in Nevada, is located on the campus of the University of Nevada in the Clark Memorial Library Building. This library, designed more specifically for scholars and specialists in the arts and sciences, serves a different purpose from that of the Nevada State Library. The university library was originally designed for the use of the students and faculty of the university but in practice the policy of the library permits any bona fide scholar, or other serious person who is sincerely interested, to make use of its facilities and services. The collection of literature and other printed materials of this library is selected by faculty members of the university and by the university librarian, but any member of any of the learned professions in Nevada may make recommendations as to purchases of current definitive works for the library.

The university librarian, though not required by law to be a trained librarian, is by tradition and custom a person who is both learned in the fine arts and learned in library administration and bibliographic arts. The members of the library staff are likewise graduate librarians in the field of library science, some of whom possess graduate degrees from accredited universities.

The University of Nevada Library is the nearest kind of an institution in Nevada which approaches being monumental as a place for the preservation and dissemination of human knowledge. The library has a collection, however, of only approximately 100,000 volumes.

The University of Nevada also maintains a specialized library on minerals, mining, geology and related industrial arts in connection with the Mackay School of Mines, the specialized library known as the Mackay School of Mines Library. It has a collection of approximately 20,000 volumes, maintained in conjunction with the Nevada Bureau of Mines.

Distribution of Expenditures by Object, University of Nevada Library

<u>Object</u>	<u>1952-1953*</u>	<u>1953-1954**</u>
Salaries	\$24,617.91	\$30,499.99
Irregular help	4,145.82	4,582.08
Equipment	8,949.03	17,701.23
Supplies	536.17	631.01
Travel		250.00
Miscellaneous	376.12	2,025.25
Total	\$38,625.05	\$55,689.56

*July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953

**July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954

The Nevada State Historical Society

The Nevada State Historical Society, a private organization which the State Legislature designated in 1907 to be an official state agency for the collection of historical records and museum pieces, maintains in the basement of the old State Building in Reno one of, if not the most, extensive collections of historical books, newspapers, periodicals, maps, etc. in the State of Nevada. The library of the Nevada State Historical Society is not a separate institution but is a part of the museum maintained by the society. The museum and the society together receive partial financial support from the general fund of the state government. There is no estimate available of the total number of volumes in the library of the historical society. It is possible, however, that this library may contain as many as between 10,000 and 20,000 volumes, many of which have never been catalogued. The facilities of this library may be used by any bona fide historian or other person who is interested in conducting serious historical research on Nevada.

The Nevada State Historical Society was founded by a group of professors from the University of Nevada, who at a meeting of the Nevada Academy of Sciences (defunct since about 1907) agreed upon the necessity of such an organization for Nevada. The plan for the organization of the society was first proposed by Dr. Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, a professor of history at the University, at a meeting of the Social Science Section of the Nevada Academy of Sciences, on February 11, 1904.

By the act of the State Legislature approved March 20, 1907, the legislature declared the Nevada State Historical Society to be a state institution, and appropriated the sum of \$2000 for the use of the society. The society has since that date received some financial support from the State of Nevada in its capacity as a "state agency".

The first constitution of the society declared: "Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies, especially in the investigation of topics pertaining to the early history of this State and the collection of relics for a Museum." Its second constitution declared that "Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies, especially in the investigation of topics pertaining to the history of this State and the collection and preservation of historical materials for publication or for the Historical Library and Museum, and to discharge such other functions as may be entrusted to it by law."

NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

July 1, 1952 - June 30, 1954

FY 1952-53

FY 1953-54

Balance, Beginning of Period \$5,003.05

Receipts:

Deficiency Appropriation, Chap. 12, 1953 Statutes	\$ 3,900.00		
Regular Appropriation		\$25,688.68	
Total Receipts:	<u>3,900.00</u>		<u>\$25,688.68</u>
Total to be Accounted For:	<u>8,903.05</u>		<u>25,688.68</u>

Disbursements:

Salaries	6,992.50	8,911.02	
Travel Expense		55.05	
Books, Photos, Articles, etc.	236.80	160.76	
Freight, Express & Postage	7.75	174.96	
Industrial Insurance	18.52	47.75	
Rent	360.00	360.00	
Retirement Contribution	360.73	452.83	
Supplies and Stationery	40.82	98.63	
Telephone and Telegraph	175.85	206.50	
Storage	125.40	156.90	
Drinking Water	29.25	16.95	
Repairs	199.93	133.95	
Signs	54.00		
Other Insurance	38.75		
Contract Services	24.00	67.00	
Dues	40.00	34.00	
Binding Expense	3.95		
Post Office Box Rent		18.00	
Pest Control Service	10.00		
Ventilating Fans	125.00	14.95	
Construction of New Room & Fire Door Installation		1,207.18	
Show Cases	25.25	397.20	
Burglar Alarm System		136.90	
Rent & Booth Expense at County Fair		87.40	
Cigarettes for Convict Labor		31.75	
Misc. Supplies & Expenses	30.58		
Reversion	3.97		
Total Disbursements:		<u>\$8,903.05</u>	<u>\$12,769.68</u>
Balance, End of Period			<u>\$12,919.00</u>

The Nevada State Museum

Inasmuch as the museum function of the state is closely related to the library function, and is in so many states coordinate with the library function and often combined together within a single state department, it is worthy of consideration to mention in this study, not only the Nevada State Historical Society but also the Nevada State Museum as well.

Just as Dr. Jeanne Elizabeth Wier was the guiding and directing genius through whose efforts the Nevada State Historical Society was founded and nursed through the years, so also is Judge Clark J. Guild of Carson City the guiding and directing genius through whose efforts the Nevada State Museum was founded. The outstanding efforts of Judge Guild have also been supported by Major Max C. Fleischmann, the "Maecenas of Nevada", who has contributed substantially to the cost of operations of the Museum.

Through the foresight and efforts of Judge Guild, the State Legislature authorized the establishment of the Nevada State Museum in 1939 and authorized the acquisition of the Carson City Branch Mint Building to be used as a museum building. The building was purchased in December 1939 for \$5000 from the Federal Government. The museum has been supported since its establishment in part through state appropriations for staff salaries and building maintenance and in part from private donations, membership dues, and from the Fleischmann Foundation grants.

The Nevada State Museum contains anthropological artifacts; artifacts of Nevada resources and industries; mineral, geological, and paleontological exhibits, and collections pertaining to mamology, ornithology and other natural history subjects, as well as a small but highly specialized library on archeology, natural history and related subjects.

The Lost City Museum

The Lost City Museum, situated on 2½ acres of land near Overton, Nevada, was founded in 1935 through the efforts of Mr. Fay Perkins of Overton and Colonel Thomas Miller and was constructed and restored from ancient Pueblo Indian buildings by a unit of the Civilian Conservation Corps under the command of Colonel Miller. The title of ownership of the building and grounds is vested in the State of Nevada. The museum consists for the most part of artifacts and structures of the Pueblo Indians of Southern Nevada, a collection which is peculiar and indigenous to that part of the state. During the 1953 session of the Nevada State Legislature, the legislature appropriated the sum of \$9,000 for the upkeep of the Lost City Museum. At the present time the museum is under the management and administration of the State Department of Buildings and Grounds. The collection in the museum consists of both state property and property owned by Mr. Fay Perkins, his son R. F. Perkins, and the estate of Dr. W. F. Park. Mr. Fay Perkins, who discovered the Lost City in 1935 and who selected the site for the museum, has been the official curator of the museum since 1953. During the end of the fiscal year of 1953, the Los City Museum disbursed \$3000 for salaries, \$12.15 for industrial insurance, \$ 275 for repairs, \$141.35 for retirement contributions, \$ 44.07 for stationery and supplies, \$80 for utilities, \$30 for wood fuel, \$157.98 for an air conditioner, and \$55.50 for miscellaneous expenses, making a total disbursement for the fiscal period amounting to \$3,796.05, and leaving a balance on hand at the end of the period amounting to \$ 5,203.95.

NEVADA STATE MUSEUM
Statement of Cash Receipts & Disbursements
All Funds
July 1, 1952 - June 30, 1953

Exhibit D

	State Appropriated <u>Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds on Deposit in Bank</u> <u>Savings A/C.</u>	<u>Commercial Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total All Funds</u>
Balances, July 1, 1952	<u>\$13,025.48</u>	<u>\$10,603.95</u>	<u>\$3,684.47</u>	<u>\$14,288.42</u>	<u>\$27,313.90</u>
RECEIPTS					
Dividends Received (Schedule D-2)		7,690.80		7,690.80	7,690.80
Contributions from Fleischmann Foundation: dedicated funds		12,800.00	7,000.00	19,800.00	19,800.00
Sale of A.T.&T. Rights		4.20		4.20	4.20
Savings Account Bank Interest		144.78		144.78	144.78
Book Sales		35.25	9.82	45.07	45.07
Donations		100.00		100.00	100.00
Bond Interest		14.00		14.00	14.00
Memberships		50.00		50.00	50.00
Insurance Recovery (Burglary)			558.70	558.70	558.70
Refund on salary paid to cover income tax withheld			91.00	91.00	91.00
Transfer of funds			<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
Total Receipts		<u>\$20,839.03</u>	<u>\$17,659.52</u>	<u>\$38,498.55</u>	<u>\$38,498.55</u>
Total Previous Balance and Receipts (Forward)	<u>\$13,025.48</u>	<u>\$31,442.98</u>	<u>\$21,343.99</u>	<u>\$52,786.97</u>	<u>\$65,812.45</u>

Exhibit D-Continued

	State Appropriated Funds	Savings A/C.	Commercial Account	Total	Total All Funds
Total Previous Balance and Receipts (Forward)	<u>\$13,025.48</u>	<u>\$31,442.98</u>	<u>\$21,343.99</u>	<u>\$52,786.97</u>	<u>\$65,812.45</u>
DISBURSEMENTS					
Transfer of Funds		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Staff Salaries	10,536.47		2,663.34	2,663.34	13,199.81
M. & R. Buildings & Grounds	501.81		1,551.64	1,551.64	2,053.45
Office Expense	97.74		63.81	63.81	161.55
Utilities, including heating	1,323.16		774.99	774.99	2,098.15
General Exhibits			1,138.71	1,138.71	1,138.71
Auto & Travel Expense	152.68		37.45	37.45	190.13
Equipment			48.50	48.50	48.50
Library Subscriptions, etc.	21.00		24.16	24.16	45.16
Investments			800.00	800.00	800.00
Insurance	311.68		206.23	206.23	517.91
Reimbursement to owners of loaned exhibits, account burglary loss			465.00	465.00	465.00
Professional Services			200.00	200.00	200.00
Printing, cuts, etc.	68.46		197.35	197.35	265.31
Dues	7.00				7.00
Miscellaneous			446.26	446.26	446.26
Basement Mine Exhibit			981.60	981.60	981.60
Social Security Taxes			14.64	14.64	14.64
Project Expenditures (See Schedule D-3)			<u>7,585.47</u>	<u>7,585.47</u>	<u>7,585.47</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$13,020.00</u>	<u>\$10,000.00</u>	<u>\$17,199.15</u>	<u>\$27,199.15</u>	<u>\$40,219.15</u>
					5.48*
Balances, June 30, 1953	<u>\$ 5.48</u>	<u>\$21,442.98</u>	<u>\$4,144.84</u>	<u>\$25,587.82</u>	<u>\$25,587.82</u>

*Reverted to General Fund.

Archival Operations in Nevada

The State of Nevada maintains no basic facilities for an official state archive in Nevada. The Secretary of State preserves certain kinds of documents which the law requires to be permanently kept, such as records of incorporation, and the original state constitution, election returns records, etc. The Nevada State Historical Society, as an official state agency, is authorized to receive certain kinds of obsolete records of the state and local government agencies, but there is no mandatory requirement that such records be sorted and preserved. The Nevada State Museum is also authorized to receive "books, papers, records, and documents of historic, artistic, literary, or industrial value or interest by reason of rarity, representative character, or otherwise...." Again there is no mandatory requirement. The Legislative Counsel, by mutual agreement between him and the Secretary of State, has assumed responsibility for obsolete and retired records pertaining to the legislative branch of the state government. The judicial branch of the state government is responsible for its own retired and obsolete records. There is no agency or facility, other than mentioned above, for preserving important documents and records of the executive branch of the state government.

At the present time the retired records, of nearly each state office or agency, are merely abandoned by the state agency concerned, or are taken to the basement of the State Capitol Building where they are packed in wooden boxes in some instances, and in some instances left loose--eventually to be swept up and taken to a public dump, or left to disappear in time. One visiting historian exclaimed, "It's a historian's nightmare!"

Many of these records are of little or no value and should be destroyed but, on the other hand, many are of great historical interest and of value to legal researchers, historians, and to the state government in general. The problem which these records pose is as follows: (1) how to make provision at law for the facile retirement of records of state agencies, (2) how to provide for a system of sorting and cataloguing the important documents and records from the routine and obviously obsolete correspondence, etc., and (3) providing archival facilities for the storage of those documents and records found to be worthy of preservation. It appears that the State Legislature has never recognized the importance of these problems, and that what little legislation has been enacted, or which has been done, has come about more by accident than by meditated intent. The Secretary of State should be charged under law to care for and preserve selected retired official state records and major documents--but should at the same time have sufficient authority and wherewithal--i.e., funds, personnel, and storage facilities, for carrying out this task.

County Public Libraries

State law authorizes the county commissioners to establish and maintain county libraries in their respective counties. The law however limits this authority only to an initial appropriation for such a purpose not to exceed \$5000 and each year thereafter an amount "not exceeding the amount originally set apart...." When the total assessable property valuation decreases by 15% or more the commissioners may discontinue this appropriation. (5595 NCL 1929 as amended Stats.1949,110).

When a county public library is established the county board of education is authorized to appoint "three competent persons who are residents of such county, to be known as library trustees, who shall hold office for a period of three years..." Where there is no county board of education, the county commissioners may make these appointments. (5596 NCL 1929)

As in the case of other local community tax supported and free public libraries, the county public libraries "shall forever be and remain free and accessible to the public, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as said library trustees may adopt." (5598 NCL 1929)

The county commissioners are required to pay the claims and indebtedness, incurred by the library trustees for library operations and administration, "out of the said library fund in the same manner as claims against the county are presented, acted upon and paid." However, the law specifies that no indebtedness in excess of "the amount provided for in section 1 of this act (i.e., the original sum of \$5000 or less as originally set apart)" is to be incurred nor allowed. In the event any unexpended money remains in the fund at the end of any year, this balance is to revert to the general fund of the county. (5597 NCL 1929)

The Legislature has also authorized the trustees of any school district library to transfer the books, funds, equipment, etc. to the county public library whenever such a county public library may be established, the expenses of such transfer to be paid out of the county public library fund. (5599-5601 NCL 1929)

In 1945 (Stats. 1945, 228) the Legislature empowered the board of library trustees of any county free public library to enter into contracts with the board of county commissioners of any other county or with any other local unit of government to obtain library services for that other county or other local unit of government having no library facilities of its own. The Legislature also empowered "any county, city, town, or school district" having library facilities to contract with those having none in order to provide them with library service. The terms of such contracts are to be determined by the governments concerned and may be discontinued "on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties thereto" or when the county or local government having no library establishes one for itself.

With regard to the financial arrangements under such contracts, the Legislature provided:

The tax-levying body of any county, city, or town contracting to receive such library services shall be authorized to budget for and levy a tax in an amount not to exceed ten cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation or two dollars per capita population, whichever amount is greater, to meet the terms of said contract. The trustees of any school district shall be authorized to budget for not more than five dollars for each teacher to which the district is entitled to meet the terms of said contract.--5598.02 NCL 1943-49.

The Legislature also gave the "board of library trustees of the county library providing such services...full power and authority to expend any amounts received in consideration of any such contract in addition to the amount budgeted for said county library." (5598.03 NCL 1943-49).

Eight of the seventeen counties in Nevada maintain their own county free public libraries, one of which does so in cooperation with a municipality. One county, Clark, in cooperation with the federal government supports a municipal library. Eight counties contribute no way toward the support of a county free public library of their own but do make use of library services supported by other sources or do without such service; and, of these, four counties have no local library facilities or services available at all.

The eight county free public libraries are as follows: (1) the Churchill County Library at Fallon; (2) the Elko County Library at Elko; (3) the Humboldt County Library at Winnemucca; (4) the Lincoln County Library at Pioche; (5) the Lyon County Library at Yerington; (6) the Pershing County Library at Lovelock; (7) the Washoe County Library at Reno⁽⁸⁾ and the White Pine County Library at Ely.

White Pine County in cooperation with the town of Ely, maintains the White Pine County Library at Ely; and Clark County, in cooperation with the federal government, contributes to the support of the Boulder City Library. Elko County, in addition to the County Library at Elko, also contributes toward the cost of operating the Wells City Library.

The following Nevada counties have no county supported libraries: (1) Douglas County, (2) Esmeralda County, (3) Eureka County, (4) Lander County, (5) Mineral County, (6) Nye County, (7) Ormsby County, and (8) Storey County. Of these counties having no county libraries, the following counties have no library facilities whatsoever: (1) Esmeralda County (pop. 614, 1950); land assessed value approximately 1 3/4 million dollars); (2) Eureka County (pop. 896; land assessed value approx. 7 million dollars); (3) Lander County (pop. 1850; land assessed value approx. 6 1/2 million dollars); and (4) Mineral County (pop. 5,560; land assessed value approx. 5 1/2 million dollars).

Clark County has city and school district public libraries at Las Vegas, Boulder City (in cooperation with Clark County and the federal government), Bunkerville, Henderson, Logandale, and Overton. Douglas County, Ormsby County, and Storey County are within easy access of the Nevada State Library at Carson City. Nye County, while having no county library, does have the use of two small libraries maintained at Tonopah (municipal library) and at Gabbs (private association).

THE WASHOE COUNTY LIBRARY

The Washoe County Library is the largest and best equipped county library in Nevada, having approximately 100,000 volumes and an operating budget of more than \$60,000. The library is located on part of the first floor of the State Building at 101 South Center Street in Reno. The library was established in 1901 with the aid of a \$15,000 building grant from Andrew Carnegie of New York. Its first board of trustees was appointed in 1902. The library occupied the building erected with the Carnegie grant from 1904 until 1929 when the location was taken for the erection of the post office building. In 1930 the library reopened at its present location.

The Washoe County Library serves a community of more than 50,000 persons of whom more than 40,000 live in Reno and serves an area of 6,281 square miles. There is a branch library at Sparks with approximately 15,000 volumes. This branch library occupies the upper floor of a two-story building. There are also five library deposit stations maintained in the county. The library also maintains a converted Red Cross ambulance which serves as a "bookmobile" with a capacity of 1,000 books. This vehicle, not completely satisfactory from the viewpoint of professional librarians, has apparently been able to carry out the function for which it was intended. It initially cost \$537.22 and costs about \$15.00 per month to operate. It delivers and picks up books which are requested by library users in the rural areas, visiting 13 schools and the five deposit stations at two week intervals.

In addition to its major collection of standard and special reference materials and books the library has one of the finest collections of magazines and periodicals in the state, including esoteric, literary, and scholarly periodicals as well as popular magazines. The library also maintains one of the best, if not the best, collection of phonograph recordings in Nevada to circulate among library users. The librarians conduct story telling hours and exhibit juvenile motion picture films, many of high quality, to children at both the main and the branch library. The library also circulates motion picture films to service clubs, public schools and civic groups, the film usually shown by the extension librarian and the patron group paying the film rental. The library sponsors the Great Books Discussion Group, which meets bi-weekly in the library, as well as other adult education activities. The librarian has also arranged with the Nevada Artists Association for displaying exhibits of Nevada artists, a one-man art display being exhibited each month.

For the future the library staff is planning improved and added services to the Washoe County community, such as, increasing adult education activities, improving rural extension service, improving a union catalogue of books held in the principle libraries of the state, providing an auditorium and meeting rooms for public groups, and providing a listening room for phonograph record playing, etc.

THE OTHER COUNTY LIBRARIES IN NEVADA

The county libraries of Nevada may be classified in accordance with the quality and extent of library services they perform and in accordance with the size of their book collections and the amount of their annual budgets. Within this classification there may be Class A libraries (the Washoe County Library), Class B, Class C, and Class D.

Washoe County Library may be considered the only Class A county library in Nevada, for no other county library has the equivalent of its services, book collection, and operating budget, etc.

Likewise, there may be considered but one Class B county library in the state. The Elko County Library may be considered the second "best" county library. It serves a population of approximately 12,000 in an area of 17,127 square miles. It is situated in a building provided as a memorial in the residential section of Elko near the court house. The library has a stock of approximately 14,000 volumes. While its total annual budget for 1952, for example, was \$3,981.66, its book budget amounted to \$1,294.27. It should also be noted that Elko County is also served by the town library of Wells, this library spending less than \$50 per year for books.

The county libraries of Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, and White Pine Counties may be considered as Class C libraries. Each has less than 10,000 volumes, spends less than \$4000 per year for total library operations, and spends less than \$1000 per year for books.

The county libraries of Lincoln and Pershing Counties may be considered as Class D county libraries. Each has less than 3,000 volumes in its book collection and each spends less than approximately \$1,000 for total library services (Pershing County Library spending \$1,080 in 1950) and less than \$75 per year for book purchases.

In general the services of the county libraries, other than Washoe County, are limited to the mere keeping and storing of books and to checking them out to library users. For the most part the book collections consist of children's books (most of which are obsolete--predating World War I--and many of which are of questionable taste), and books that have been donated to the libraries by private persons desiring to unload their "white elephants" and donated by special interest groups (particularly religious sects and cults) desiring to promote their particular philosophies. This is particularly the situation with those libraries having less than \$1,000 per year to spend each year on the purchase of books. Most of the libraries at some time or another draw upon the Nevada State Library for assistance in providing library service--particularly via interlibrary loans; but, unfortunately this is not true of all.

The director of the University Library in Oslo, Norway, after having spent considerable time studying the public libraries of the United States, describes his impression of them, as follows--a description that aptly fits many of the local libraries in Nevada. To quote:

"The budget scarcely ever makes it possible to pay the librarian a salary on which he can support a family, and even for a single woman it is not enviable. Hence the requirements must be kept low, too. As a rule, the position will be given to a woman who is a native of the town, either because she needed it or because she was thought to have a taste for literature. Quite often she will not be a graduate of any accredited library school, but may perhaps have attended some summer school course. She will not have the opportunity to attend library conventions regularly and meet other librarians. Her assistants will probably be some young girls who have graduated from the local high school, employed part time. The library is controlled by a library board, whose meddling in the administration of the library is in inverse proportion to its size. As censors of book purchases the board suffers as a whole from the same degree of narrow-mindedness and bigotry that characterizes the town. The service that the librarian can render, with her small, inadequate stock of books, is not many steps above that of the old lady of the days of the rental circulating libraries, i.e., handing out harmless fiction to the female part of the population. Actually the library has no organic connection with the other libraries in the state. All books that are not in its own catalogue are for all practical purposes inaccessible to the patrons."--Wilhelm Munthe, American Librarianship from A European Angle (Chicago: American Library Association, 1939), p. 20.

The County Law Libraries

Ten of the seventeen counties in Nevada maintain their own county law libraries. These are as follows: (1) the Clark County Law Library at Las Vegas, (2) the Elko County Law Library at Elko, (3) the Humboldt County Law Library at Winnemucca,

(4) the Lander County Law Library at Austin, (5) the Lyon County Law Library at Yerington, (6) the Mineral County Law Library at Hawthorne, (7) the Nye County Law Library at Tonapah, (8) the Pershing County Law Library at Lovelock, (9) the Washoe County Law Library at Reno, and (10) the White Pine County Law Library at Ely. All of these libraries are located either in the county court house or in the office of the district attorney for the county in which they are located. The number of volumes in each of these law libraries ranges from 1000 in the Lyon County Law Library to 11,000 in the Washoe County Law Library. In some counties the District Attorney himself is in direct charge of the County Law Library, in others there are full time law librarians or part time library assistants, the number and status of the personnel varying with the size and needs of each county.

The authority for the establishment of county law libraries is in the act of the Nevada Legislature as approved in 1913 and amended in 1925 and 1927 (2250 ff. NCL 1929). The act provides that on the commencement or removal to the district court of any county of certain civil and legal actions, the clerk of the court is to set aside from the costs a sum, to be set by the county commissioners, not to exceed \$5.00 in any case, for the county "law library fund" and also provides that in certain instances the county commissioners may levy a special tax on property to discharge certain indebtedness of the county law library. Each library, by law, is governed by a "Board of Law Library Trustees" consisting of five members including the district judges of the district in which the county is situated and others, to make up a total of five, appointed by the county commissioners. Board members serve without salary or compensation and are empowered to govern and manage all affairs of the county law library, as provided for in the law (2255 NCL 1929).

The county commissioners of each county may establish or abolish the county law library, at their own discretion, by means of an ordinance, but must provide for the transfer of the law books to the chambers of the judges of the district court of their county.

The State Librarian is authorized and directed by the law to distribute among the county law libraries duplicate copies of state library books not required by the state library. The Secretary of State is required to transmit to the county law libraries one copy of each publication of the State government, including copies of official reports, "and especially a copy of each report of the decisions of the supreme court, and of the statutes of this state...."

Municipal, School District, and Other Public Libraries

In addition to the county libraries, there are two other general kinds of community libraries in Nevada: those supported by private associations and those supported by local governments.

There are three privately supported public libraries in Nevada. These are: (1) the Babbitt Community Library at Babbitt, Mineral County; (2) the Gabbs Community Library at Gabbs, Nye County; and (3) the Kinnear Public Library at McGill, White Pine County. The community libraries at Babbitt and Gabbs are supported and operated by private service organizations and the library at McGill is supported and operated by the Kennecott Copper Company. All three of these libraries each apparently has a book budget of less than \$1,000 per year.

Among the public supported local community libraries may be considered the municipal or town libraries and the school district libraries.

Las Vegas, Tonopah, and Wells each has its own municipal library. The public supported school district libraries are located in Clark County at Bunkerville, Henderson, Logandale, Overton, and Mesquite.

Any municipality, city, unincorporated town or school district may organize its own free public library in accordance with the permissive legislation of the State Legislature. However, no public official may initiate the action toward establishing a library, but must await initiation by petition of the majority of taxpayers or of the taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property.

The majority of taxpayers (or taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property) of any city, unincorporated town, or school district may petition their county commissioners for the establishment of a free public library in their community. When such a petition is properly presented to the county commissioners, the commissioners are required to levy a tax on all taxable property of the community concerned, amounting to between five and fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property, to be used for the library fund. (5590 NCL 1929 as amended Stats. 1949, 89)

If the proposed library is for a school district or for a community within a school district the law provides that the board of trustees of the school district appoint the three members of the board of library trustees, to serve part time and without pay, for staggered terms of three years, the initial appointees serving one, two and three years. Library trustees are to be "competent persons who are residents" of the community, i.e., of the city, unincorporated town, or school district. (5591 NCL 1929)

The library trustees are empowered to establish and maintain the library and reading room, and "make purchases, secure rooms, employ assistants, appoint officers, establish by-laws and regulations, and manage and control the affairs and business of said library...." (5592 NCL 1929)

The state enabling law specifically provides: "Said library and reading room shall forever be and remain free and accessible to the people....subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as said library trustees may adopt." (5594 NCL 1929)

With regard to the financial administration of the local library the law specifically provides as follows:

"All claims for indebtedness incurred or created by said library trustees, shall be audited by a majority of said library trustees, and presented to and acted upon by the board of county commissioners, and paid out of said library fund in the same manner as claims against the county are presented, acted upon and paid. No indebtedness in excess of the amount of money, to be realized in any year from said levy for said library fund, shall be incurred by said library trustees, or allowed by the board of county commissioners, and in no case shall any claim except for library and reading room purposes, be allowed or paid out of said library fund."--5593 NCL 1929

LAS VEGAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Las Vegas City Public Library is a department of the municipal government of Las Vegas. The librarian is directly responsible to the Las Vegas city manager. The library staff is under municipal civil service. In 1953 the library had a total budget of \$36,303.50, including \$10,000 for the purchase of books. The library serves the population of Las Vegas, approximately 30,000 persons. In 1953 there were approximately 18,000 volumes in the library.

The distinguishing feature of this library is its new building. It is the most modern library building in the state and was built at a cost of \$86,228.00. Public and private subscriptions and donations paid for all but \$26,149.50 of the cost of building. The library services include a young people's reading corner, a community room, and galleries for art exhibits, discussion groups, and public meetings. The library also has a small collection of phonograph recordings.

OTHER MUNICIPAL AND TOWN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Tonopah City Library, having the Nye County Commissioners as its ex officio board, in 1953 spent a total budget of \$1,240 for library operations, including \$30 for book purchases. The population of Tonopay is approximately 1500.

The Wells City Library, supported in small part by Elko County, is a municipal library, having a total budget in 1953 of \$1,000, of which \$22 was spent for books. The population of the town is approximately 1,000.

BOULDER CITY LIBRARY

Boulder City is predominantly a city established as the home-site for employees of the federal government who work with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Mines, and other agencies concerned with Boulder Dam, etc. The library receives support, therefore, from both the federal government and from a city tax which is collected by Clark County and paid from the county fund. The school board appoints the three trustees. The library is located in three rooms in the basement of the post office. In 1953 the library had approximately 7,000 volumes in its collection, of which more than 2,000 were juvenile books. It serves a population of about 4,000.

THE CLARK COUNTY EDUCATION DISTRICT No. I LIBRARIES

There are four libraries, all under a single board of trustees, located at Bunkerville, Mesquite, Logandale, and Overton, within Education District I. Each library is located in a school building and each is designed primarily to serve the schools, providing chiefly juvenile literature, etc. The book collections in these libraries range from 1200 volumes at the Bunkerville library to 2400 volumes in the Logandale library. The amount of money spent on books varies in each library, the maximum amount reported being \$300 in 1953 at the Bunkerville library.

HENDERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARY

This is a school district library, the board of trustees appointed by the school board, serving a community of about 10,000 persons at Henderson in Clark County. The annual budget for 1953 amounted to \$5,685.00, of which \$600 was expended for books. The library building is a remodeled private residence, arranged adequately so as to meet the needs of the library at the present time.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LIBRARIES AND RELATED AGENCIES IN OTHER STATES

The education "police power" of the state embraces not only the power to establish and operate a system of free public schools but also to establish and operate a system of free public libraries and other agencies performing related functions. Each state under the American federal system is free to devise and develop its own arrangements for these functions. Consequently, and fortunately, each state has evolved and is evolving systems for providing library and related services for its citizens in accordance with the economic resources of the state and in accordance with the will and wisdom of its people and their legislators.

The General Nature of State Library and Related Services

The library and related functions of a state should include provision for at least most of the following kinds of services:

1. Educational and Cultural Libraries, which include (a) state university and college libraries; (b) professional libraries, such as medical libraries, teachers' libraries, political and social science libraries, liberal and fine arts libraries, and engineering and science libraries; and (c) public school and school district libraries.

2. State Libraries, which include (a) Government and Political Science Libraries for the Executive and Legislative Branches of the State Government, (b) Law and Judicial Libraries for the Judicial Branch of State Government, (c) Popular Libraries serving individuals directly for popular amusement, pleasure and recreation reading materials, including particularly popular non-fiction and current fiction; and (d) Extension Library and library services to local free public libraries and directly to communities without local library facilities.

3. County, Municipal and other Local Community Free Public Libraries established and maintained by permissive authority of state law, with or without state financial assistance.

4. State Archives for preserving valuable official documents and obsolete but important historical records of state and local governments.

5. State History Department and State Historical Libraries for collecting, preparing, and preserving written historical materials on the social, cultural, political, and anthropological history of the state.

6. State Museums for collecting, preserving, and exhibiting artifacts which are of historical, economic, anthropological, archeological, and prehistoric significance, including also such aspects of natural history as paleontology, geology, mammology, ornithology, herpetology, etc.

7. State Fine Arts Galleries, and historical, natural, and fine arts monuments.

Where the emphasis is to be placed among these various functions is a question to be determined by state legislative policy. The legislative policy may provide for greater emphasis on popular library service so that all of the citizens will have easy access, without charge, to the latest popular fiction and to the latest

popular works on various hobbies, such as gardening, home repairs, care of pets, etc. On the other hand the legislative policy may consider that such aspects of popular library service should not be of concern to the state but that citizens desiring popular reading materials should purchase their own. The legislative policy, however, may choose to place greater emphasis on the university and college libraries and on the state library to provide government officials--legislative, judicial, and executive--with adequate references and works on government, political science, administration, and law. The legislative policy may stop at this point or it may continue to embrace other aspects of library and related services--archival, historical, museum, etc. Again, the legislative policy may choose to effect some kind of a compromise so that at least a minimum of all aspects of these services can be made available to the people. The responsibility for determining what the policy of the state should be with regard to such matters is a weighty one and requires exceedingly careful and long-range consideration. The best minds in the state should be consulted, but with due concern that no dominant special interest group distorts its representations to the prejudice of the overall welfare and benefit of the state.

General Organizational Arrangements in Other States

In addition to determining the legislative policy of the state with regard to library and related functions for the state, due consideration must also be given to the organizational structure of the system which embraces these library and related functions. In this connection it is worth while to consider what the other states have done and how they have placed these agencies within the state government.

Some states have placed these functions within a single "comprehensive" system and others have left them for the most part independent of each other. Some states use a combination of the "comprehensive" and the "independent" systems.

Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming have integrated most of the library and related services within a single state agency or under the control of a single state authority. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin have for the most part left the library and other functions separate and independent of each other. Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington are among the states which have followed a middle road, having a combination of a "comprehensive" and an "independent" system.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each of these three systems. Obviously, the "comprehensive" organizational system as used in New York and New Jersey is more sophisticated and more highly evolved, whereas the "piece meal" system such as in California or Nevada is the least sophisticated. The "comprehensive" system is the result of dynamic legislative effort, an outstanding action requiring superlative planning and cooperation among a variety of interests. The "piece meal" system is the result of slow development and spasmodic legislative effort; it is a workable system, but cumbersome and expensive, suitable for a state rich in resources, such as California, but less suitable for other states.

Although it is the most common system in use today, it is being superceded by the "comprehensive" system. The "partial comprehensive" system, such as is in use in Georgia, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania, is a midway system, a middle step, in the trend of the states to pass from the unplanned "piece meal" system to the "comprehensive".

The "comprehensive system" offers the advantages which attend coordination and integration. It eliminates duplication of efforts and functions and provides a common overhead administration and a sharing of many facilities usable in common. It also eliminates costly rivalries and competition among certain agencies which should indeed cooperate together. Its chief disadvantage is that so many opposing special interests must be reconciled before it can be legislated into being.

Particular Aspects of Arrangements in Other States

INDEPENDENT STATE LIBRARIES

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have state libraries which exist independently of any other state agency. However, in some instances, the board of trustees or the commission may have representatives of other agencies serving as ex officio members. The board, the commission, or the librarian in each instance is appointed by the Governor, the State Legislature, or the Supreme Court, except for ex officio members of board designated in the law.

LAW AND SUPREME COURT LIBRARIES

In most states the State Law Library (sometimes called the State Supreme Court Library) is a unit of the State Library, as in Nevada. In many states the State Library itself is in fact a law library only, as in New Mexico, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Utah.

The states which have a State Law Library independent of the State Library are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

State Law Libraries are in most states administered by or are under the control of the State Supreme Court Justices, the Attorney General, or a board which includes representatives of the judicial branch.

STATE LIBRARY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

California, Colorado, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah have the State Library as a unit or division of the Department of Education (sometimes called the Department of Public Instruction). In Minnesota the State Board of Education administers all laws relating to public and traveling libraries. In New Jersey, the state library, its functions, and such related functions as archival and history, are organized together in one division within the Department of Education. New York also has its State Library as a division in the Department of Education, this division including also the State Law, library, and the state medical library; the division is coordinate with the division of history and the division of public records.

STATE LIBRARY WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Arkansas, Illinois, and Rhode Island have the Secretary of State in full charge of the State Library which is a division of the Department of State.

DEPARTMENTS OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

Arizona, Kentucky, and Tennessee each has its state library as a division of a State Department of Library and Archives.

THE NEW JERSEY SYSTEM

The New Jersey system is similar in some respects to that of New York. New Jersey has, within the State Department of Education, a Division of State Library, Archives and History, in which division all state library, archival, history, museum and related functions are combined.

THE ALABAMA SYSTEM

The State of Alabama has one of the most broad systems of library and related services of any state, a system devised to make the most of limited finances yet to provide comprehensive public library and related services. Alabama has a State Department of Archives and History, a State Supreme Court Library, a State Art Commission Library, and, of course, county, municipal, and school libraries.

The Department of Archives and History, under the management of a single director, includes the Public Library Service Division. There is no state library, however, in Alabama. The Public Library Service Division gives professional advice to all free public libraries in the state, aids local libraries in selecting and cataloguing books, sends staff assistants to help organize or assist local libraries, operates traveling libraries, conducts continuing studies of library problems, furnishes advice to local library boards as to qualifications for librarians, receives and analyzes annual reports from each local free public library, and administers state grants-in-aid and furnishes books to such local free public libraries.

The Director of the Department of Archives and History administers the official state archives, prepares the Alabama official register, administers historical military records, administers the state historical library, administers all state historical museums, administers the historical portraits (art gallery), preserves non-current county records, compiles and edits the Alabama Historical Quarterly and other historical publications, prescribes historic spots for monumental purposes, and administers the Public Library Service Division.

The Director also serves as secretary to the Alabama Capitol Building Commission and the Alabama Memorial Commission.

The Department maintains a specialized historical library on Alabama and Southern history, maintains the archives of the state, maintains museums for preserving archeological and historical relics, and maintains military records, and newspaper and magazine files, and a special reference library.

All libraries in the state (other than private libraries), including libraries maintained by institutions, societies, and colleges and subscription libraries, etc. are required to make regular and special reports to the Department of Archives and History.

The library under the jurisdiction of the State Supreme Court although called the "state and Supreme Court Library" is strictly a law and judicial library maintained for the judicial branch of the government.

Alabama also has a State Art Commission Library, maintained for the purpose of encouraging the study of the fine and useful arts and art teaching, and to assist state and local officials and other persons in the planning and designing of public buildings, monuments, statues, fountains, and to sponsor exhibits and a library of art.

THE IOWA SYSTEM

Iowa has a single board of trustees which is a plural executive body of the Iowa State Traveling Library, the Iowa State Law Library, the Iowa State Medical Library, and the State Department of History and Archives. The board of trustees is composed of the Governor, one justice of the state supreme court elected by the other justices, and the state superintendent of public instruction. All four of these agencies--the three libraries and the Department of History and Archives--are coordinated together in their numerous functions by this board, preventing duplication of functions among the agencies while at the same time affording each considerable latitude of independent action. The Iowa State Law Library, situated in the State Capitol Building, is not only a library of law and judicial works but of works dealing with every field of the political and social sciences and is specifically designed for the use of state legislators and other state officers as well as for the use of the courts.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMBINED

Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Jersey, and New York, as well as Iowa, have organizational arrangements by which the archival and state library functions are combined under the jurisdiction of a single agency, such as a State Department of Library and Archives, Division of Library, Archives and History or a common administrative board of trustees.

Other states have assigned the archival function to the State Library. Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, New Hampshire, Texas and Virginia have made such an arrangement. In Connecticut the State Library preserves official documents of state agencies and towns, keeps land and probate records, war records, and prescribes standards for preservation of public records (such as by looseleaf binders and by photostat, etc.) by other agencies of record. The Delaware State Library preserves judicial and chancery reports but other archival functions are assigned to the Public Archives Commission. In Indiana the State General Library has custody of all official archives, collects historical materials concerning the state, examines and classifies documents and retired records, etc. The New Hampshire State Library performs special archival functions. The Texas Library and Historical Commission has custody of books, public documents, newspapers, manuscripts, archives, relics, flags, works of art, the gallery of portraits, and the official historical archives. The Virginia State Library is authorized to receive for deposit any state records or documents from state or local government custodians and has broad powers for preserving such archival materials.

LIBRARY AND HISTORY FUNCTIONS COMBINED

Indiana has a Library and History Department. Montana has a Historical and Miscellaneous Library (a division of the State Historical Society). In New Jersey the Division of Library, Archives and History includes not only the State Library

but also the Bureau of Archives and History. In New York the Division of History, the Division of Public Records, and the State Library function together within the State Department of Education. In Wyoming the library, archival, and historical functions are performed by a single state agency.

ARCHIVAL AND HISTORY FUNCTIONS INDEPENDENT OF STATE LIBRARIES

Many States have special state agencies or commissions which are responsible for performing archival and history functions for the state but which are independent of the state library. Among such states, it may be noted that Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia have State Departments of Archives and History. New York has, in the State Department of Education, a Division of History and a Division of Public Records. Wyoming has a "State Library, Archives, and Historical Department."

Arkansas has a History Commission, composed of the chief justice, the presidents of the state universities and colleges, and six citizens appointed by the Governor. In California the Secretary of State is the official custodian of the public archives. In Louisiana the State University is in charge of the Department of Archives. Maine has a State Historian. In Maryland the State Archivist is appointed by the Hall of Records Commission which is composed of the Governor, the chief justice, and the presidents of Johns Hopkins University, St. Johns College, the American Historical Society, and the Peabody Institute. In Massachusetts the Secretary of State is in charge of an Archives Division. New Jersey has a Bureau of Archives and History in the Department of Education. Pennsylvania has a Historical and Museum Commission. South Carolina has a Historical Commission which serves as a historical and archival agency which is headed by a State Historian selected by the heads of the history departments of South Carolina colleges and universities and by other members of the commission.

South Dakota has a State Department of History. Tennessee has a Historical Commission of which the state librarian serves as archivist. Vermont has a Public Records Commission. In Washington the Director of Business Control is in charge of state archival functions and of all non-fiscal records.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE

In those states which have no state archival and historical departments or agencies, or which have assigned only a portion of such functions to such agencies, the state government has recognized at law certain private organizations as de jure state agencies.

The State Historical Societies of Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Idaho, Illinois, and Minnesota are all private organizations which their respective state governments have designated as official state agencies for archival and history purposes. Each of those states, however, has granted this recognition subject to the special proviso that all property owned by and acquired by the society becomes the property of the state. Recognition of these societies as state agencies is, it should be realized, tantamount to receiving state financial support for their operations.

The State Historical Societies in Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are also private societies which the state has recognized as state agencies, giving them state financial support, but under considerable restriction with regard to these societies disposing of their property. In Wisconsin, for example, the State Historical Society has been designated by law as

trustee of the state but that it "shall faithfully expend and apply all money received from the state to the uses and purposes directed by law, and shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state; and shall not sell, mortgage, transfer or dispose of in any manner, or remove, except for temporary purposes, from the historical library building any article therein without authority of law; provided, this shall not prevent the sale or exchange of any duplicates that the society may have..."

In Washington there are three separate and independent private historical societies which the state has designated to be trustees of the state for archival, museum, and historical library purposes. The law specifies that they shall hold the property, which they acquire, in perpetual trust for the people of the state. Each is subject to further public control in that the Governor and the Secretary of State are designated by law as members of their governing boards. This latter fact also assures that there is unity of direction and proper coordination of their respective activities, which otherwise would be overlapping and competitive.

In Iowa the State Historical Society is a state agency maintained by law in connection with and under the auspices of the State University of Iowa. In Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont the State Historical Societies, performing archival and historical functions for their respective states and receiving state financial support, are under varying degrees of financial and administrative supervision by certain state officers, such as the State Librarian, the Secretary of State, etc. In Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon the State Historical Societies are recognized de jure as state agencies but are de facto private societies, having little or no restrictions imposed upon them with regard to the title and disposition of property the societies acquire even though they receive state financial support. In Indiana, Maine, and South Carolina the State Historical Societies have no de jure or de facto status as state agencies but they are legally recognized by the state in that the positions of state historian or state archivist may be filled only by persons who are members of the State Historical Society. In Montana the State Historical Society is in complete charge of the Historical and Miscellaneous Library which formerly had been a state library. In South Dakota, the State Historical Society is not only a de jure state agency but its president is automatically head of the State Department of History.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY AND LOCAL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Every state has made some kind of legal provision to authorize counties and local governments to establish free public libraries. Some states, such as Nevada, require that steps for establishing a local free public library must originate with a petition from the taxpayers. Other states, such as California, allow the initiation of such an establishment to be taken by the local public officials. The California law for authorizing the establishment of free county libraries, for example, reads:

The board of supervisors of any county may establish at the county seat a county free library....at least once a week for two successive weeks prior to taking action, the board of supervisors shall publish, in a newspaper designated by them and published in such county, notice of such contemplated action, giving therein the date of the meeting at which such action is proposed to be taken.

The states differ in the extent of control they reserve or exercise over the local public libraries. Some states exercise no control over and provide little or no services to their local public libraries. Other states attempt to exercise no administrative or supervisory control over them but do offer varying degrees of state services to them, providing library advisement, books for circulation,

librarians' institutes, and in some 20 or more instances state grants-in-aid. Some states, such as California and Delaware authorize their state library agencies to exercise general supervision over free county or other free public libraries. Others such as Michigan and Mississippi require only annual reports from the free county or other public libraries to be submitted to state library authorities.

The California law provides that:

The county free public libraries of the state shall be under the general supervision of the state librarian, who shall from time to time, either personally or by one of his assistants, visit the county free libraries and inquire into their condition. The actual and necessary expenses of such visits shall be paid out of the state library fund. The state librarian shall annually call a convention of county librarians, to assemble at such time and place as he shall deem most convenient, for the discussion of questions pertaining to the supervision and administration of the county free public libraries, the laws relating thereto, and such other subjects affecting the welfare and interest of the county free public libraries as shall properly be brought before it. It is hereby made the duty of all the county librarians to attend and take part in the proceedings of such convention. The actual and necessary expenses of the county librarians attending the convention shall be paid out of the county free library fund.

The Kentucky laws are not so mandatory in form in compelling local librarians to submit to state authority, but rather provide for services to the local libraries which may be accepted on a voluntary basis. It is more consistent with the extension and library service provisions of other states, such as Maine, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, etc. The Kentucky law reads in part:

The library extension division shall be headed by an assistant librarian... who shall have had the same training as the librarian... the extension division shall give assistance, advice and counsel to all school, state institutional, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the state which may propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering them, selecting and cataloguing books, and other details of library management, and may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established.

Nearly every state also provides extension or traveling library service to rural communities and to local libraries. Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, and Iowa are among the states which provide extension and traveling library service to all schools, free and other public libraries, communities, colleges, universities, private and community associations and clubs, charitable and penal institutions, etc. In most instances this service is provided by either the state library, the state department of library and archives, or the state library commission, but at least nine states provide this service through the State Department of Education or Public Instruction adult education programs.

In addition to extension library, and traveling library and library advisement services which most states provide to local libraries and local communities, some states also provide grants-in-aid, such grants usually being administered by the state library authority. Massachusetts, for example, as early as 1941 authorized the board of free public library commissioners to spend \$10,000 annually to aid local free public libraries. This trend has continued in recent years. According to S. Janice Kee, of the American Library Association, in an article on library services and legislation (Book of the States, 1954-55) there are now 20 states which provide state library grants to local free public libraries.

CRITIQUE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Nevada State Library

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

The form of the internal organization and arrangement of the Nevada State Library should be left to the discretion of the State Librarian. It may be expedient, however, for the legislature to declare its will and its policy by providing at law the basic outline structure of the internal organization of the Nevada State Library.

At the present time the Nevada State Library is composed of two major divisions or departments (1) the State Law Library and (2) the general library which is also known as the Extension Department.

It is recommended that the State Law Library be redesignated as the Law Division and that it continue as a division of the Nevada State Library.

It is also recommended that the Nevada State Library be organized into two other distinct divisions: (1) the Government Reference Division, and (2) the Division of Public Library Services.

All three of these divisions, to wit, (1) the Law Division, (2) the Government Reference Division, and (3) the Division of Public Library Services, should be under the direct control, administration, and jurisdiction of a single administrator, the State Librarian. The State Librarian, as is the case at present, should be responsible to the appointing authority. It is a matter of legislative policy whether the appointing authority is to be (1) the Governor of Nevada as is the case at present, (2) the Secretary of State, or (3) some other elective state officer. The State Librarian should be, however, as is the case at present, appointed within the State Personnel System and should meet the qualifications established by the State Personnel Department. Such qualifications should include considerable experience in public library administration and supervision and adequate formal professional library training.

THE LAW LIBRARY DIVISION

The Law Division of the Library, as a unit of the Nevada State Library, should provide adequate services and facilities to meet the requirements and needs of the justices of the State Supreme Court, the district judges and courts of the judicial districts of Nevada, the Attorney General and his staff, the Statute Revision Commission, and all other officers of the judicial branch of the state and local governments of Nevada, including attorneys. However, the specialized purpose and functions of the Supreme Court Library should not preclude any citizen of the state from using its facilities.

This library should be under the management of a qualified graduate librarian specializing in law library work. The Law Librarian should be appointed by the State Librarian within the State Personnel System as is the case at present.

The Law Librarian should be assisted by an informal committee or council of advisors appointed by the State Librarian in his capacity and by virtue of his authority as an administrator of a state agency. It appears that there is no necessity for creating this council at law. The advisory group ought to include such officials as the justices of the State Supreme Court, the Director of the Statute

Revision Commission, the Attorney General, the Legislative Counsel, etc., or any other person designated by the State Librarian.

The State Librarian should have authority at law to visit and inspect any county law library in the state, and should be able to delegate this authority to the Supreme Court Librarian or other assistant.

A PROPOSAL FOR CREATING A GOVERNMENT REFERENCE LIBRARY

As the Nevada State Library is equipped at the present time it is unable to meet the library needs of the officials of the three major branches of the Nevada State Government. Space is inadequate, the book stock is extremely limited in the government and related fields, and personnel is limited to but a single reference librarian. What this means in effect is that at the present time there is no library in the state which adequately can meet the peculiar needs of legislators, and of the many officials and employees of the executive branch of the state government. It must be conceded, however, that the services offered by the law library are satisfactory for meeting the needs of the judicial branch, even though there is room for improvement in this division.

It is highly recommended, as a matter of prime priority, that there be created in the Nevada State Library a division to fill the need for special library services to the state and local government officers of Nevada. It is recommended that this division be called the Government Reference Division. It should be staffed and equipped to meet the library needs and requirements of all the state officers as well as the local government officers of Nevada, including in particular those of the legislative and executive branches.

The Government Reference Division should be under the management of a graduate librarian who has had special training in reference library work, and preferably experience or training in political science or public administration.

This division should receive, process, and perform all reference requests received in the Nevada State Library as a whole. It should be able to provide complete background for references on nearly all published materials as is within the normal capacity of a modern library. The reference work should be limited, however, where reasonable, to the direction of inquirers to sources and references and should not include the performance of actual compilations of data, the performance of research, or the writing up of discourse. While the division, as proposed, should be primarily designed to serve government officers, the members of its staff should also provide reference service to any individual citizen who may ask for this service.

The Government Reference Division should contain general and specialized reference works in the social, political, and governmental arts and sciences. It should include specialized works on legislative and parliamentary procedure; specialized and general texts on comparative government, state government and foreign government; public administration in all of its specialized phases and fields, such as police administration, public health, labor relations, insurance, etc.; works on inter-governmental relations; civil defense, military strategy and tactics; political communications and public opinion sciences; political science research methodology and techniques; political philosophy, theory and political dynamics; socio-political psychology; and all other fields of political science, sociology, social work, history, economics, etc. in all of their specialized phases and fields (but, of course, including, in particular, works on Nevada and its problems, Nevada history, etc.).

This library should also keep a standard selection of such basic reference works as the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (of which there is no set in the library at the present time!), and collections of the professional political science and government publications as those of the American Political Science Association, the Council of State Governments, the American Society of International Law, the Social Science Research Council, the American Association of Public Administrators, the American Historical Association, etc., and the social science publications of the various American and European university presses.

The Government Reference Division should also include the collection and deposits of publications of the federal government which are on deposit with the library in its capacity as a depository of the federal government.

Funds should be made available, at each session of the Nevada State Legislature, in sufficiently increasing amounts as to provide for a first rate Government Reference Library in the State of Nevada within, for example, an eight year period. An initial appropriation of sufficient funds for the purchase of not less than \$50,000 worth of texts and reference materials should be made. Without the resources of such a library unit as proposed herein, it will be extremely difficult for legislators and citizens generally to keep informed on all of the potential and possible benefits to be attained from a sound and efficiently programmed and organized government. Without such resources the progress of Nevada in its government and administration will continue to depend upon the haphazard influx of citizens who have informed themselves from the libraries and universities in other states which specialize in public administration and political science. There should be no need for the state government of Nevada to copy belatedly the reforms of her sister states, nor to depend upon a few leading specialists in the state, when with well equipped library facilities in the field and area of state government generally, Nevada could well be the leading and most progressive (and consequently one of the most efficiently and most economically operated) state in the American union. A great step toward this end would be the establishment of a completely equipped Government Reference Division as proposed herein.

A DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

It is recommended that there be created a Division of Public Library Services as a unit of the Nevada State Library. This division should be administered and managed by a full time graduate librarian who is especially qualified in the field of extension library service.

The Division of Public Library Services should be equipped to provide general extension library services. These services should include at least the following special types of extension service: (1) service to local public libraries, (2) service to public school libraries, (3) service to institutions, (4) service to officially designated "library stations" in isolated rural communities, and (5) operation of a mobile or traveling library service.

Eventually, as the proposed Division of Public Library Services is established and is functioning smoothly, it may be necessary to divide it on a geographical basis, so that a branch of this division is situated to serve each of the three major economic and demographic centers of the state: Reno, Las Vegas, and Elko. When such branches are established, they should each be well equipped with book space, book collections, necessary transportation, and, of course, a qualified librarian and necessary staff assistance.

The Division of Public Library Services should not provide any kind of reference library service to individuals but all such reference service should be referred to and performed by the reference librarian in the Government Reference Library as herein proposed.

THE GENERAL NATURE OF EXTENSION LIBRARY SERVICE

To put it briefly, extension library service is any kind of library service that is performed outside the walls of the library edifice itself. Such services can be very broad or they can be limited to certain areas of service only. Obviously, the broader the area of such extension library service, the better it is, and the more costly it is.

Extension library service can be of three general types: (1) service directly to individual library patrons and users, (2) service indirectly to individuals through smaller local libraries or branch libraries, "library stations", institutions, organizations, schools, etc., and (3) a combination of direct and indirect service to individual and to organized groups, institutions, branches, stations, etc.

Extension service to individuals may be broad or limited as may also be the service to institutions. Such services may include the finding and furnishing of "information" (general or special) on any topic whatsoever to any citizen or library user who may request it, either directly to the individual or through a subsidiary or local library which has processed the request. Such services may include providing books, periodicals, motion picture films, and phonograph recordings of music, etc., either directly to library patrons or indirectly to them through local "library stations" or local libraries, etc. Such services may also include offering instruction to school classes and public groups on how to use the library; providing traveling library exhibits; operating a bookmobile to circulate books directly to individuals in isolated areas; operating a system of delivery trucks to circulate books, etc. to selected and responsible "library stations"; processing inter-library book loans (either directly to individuals or indirectly through local libraries and library stations); and providing library advisement and related

services to public groups, advice and consultation to local library boards of trustees, librarians, and library attendants; furnishing and administering state grants-in-aid to local libraries; furnishing selections of outstanding books to be provided to local public libraries and school libraries, such selections being revised and changed periodically, and circulated from one library to another on the local level, etc., etc. Such may be, in part at least, some of the "extension" services of a state library. To furnish all of such services ... making complete services available to all residents of the state, would be the ideal, but at the same time would be costly to achieve.

To meet the peculiar conditions of Nevada, in order to solve the "library problem" here, it is necessary that the legislative policy be selective, to include some features (the basic and essential features) of extension library services and to exclude for the present other features. The hope should be held forth however that the best and most complete extension library services will some day be achieved for Nevada.

A LEGISLATIVE POLICY FOR LIBRARY EXTENTION SERVICE IN NEVADA

The greatest single weakness of the library systems of Nevada today is the inadequacy of the library extension services to both the local public libraries and to the public schools. Although the library staff members of the Nevada State Library are acutely aware of this inadequacy and have exerted considerable effort to achieve better extension library services, these efforts have in fact resulted in less success than would be the case if there were more adequate facilities available for such services.

The nature of the library extension service which should be established for Nevada should depend entirely upon the peculiar social, demographic, and geographic circumstances of Nevada. There is probably no other state in the American union which is faced with the same conditions and which has the same kind of problem in this regard as does Nevada. As all Nevadans know, Nevada is sparsely populated and has an expansive geographic area, with more than half of her population distributed in but a few population centers. In addition to these basic factors, there are but few local public libraries in the state, and these are managed by untrained library attendents for the most part (except in Las Vegas and Reno), who are underpaid, and who have but limited resources available to them for library services and operations, and who, as often as not, are hindered in their managerial functions by incompetent boards of trustees who owing to their many years of tenure have come to feel that the local public library is their own private prerogative. In addition to these conditions, the local libraries (again with the exception of those in Reno and Las Vegas) have little to offer in the way of library services, their book collections being very small, poorly selected, and in many instances, out of date.

To the novice in political science it may appear that the most reasonable solution would be to abolish the local libraries entirely and to supplant them with branches of the Nevada State Library. Such a proposal if carried out would result in prohibitive costs to the state of Nevada, and would be among the first programs to have its budget reduced in the event of a general campaign for budget slashes to reduce the cost of state government. This is a valid assumption in view of the past legislative history of appropriations for library service in the state, for library service has never received the attention which it has deserved. The result of having a state-wide and state-operated system of branch libraries, followed inevitably with the budget slashes which the history of Nevada library finances and legislation indicates would follow, would result in little or no library service at all even for those communities which now have them.

Moreover, such a policy flaunts many centuries of democratic tradition by which the library has been the particular prerogative of local governments. No community desires to put itself in the position which might compel it to conform entirely to the dictates of a single select group of individuals with regard to its reading materials. The public library has since early colonial times been an essential aspect of "home rule". Centuries of despotism in Europe and Asia indicate the dangers of forsaking the principle of home rule with regard to libraries, the fountain-heads of intellectual liberty and independence of thought. No policy of the Nevada state government should destroy this feature of "home rule", regardless "how right" the state officials may feel they may be. The independence and freedom of the local library is the first and last bastion of democratic freedom, and as such should be left perpetually free and independent, even if necessary, at the risk of losing the financial support of the state and federal governments.

What should be done is to establish a legislative and library policy by which local governments and local groups of citizens are given every possible encouragement to establish and develop local libraries to meet their own particular needs. This should not preclude the possibility of local governmental officials and local librarians from accepting available advice and assistance from state and federal authorities, particularly from those who are trained in librarianship and library management. Yet the local public library should never be put in such a position that it must depend entirely and exclusively upon the support of the upper levels of government.

The traditional device in America for encouraging local libraries--other than the enactment of basic enabling legislation which initiates such a policy of encouragement--is the device of the state "extension library".

In giving consideration to the administrative device of the "extension library" program, the legislator and the citizen should realize again that the situation in Nevada will necessarily warrant a unique kind of "extension library" service, and not necessarily the same kind as national librarian associations may visualize nor as the other states may have. Nevertheless, this kind of a device offers what may be a proper solution to the "library problem" in Nevada.

It is recommended, with regard to extension library services, that, for Nevada, the legislative policy provide for (1) encouraging the growth and development of local libraries and school libraries and (2) furnishing extension library service to the various political subdivisions of the state and to local communities, etc. through existing and prospective local libraries and through "library stations" which should be appointed and designated by the State Librarian.

SERVICES TO LOCAL LIBRARIES

The proposed Division of Public Library Services should have one section to provide specialized professional library services to the public libraries in the state.

The services of this section should include (1) providing selected shipments of books to be loaned to local libraries on a rotating basis, i.e., on a basis by which each library in the state has a new and different selection of books on hand, changes being made periodically; and (2) professional advisement and consultation services and assistance to the personnel who manage the local libraries.

The State Library should have an ample collection of books and other library materials for distribution to local libraries on a loan basis. By maintaining a

central collection or "pool" of library books, a larger selection of books can be made available to the local libraries than can be made otherwise. Moreover, duplication in purchase of books can be prevented. From this central collection, the State Librarian can either select, or fill requests, for books to be loaned to local libraries on a rotation basis. At the present time, and for a long time in the foreseeable future, there are many local libraries and school libraries which have incomplete book collections and which cannot obtain more complete book collections unless such a state service is provided.

The section of services to local libraries should also provide professional library consultation and advisement for local librarians and library attendants. This service should include on-the-job training for library attendants, advice and professional assistance to local boards of library trustees. This section should also conduct annual conferences for all local librarians and library attendants in the state and should hold annual workshops on librarianship either in connection with or supplemental to those held by the University of Nevada. The State Librarian should detail a member of the staff of this section to visit each local library annually, should assist local communities in the recruitment of library personnel, should provide assistance in the selection and purchasing of books, and should prescribe and recommend good library standards for the benefit of local boards of library trustees and local library attendants, etc. The State Librarian through the staff personnel of this section should offer a central book purchasing service to local librarians. In view of the fact that large publishing houses usually give liberal discounts and other advantages for large-scale book buying, it is far more advantageous to have the State Librarian conduct a central book purchasing service for all libraries in the state (who may accept this service on a voluntary basis) rather than to have each local library pay the regular market price in the attempt to purchase its own books.

In connection with some of the local library service functions enumerated above, it is highly recommended that the State Librarian be given authority at law to require all local public libraries--whether privately operated or operated by local governments--to submit annual and special reports on the conditions of the local library.

In order to facilitate coordination of local library functions with related functions of the state and other libraries, the state librarian should also have a special grant-in-aid fund available, to be administered by the State Librarian for the purpose of giving financial and other assistance to local libraries, particularly those which are in special need of financial assistance and which comply (within their limitations) with the standards the State Librarian establishes for local libraries.

SERVICES TO PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES

One of the major functions of the Division of Public Library Services should be to furnish extension library service to the public schools in the state. The education process is incomplete if it depends on teachers and class room textbooks only. The educational process and the school institution should be centered around the library, pupils should be taught how to utilize the library both under supervision of teachers and on their own initiative. In many instances it is necessary that teachers themselves learn how to use the library in their teaching, so that pupils learn not merely to depend on the teacher and their current text alone but also to make use of the vaster resources that a good school library can afford.

In Nevada the school library facilities have long been recognized by educators and librarians alike as being inadequate. The Peabody College survey report of 1954 on Public Education in Nevada (pp.181 ff.) says:

About the only reading materials which children have are their texts and a set or two of reference volumes such as the World Book Encyclopedia or the Junior Britannica. For effective instruction a good set of encyclopedia is required and textbooks are certainly needed, but boys and girls need also to have many opportunities to get information from other books and to read for sheer enjoyment.

Libraries in elementary schools generally throughout the State do not exist. Each room has a few books for recreational reading. In the main, there are limited to inexpensive paperbound volumes which can be obtained in most ten cent stores. There has been no consistent effort to develop effective collections of children's literature even though hundreds of fine titles are now available through recognized publishers.

Most school administrators in Nevada recognize the dearth of library facilities, and classroom teachers are particularly vocal about the needs for improved library resources.

The Peabody report also says that "Nevada's school children are not having sufficient opportunity to become acquainted with good books."

The Division of Public Library Services should be enabled to provide complete library services to public school libraries. A "Section of School Library Service" should be a major unit of this division and should be administered by a graduate librarian who has had specialized training in school librarianship. The Peabody report also emphasizes the need for this kind of library service in Nevada, saying, "The State Library should have one specialist in children's literature who would serve as consultant to the school systems and help establish effective elementary school libraries throughout the State."

In addition to having properly trained library personnel to conduct the program of services to the public school libraries, there should also be a large enough collection of children's books (including a smattering of outstanding adult "classics" in fine literature, both of the imaginative and the didactic types) selected as being properly the most decorous and salubrious for young people so that each public school in the state may have access to them. The public school libraries should be serviced in much the same manner as the other public libraries are to be served as recommended herein. The State Library at the present time is endeavoring to fulfill this kind of a service function but under most discouraging conditions--namely the lack of a substantial enough book collection and lack of mobile facilities for serving the schools.

Moreover, for a modern school system there should also be available for the use of teachers and pupils a supply of audio-visual aid teaching equipment and materials, including film strips, phonograph and tape recordings, instructional and aesthetic films, and all the other paraphernalia of audio-visual aid instructional tools and equipment. Such training aids and teaching materials should be maintained and supplied by the State Library to teachers who may request them. There is much more that could be said on the subject of state-wide library services to public schools. Nevertheless, the primary and the most immediate need in this regard is for adequate personnel, and an adequate collection of books to meet the needs of the schools. It should be mentioned also that with adequate library personnel who are trained in school library work, the State Library (i.e., the proposed Division of Public Library Services) could offer instruction, advisement, and consultation services to school librarians, who for the most part are teachers performing library work in addition to their other duties. There should be, and, indeed must be, close liaison between school administrators and the proposed Division of Public Library Services.

There may be some question as to the advisability of having the Division of Public Library Services operated as a unit of the Nevada State Library. There are many persons who feel that the functions as proposed for this Division could be handled by a comparable Division in the Department of Education. There are many strong arguments in favor of having such a Division with the Department of Education, and many states have their extension library services so organized. However, the Department of Education at the present time has no quarters for housing these functions any more than does the State Library. When such time occurs that the Department of Education is equipped with a complete building and plant of its own, it might be realistic to consider transferring the Division of Public Library Services to that Department. In the meantime, the balance of the arguments rest in favor of keeping the Division with the Nevada State Library, particularly in view of the broader scope of the extension service which the State Library can offer in view of the high degree of interest which the present staff of the State Library has shown in advancing extension library services and in view of the high quality and administrative energy of that staff. Nevertheless, a close and permanent arrangement for liaison with the Department of Education should be established by which representatives of that Department can meet frequently with library representatives. This kind of liaison is essential if public school library service is to be improved both with regard to the training of teacher-librarians and with regard to the selection and circulation of books for children, books which are meritorious, in good taste, interesting, and informative.

LIBRARY STATIONS

The proposed Division of Public Library Services should also be equipped to provide at least minimum library and book services to isolated rural areas and to various public and private institutions. In such instances the State Librarian should have authority to designate a "library station" to serve the community concerned.

The term "library station" is a tenuous one but in general as used in this study it means a place provided by a local person or a local group of persons, and operated by such person or group, for the purpose of receiving a collection of books from the State Library and for the purpose of circulating the books among local users of the service. A "library station" could be located in, for example, a local grocery or general store, a local gasoline service station, a school, a church, a private residence, or any other place which can serve the purpose.

A "library station" should meet certain minimum qualifications, such as, for example, there should be a responsible person in charge of the book collection on loan to the station; the station must be weather proof in order to protect the book collection; the station should be open to the public at certain hours of the day; and the cost of maintaining the station, including the cost of paying whatever salaries may be involved in operating it, must be borne by the local community. Generally, however, there are local business men or public officials who are glad to assume charge of a "library station" at no cost to the community merely as a public service.

Library stations should also be established, upon request of the administrators concerned, in public institutions, such as hospitals, penal, and charitable institutions.

The State Librarian, or a member of his staff, after proper inspection of the facilities and personnel involved in the handling of the state property (i.e., books, etc.) should then designate the place as an official library station and appoint the person in charge as a station attendant. Such library stations should receive limited quantities of books from the Nevada State Library, on a rotation basis, or as requested

title or subject matter. Any local group of citizens, having established a library station should be able to petition the State Librarian to have it officially designated for them. The initiative for such establishment and designation should originate on the local level.

The Division should have authority at law, too, for establishing library deposit stations--such stations to consist of easily accessible public places in remote and sparsely populated areas and each should be under the charge and responsibility of a single person appointed by the extension librarian upon the recommendation of local officials or groups concerned.

A MOBILE OR TRAVELING LIBRARY SERVICE

There are perhaps several methods devised in the library profession for providing public library services to the people who reside in areas which are remote from normal library facilities. One method for providing this service is by direct mail communication, a method by which the library user writes a letter to the State Librarian requesting that a certain book or a certain kind of book be sent to him by return mail and which he returns to the State Librarian when he has finished with it. This method has the advantage in that many individuals receive a bare minimum kind of library service at but a slight cost, but there are also disadvantages in this method which are inherent in the inconvenience of it. The chief disadvantage is that library users are very limited in number, for they are discouraged by the fact they are unable to browse among books in order to make a convenient selection of the books they want to read. This mail order system is the one that is principally in use among outlying areas of Nevada today. It should be continued so long as it is needed, particularly for persons who are somewhat isolated. However, it is at best only a good supplemental system and should be used only to support other systems.

In order to serve effectively the local public libraries, the school libraries, public and private institutions, and the officially designated library stations there must be a method by which books in fairly large quantities can be delivered to and from these local library depositories. There are two methods for providing this kind of mobile or traveling library service: (1) through a system of bookmobiles or traveling libraries, and (2) through a system of library delivery trucks. There are advantages and disadvantages to each.

THE BOOKMOBILE SYSTEM

The bookmobile is a specially designed automobile truck which carries shelved books directly to individual library patrons and library users in rural areas. The bookmobile system, briefly stated, is one which employs one or more bookmobiles, operating from a central depot or station, to carry a miniature mobile library of selected books to the people who live in outlying areas. It is a popular system among professional librarians. The chief advantage of the bookmobile is that it does in fact deliver books to library users and does make library service available to many rural people who would otherwise be unserved. The chief disadvantage is that it is an expensive system, not only requiring an initial outlay for the purchase price of a specially designed automobile truck, but also requiring the presence of professional librarian and a driver, and involves a fairly high maintenance cost. It has been estimated by Mrs. Constance Collins, the Nevada State Librarian, that the initial cost of one bookmobile will be approximately \$5,800 and that the biennial cost of automotive maintenance will be approximately \$8,000. The total estimated cost per biennium for a minimum of two bookmobiles to serve Nevada, including the initial costs, the salary of professional staff members, maintenance cost, and cost of books and supplies for each bookmobile will amount to approximately \$72,328. Secondary disadvantages to the bookmobile system are that the schedules of the itinerary of the bookmobile are not convenient for every one, and the service is made available only to a limited clientele. Gretchen K. Schenk, in her County and Regional Library Development, published by the American Library Association at Chicago in 1954, says as follows concerning the bookmobile:

The time element is considered one of the bookmobile's most serious limitations. Borrowers have the opportunity to select books only once every two or three weeks and then only for a brief period. Schedules can never make bookmobile calls convenient for everyone. This is especially true of evening schedules, so that the bookmobile is said to have become even more a service "for women and children only" than most public library service is today....

She also says that weather, mechanical, and personnel conditions can seriously hamper bookmobile service, that road conditions are often a problem, that there is but a limited time for the librarian to make community contacts, that book stock is limited, that only limited reference materials can be carried in the bookmobile, and that bookmobile service "is more expensive than service given from stations and deposits." However, these objections are relative in nature, for in comparison with a well equipped local public library or station the bookmobile is not as efficient nor as effective, but in comparison with no library service at all, or with a direct mail order library service, the bookmobile system is very effective. Schenk cites the advantage of the bookmobile as being that it makes a better use of library book stock and provides outlying areas with librarians of high professional competence. She says, "Making professional staffs mobile is undoubtedly one of the greatest contributions of the bookmobile to library service. When librarians with ability and high standards of service accompany books on the bookmobile, readers living in even the remotest bookmobile territory can receive approximately the same quality if not the same quantity of service as found in good municipal libraries." She adds that the bookmobile service is informal, arouses more interest in library service and book reading, enables the library patron to browse among the book collection, and is less expensive than maintaining large branch library buildings and facilities.

The idea of using bookmobiles for Nevada should be very seriously considered. This study has found no definitive reasons to condemn nor object to the idea. It is believed that eventually, and not in the too distant future, popular demand for this kind of service will require bookmobiles for Nevada. It is a demand not too difficult to justify. However, whenever bookmobiles are put into use in this state, they should be supplemented by a system of library delivery trucks. The bookmobile serves one purpose. The delivery truck another. The reason why delivery trucks should be used to supplement the bookmobile is chiefly because the delivery of book collections in quantity to public libraries, school libraries, and library stations can be more cheaply achieved by delivery truck than by bookmobile. The relatively more expensive bookmobile should not be used to deliver quantity book collections when the less expensive delivery truck can do the same job just as well if not better. One does not use a thoroughbred for drayage.

THE LIBRARY DELIVERY TRUCK SYSTEM

The bookmobile system is primarily designed to offer library service, and to take library service, directly to individuals. The library delivery truck system is designed primarily to provide service directly to local public libraries, school libraries, and library deposit stations. The library delivery truck system is viewed by most professional librarians, at best, as but a poor substitute for the bookmobile system. However, like the bookmobile system, it has its advantages and disadvantages.

The library delivery truck system is one that is composed of one to several panel type delivery trucks, each operated by a reliable clerk-driver rather than by a professional librarian. The function of each truck is to call for and deliver collections of library books, etc. to the various local public libraries, school libraries, and library stations on the particular route that it serves. It is a mobile system for effecting the actual rotation of book collections among the stations. It should be, and can be, operated under the direction of a competent professional librarian. One professional librarian can supervise a whole fleet of these trucks, for example, from two to a dozen trucks.

Obviously the chief advantage of this system over bookmobiles is that it is much less expensive to operate. Instead of having an initial cost for a vehicle of nearly \$6,000, the initial cost is and could be one-third or less of that amount. Instead of having each truck manned by both a driver and a professional librarian, one clerk-driver at a sub-professional salary can handle it. This system is used in

conjunction with permanent libraries and library stations, gives the library user the opportunity to time his own use of library facilities rather than trying to keep an appointed rendezvous with the bookmobile, allows for greater scope among the library users so that more persons can use library services rather than limiting the service "for women and children only", and, above all, it makes use of existing local library facilities without disrupting nor supplanting them in any way.

The chief disadvantage is that there cannot always be a trained professional librarian to accompany the library delivery truck, but this disadvantage can be offset in part by a supplemental system of professional library advice made available to local librarians and library attendants. The second major disadvantage is that the library delivery truck does not deliver service directly to individuals, but rather only to libraries, stations, etc.

With regard to relative costs of book collections in either system, the costs appear to be approximately the same. There are some savings, however, in that the delivery truck has no need to carry any kind of reference materials, encyclopedias, etc., inasmuch as such materials are generally already available in most of the libraries it is to serve. There is an additional saving in that one library delivery truck can cover a larger territory in a given amount of time than can the bookmobile.

RELATIVE COSTS OF BOOKMOBILE AND LIBRARY DELIVERY TRUCK OPERATIONS

In estimating the relative costs of bookmobile and library delivery truck operations for the initial biennium, it should be realized that the cost of books and the cost of administrative overhead for either system will remain approximately the same. With regard to books it should be noted that perhaps the cost of books should have been omitted from the estimates given, inasmuch as the books to be circulated by either system are to be circulated from the general bookstock and collections of the Nevada State Library. The books are not assigned permanently to each vehicle, although this may appear to be true in the case of the bookmobiles. The estimate on the cost of books includes three times the normal load of any one bookmobile. This is in view of the fact that the librarian anticipates that two-thirds of the collection with any one bookmobile will be in circulation.

Therefore, the cost of books for each vehicle unit has been estimated on the basis of three times a normal load of 1,600 volumes, each volume estimated conservatively at the mean average cost of \$3.00. What this amounts to is 4,800 volumes for each vehicle unit, or a total estimated sum of \$14,400.00.

The estimated cost for administrative overhead for either system is estimated on the basis of six vehicle units or less. This cost includes the salary of \$8,952.00 per biennium for a professional librarian, and the salary of \$5,064 for a clerk-typist, making a total biennium overhead administrative cost of \$14,016.00.

Cost of Bookmobile Operations for Initial Biennium

A. Cost of Bookmobile Unit

Purchase price of one standard Bookmobile (Gerstenlager, 1½ ton trailblazer)	\$5,800.00	
Maintenance and automotive service (67,000 miles at 12¢ per mile)	8,040.00	
Library supplies for bookmobile	500.00	
Salary of bookmobile librarian	8,952.00	
Salary of bookmobile clerk-driver	5,784.00	
Per diem allowance for bookmobile staff (2 persons at \$8.00 per diem, 264 days per annum, one biennium)	6,448.00	
TOTAL COST PER BOOKMOBILE UNIT	\$35,524.00	\$35,524.00

B. Cost for additional books for bookmobile unit (3 bookloads for each bookmobile, each book load consisting of 1,600 volumes at \$3.00 per volume)

\$14,400.00 14,400.00

C. Overhead administrative cost for bookmobile service (for six units or less)

Salary of Catalogue Librarian	8,952.00
Salary of clerk-typist	5,064.00

TOTAL COST PER ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD 14,016.00

GRAND TOTAL COST FOR ONE BOOKMOBILE UNIT PLUS COST OF BOOKS AND OF ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD

\$63,940.00

TOTAL COST FOR MINIMUM OF TWO BOOKMOBILES, as follows

First unit	\$35,524.00
Second unit	35,524.00
Books for 1st unit	14,400.00
Books for 2nd unit	14,400.00
Administrative overhead	14,016.00
TOTAL COST FOR 2 UNITS	\$113,864.00

(For each additional unit add
\$49,924.00)

Cost of Library Delivery Truck Operations for Initial Biennium

A. Cost of Delivery Truck Unit

Purchase price of standard panel type delivery truck	\$1,500.00	
Maintenance and automotive service (67,000 miles at 8¢ per mile)	5,360.00	
Salary of library clerk-driver	5,784.00	
Per diem allowance for clerk-driver (1 person at \$8.00 per diem, 88 days per annum, one biennium)	1,408.00	
TOTAL COST PER DELIVERY TRUCK UNIT		\$14,052.00

B. Cost for additional books for delivery truck unit (5,400 volumes at \$3.00 each)		14,400.00
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C. Overhead administrative cost for delivery truck operations of the extension division

Salary of extension librarian	8,952.00	
Salary of clerk-typist	5,064.00	
TOTAL COST FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD		14,016.00

GRAND TOTAL COST FOR ONE LIBRARY DELIVERY TRUCK UNIT PLUS COST OF BOOKS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD		\$42,468.00
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TOTAL COST FOR MINIMUM OF TWO DELIVERY TRUCK UNITS,
as follows

First unit	\$14,052.00
Second unit	14,052.00
Books for 1st unit	14,400.00
Books for 2nd unit	14,400.00
Administrative overhead	14,016.00
TOTAL COST FOR TWO UNITS	\$70,092.00

(For each additional unit add
\$28,452.00)

MOBILE LIBRARY SERVICE FOR NEVADA: RECOMMENDATIONS

Nevada needs some kind of mobile library service. Nearly every public library in the state needs some kind of supplemental service to assist it in providing adequate collections of books for the people of this state. This is especially true among the school libraries and among the people who live in rural and isolated areas of the state. Social progress as well as the hopes for a continued intellectual and cultural growth in Nevada demands that existing library facilities be improved and augmented. There is no doubt of the need for a mobile library service for Nevada. The only question that arises is what is the best kind of mobile library service that Nevada ought to have at the present time in view of existing geographic, demographic, and economic conditions in the state.

It is recommended that Nevada provide a system of library delivery truck service to existing local and school libraries and official library stations. The delivery truck system is not of the standard and caliber of the bookmobile system but it is a better system than none at all. It is a compromise kind of a system, an intermediate step between no system at all and the more sophisticated and professionally ideal system of bookmobiles. It is a system that eventually can be expanded as the wherewithal of the state justifies such expansion.

The professional librarian who visualizes an ideal extension library system with adequately equipped bookmobiles for Nevada will undoubtedly dislike limping along with "delivery trucks" instead of "bookmobiles"; but the fact must be faced, that, if bookmobiles of the ideal caliber are provided at this time, they will be provided only at the expense of other library services which are now more imperatively needed in the state. It should be realized by all who are interested in a fine library system for Nevada, that such a system can be achieved only gradually, that first things must come first, that a system of "delivery trucks" and a system of extension library services to institutions and stations and local libraries rather than directly to individuals will be a remarkable step forward, a step that fills a real and immediate need in Nevada, and one that is financially more realistic and more attainable. Above all, the first and foremost need is for books.

The fact must be faced that before an elaborate library system of bookmobiles can be provided, there must first be a solid foundation for it. If the state has, for example, \$100,000 which is being considered for the establishment of a bookmobile system, thought should first be given to the overall library needs of the state. The first need is for a larger book stock. Every library in the state has need for a larger collection of books. The University of Nevada Library, the Nevada State Library, the Historical Library of the Nevada State Historical Society, etc. could each well use an additional \$33,333.33 for the purchase of more complete book collections in behalf of the people of the state. Priority at this time should be placed on fundamentals, namely, books.

Nevertheless, a second priority, after books, is the provision of a mobile library service. It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed Division of Public Library Services of the Nevada State Library be authorized to spend, and be provided with funds for, the purchase of panel type delivery trucks for the purpose of serving and delivering selections of books to and from organized institutions, library stations, school libraries, and local public libraries. The use of delivery trucks at this time rather than completely outfitted bookmobiles would be a tremendous savings to the state and would save the expense of providing full time professional librarians for each such vehicle and yet would provide and make library facilities available to the persons and communities needing them. It is suggested that, at the outset, at least three or four such delivery trucks be procured and set in operation.

It must be conceded that an elaborate and fully equipped system of bookmobiles and complete professional library service in all of its many phases would be highly desirable for each and every community in the state. This kind of service is very costly, and it appears that the taxpayers of the state are not ready at this point to bear such high costs. It is necessary, then, that some kind of a compromise be achieved by which basic reading materials can be provided and basic library services be made available to the people of the state consistent with the actual demand for them, the demand being determined not only by the desire of the citizens for such services and facilities but by the extent to which they are willing to pay for them.

The best criteria for determining the demand for such services is to be noted in the extent to which the respective counties and communities already support their local libraries. The extent to which local library service is desired should indeed be a local matter and be decided by the people of each county and community. For those areas which obviously have a population so small that it does not warrant having more than a privately-organized library association or a state designated library station, the State Library should offer basic facilities and services to such associations but not directly to individuals. However, in this connection the state laws should be so made that every possible administrative and legal encouragement is provided local communities and counties to establish and operate their own libraries.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN

In order to achieve more effective and better coordinated library services for the people of Nevada, it is recommended that the authority and the responsibility of the State Librarian be increased. This authority should extend to include a minimum of powers, as recommended in this study, for coordinating and recommending policies helpful toward achieving a higher caliber of library service at both the state and the local levels. Yet this authority should not extend so far as to destroy "home rule" principles and the local autonomy of local library agencies. In the effort to achieve this mean between the extremes, the following powers and responsibilities are recommended, to be established by law, for the Nevada State Librarian:

1. To serve as the public administrator of the state administrative and service agency known as "The Nevada State Library", including its subdivisions, "The Law Library Division," "The Government Reference Division," and "The Division of Public Library Services" and its subdivisions and sections.
2. To administer and manage the Nevada State Library in accordance with the provisions of law and the principles of good library management.
3. To select and purchase books, periodicals, pamphlets, films and film-strips, phonograph recordings, and other types of audiovisual aids, other library materials, equipment, supplies, and services, etc., and to preserve, maintain, and circulate such literary and audio-visual aid materials in accordance with good library practice.
4. To assist the state legislators, officers of the courts, and executive officers and employees of the state and local governments of Nevada in utilizing the reference and other services of the Nevada State Library.
5. To purchase and exchange the Nevada Compiled Laws, supplements, and other official compiled codes of Nevada laws which may be hereafter published, with each of the state libraries or equivalent such agencies of other states of the United States in return for their legal compilations.

6. To withdraw from the library collection and dispose of any items no longer needed but not to destroy any such item without first having consulted with the librarian of the University of Nevada Library, and with the executive officers of the Nevada State Museum Society and the Nevada State Historical Society.
7. To borrow books and related materials from, and to lend such materials to, and to exchange same, with other libraries.
8. To enter into agreements with other libraries in the state for the improvement of library services, and with officials of the local governments for providing and improving library services.
9. To request annual and special reports from the librarians in charge of any public library in the state, including private libraries which serve the public, and including county law libraries, but not including the Library of the University of Nevada.
10. To cooperate with the Librarian of the Library of the University of Nevada and with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
11. To summon all public librarians, including school librarians, employed in the state of Nevada, to an annual conference of librarians, the travel expense of such librarians to be paid by the county commissioners from the general fund of the county wherein they reside, and the Nevada State Librarian reimbursing the county general fund for this cost up to but not to exceed fifty per cent of such travel cost of the public librarians to the annual conference.
12. To visit and inspect each and all public libraries in Nevada, including county law libraries, and to delegate this authority to his assistants.
13. To recommend standards in building design, quarters, personnel, book and other collections, and for other phases of library administration, to county librarians, county boards of library trustees, and to boards of county commissioners.
14. To prescribe uniform methods and systems of cataloguing books, etc. for all public libraries in the state which receive funds in whole or in part from any public or governmental source.
15. To join and to participate in any inter-state or United States regional system of inter-library directory service.
16. To authorize the repair and binding of worn books and other literary materials that should be bound, and to microfilm back issues of newspapers and periodicals in accordance with good library practice.

17. To prepare and issue a biennial report to the Governor and to the state legislature of the condition, operation, status, and functioning of the Nevada State Library and its divisions, including a report on the condition of local library services and facilities, with necessary recommendations as to ways and means for improving library service in the state.
18. To accept and administer any gift or bequest or grant of money made to the Nevada State Library.
19. To prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the operation and administration of the Nevada State Library, for its internal government, and for the protection of the property belonging to the library.
20. To appoint necessary staff and clerical assistants for the operation of the library, within the classified personnel system of the state, including the appointment of the law librarian in charge of the Law Library Division.
21. To maintain a central book purchasing system for the purchase of books in behalf of any public library in the state, in order to take advantage of discounts resulting from large-scale purchases, provided that the State Librarian shall have no authority to compel any public library to accede to the central book purchasing system but only to furnish this service to such libraries which may volunteer to accept such service, and provided further that the State Librarian shall conduct the central book purchasing service by administrative agreement between himself and the Director of the Nevada State Purchasing Department; and toward this end, both the Nevada State Librarian and the Director of the Nevada State Purchasing Department are authorized and directed to negotiate and make such an administrative agreement, such agreement to be consistent with existing law. In connection with the central book purchasing service, the State Librarian is also authorized to perform a central service for arranging for and obtaining services from private or other companies or agencies to repair, clean, and bind the unbound manuscripts and worn books of any public library in the state wishing to accede to the system.
22. To negotiate private contracts with private or other persons for the acquisition by lease or rent of necessary additional building or housing space or annexes to meet expanding library needs.
23. To impose and charge by virtue of the administrative power vested in the Nevada State Librarian, as an administrator of an official state agency and by virtue of the authority of this Act, fines and fees in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Nevada State Library, such rules and regulations which involve such fines and fees to be promulgated and approved by the Governor; the proceeds of such fines and fees to be used for library purposes, provided, however, that the total of any such fines and fees that exceed the sum of \$10,000 per annum shall be paid into the general fund of the State of Nevada.
24. To prepare and to arrange for exhibits of fine arts and industrial arts, particularly of those arts and industries using raw materials obtained from Nevada mineral and other economic resources or which are the artistic or industrial creations of Nevada residents, or which are of potential value to Nevada arts, industries, and residents, for exhibition in the Nevada State Library and in local public libraries which may request to have such exhibits on temporary loan, provided, however, that the arrangement and display of

major exhibits of Nevada industry, history, or natural history be, whenever practicable, coordinated with the State Historian, if and when such a position is created, or with the directors of Nevada State Museum agencies.

25. To receive requests and suggestions from Nevada state and local government officers or from any citizen for the purchase or acquisition of any book, music or oratorical recording, or other object fitting and proper for a library.
26. To make available the services and facilities of the library and library staff to citizens, and to furnish assistance and advice to citizens on the selection and purchase of books for home bookshelves and personal libraries.

EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES RECOMMENDED FOR THE NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

In order properly to perform the functions as a service agency to local public libraries, to public schools, and to various organized civic groups, the Nevada State Library should be properly equipped with basic audio-visual and other related equipment.

To start with the library should have a minimum of at least the following equipment:

1. One microfilmer with necessary supplies and accessories, of such a size so as to microfilm newspapers.
2. One contact photo-copying unit with necessary supplies and paper, especially for the use of reproducing library index cards for the catalogue system.
3. One Contura type portable photocopying unit with necessary supplies for general use in the library, and for the library staff to use.
4. Files and special transparent and other special envelopes for pictures and clippings.
5. Miscellaneous but complete audio-visual and sound equipment including film strip and slide projectors, motion picture projectors, daylight radiant screens, opaque projectors, and disk and tape recorders.
6. One station wagon type automobile. This should be provided the State Librarian, to be used for extension division work, visits to local libraries, etc. A station wagon rather than a sedan is recommended in view of the extra carrying space for transporting books, etc. which the station wagon has available.

Of course, the library should maintain an adequate and growing collection of such media as film strips, slides, motion picture films, disk and tape recordings, etc.

This equipment is normally costly to purchase from manufacturers and dealers, but it is believed that in many instances much of it may be obtained at phenomenally reduced prices as surplus property from the federal government.

PERSONNEL FOR THE NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

At the present time the staff of the Nevada State Library consists of (1) the State Librarian, (2) the Reference and Documents Librarian, and (3) the Law Librarian, and two library clerks.

As recommended in this study, the organizational structure of the Nevada State Library should include a minimum of at least the following: (1) the State Librarian, (2) the Reference Librarian, (3) the Catalogue Librarian, (4) the Law Librarian, (5) a general Extension Librarian, (6) a specialist in school librarianship, (7) a day-time circulation desk clerk for the Government Reference Library, and (8) a day-time circulation desk clerk for the Public Library Services Division, and necessary clerical staff assistance. Clerical staff assistance should include at least four clerk-typists, one each for the Law Library Division and the Government Reference Library Division, and two for the Division of Public Library Services. The State Librarian should have one secretary-stenographer. There should also be three clerk-drivers to drive and service the two proposed library delivery trucks, this allowing for one relief driver.

It should be noted that the clerk-drivers will also perform other related duties in the Division of Public Library Services, including loading and unloading of books, receiving and processing purchased and newly received books, etc. It is not believed that there will be need for any additional staff, other than as recommended herein, for the moment at least, to handle the central book purchasing service, but in the event this service is utilized to a greater extent than anticipated, additional staff assistance should be provided.

If the recommendations of this study so far as concerns the organizational arrangement of the Nevada State Library are not accepted, then the minimum library staff should, nevertheless, include at least the following: (1) the State Librarian, (2) Reference Librarian, (3) Law Librarian, (4) Catalogue Librarian, and (5) Extension Librarian with special training in school library work. Staff assistance should include a minimum of at least one clerk-typist for each professional librarian, and a secretary-stenographer for the State Librarian. The clerk-typists could be trained in such matters as attending the circulation desk and processing newly received books, and books returned from loan to institutions and libraries; however, it may be more economical in the long run to have at least one person in charge the circulation desk and another in charge of the "receiving room". Whatever the internal organizational assignments the State Librarian may choose to arrange for, there should at least be some provision for additional professional personnel in the State Library.

THE QUARTERS OF THE NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

THE PROBLEM OF SPACE. Russell J. Schrank in his pamphlet, Pointers for Public Library Planners (Chicago: American Library Association, 1945) indicates that the average public library will double its original book collection over a 20 year period. It has been nearly 20 years since the Nevada State Library originally occupied its present quarters in 1937. Whether Schrank's generalization is valid or not in the case of this particular library, it may nevertheless be used as a relative standard to indicate the potential extent of growth for the future. Since 1937 there have been no additions made to the present quarters of the library. Even at the present time it requires no expert observer to note that the existing library quarters are overcrowded. The allotted space in the basement is filled to capacity. The first floor book stacks are overfilled. No further expansion is possible on the second floor. The stacks on the top floor are not only filled full but are arranged too close together. The law library's collection is jammed into very cramped quarters. The law library has no adequate reading and research area and has no booths for attorneys to conduct their legal researches. The office staff of the library has inadequate office space. There is no separate reading room and book shelf space for children. The space problem in the library extends to nearly every aspect of the library. It is obvious, even to the layman observer, that the Nevada State Library needs new additional quarters, and that, as the library collection increases through the years, the need for additional space will become more and more acute.

In addition to the increasing limitations of the present quarters, there are also numerous operational problems concerning these quarters which contribute to much administrative and operational inconvenience. The space allocated to the library is distributed in almost a haphazard manner on parts of four different floors, from the basement to the top floor. The 12½ foot ceiling of the first floor precludes the addition of a mezzanine, a possibility had there been provided 7½ foot levels for the book stacks in the stack area. There are nine entrances into the law library's quarters, creating a special problem in controlling the book areas. Employees working on the second floor of the building make a corridor of the law library. Only by locking the rear entrance, is it possible to establish first floor control. The desk space of the law librarian is located in the corridor of the law library. There are lighting problems in the basement, in about half of the second floor, and throughout the top floor. Electric outlets take up much valuable wall space. Radiators are insufficient for keeping all of the library area heated. There is no loading platform. There should be a loading platform adjacent to a book receiving and processing room. The windows on the west side of the library are badly fitted, permitting dust and sand to filter in on books. Skylights allow the sun to beat down on leather bound volumes causing them to rot. The open stairway is drafty, a fire hazard, and sucks the heat up to the third floor. There should be partitions on each floor. There are no public lavatory and toilet facilities in the library. In brief, the existing library quarters were not properly planned to meet many of the functions of the library, greater consideration apparently having been given to the offices, chambers, court room, etc. of the judicial branch of the state government located in the same building.

There are several possible solutions for meeting the problem of providing suitable and adequate quarters for the Nevada State Library. Possible solutions include (1) continuing to crowd all future library growth into present allotted space in the library, (2) to provide for expansion of the library by removing the offices, the judge's chambers, the supreme court room, the attorney general's offices, etc., in whole or in part to make room for the expanding library, (3) to build new additions to the present edifice quartering the library, (4) to erect a new edifice to serve as a library annex, (5) to obtain by lease or purchase a commercial building to be remodeled to meet the expanding needs of the library.

Before considering each of these possible solutions, it should be noted that what would be most desirable from the point of view of the library staff is (1) to keep the law library adjacent to the supreme court offices, etc.; (2) to keep all books and all departments and divisions of the library in a single building, particularly those books, volumes, reference works, etc. (including federal government documents) which the officials of all three branches of the stage government use; and (3) to provide for functional arrangement of the library plant so as at least to include floor control and fair staff supervision.

CROWDING FUTURE GROWTH INTO EXISTING ALLOCATED SPACE. This would be in effect no solution at all but rather an evasion of the problem which continues. This possibility should not be considered.

REMOVING THE OFFICES OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH. The Supreme Court and Library Building has been primarily designed functionally and architecturally to meet the needs of the State Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, and the law library. It is clearly impractical and out of the question for many, many years to come to resort to this solution. What this solution means is to erect a new edifice for the judicial branch offices. Such a project would be expensive, perhaps costing no less than a quarter million dollars. Of course, it would solve the space problem for the State Library.

BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE PRESENT EDIFICE. The first problem that arises in posing this solution is to determine where an addition may be erected. The building is quadrangular in shape. Building an addition to the west is impossible for the building already abutts on the street. It may be possible however to build a loading platform at one corner of the west side of the building. It may be possible to expand to the north where Ormsby County owns the vacant lot now used as a parking area for the county offices and the Carson City police, but the problem is to determine the relative needs of the local government and the state government--and perhaps (and most likely) the local government requires this vacant area for its own needs. Eastern expansion is possible, but would, of course, damage the existing front of the building. However, this is an aesthetic consideration only, and it should be realized that a capable architect could without too much difficulty (in the course of his normal profession) design this front addition with perhaps an even more aesthetic (and utilitarian) front. Expansion on the south side of the building is possible also. However, expansion on the south side will create awkward construction problems in connecting the addition to the main structure, will crowd three different buildings together in an unsightly and unseemly manner, and is apt to block out the light from the west and north for the two other buildings located in the same area. It would also create waste areas in the small spaces left between these buildings--while these areas may now be considered "waste", they are at the present time at least aesthetic for there are both trees and lawn there now.

Yet, regardless whether a suitable location for the erection of a new addition is possible, there continues the even greater problem of financing the cost of the addition. Such an addition may cost from any amount varying between \$100,000 to \$200,000.

ERECTING A NEW EDIFICE AS A LIBRARY ANNEX. This solution also poses the problem of financing. It is possible that this solution would be even more costly than the preceding solution. It has an additional problem, however, in that it would require a reorganization of the library operations and a divorce of some operations from those performed in the main edifice. While this is not an insurmountable problem, it is one which is not viewed with enthusiasm by the State Librarian.

OBTAINING BY LEASE OR PURCHASE A BUILDING TO BE REMODELED. This solution poses the problem of financing by lease or purchase a suitable commercial building and of remodeling it to suit the needs of the library. Obviously, this expense would be much less than that involved in the preceding solutions. However, it poses the administrative and operational problem of separating some library operations from others.

A RECOMMENDED SOLUTION. The nature of the housing problem for, and the inevitable continued expansion of, the Nevada State Library requires a complex solution. The best possible solution may not be pleasing to all principals concerned. A recommended solution is posed herein, the author knowing well its deficiencies as well as its virtues. What is sought is the best possible solution, however, and what is hoped is that the recommended solution, if not completely satisfactory itself, may lead perhaps to a better one.

It will be recalled that this study has earlier recommended that there be created within the Nevada State Library, the following three major divisions: (1) The Law Library Division, (2) The Government Reference Division, and (3) The Division of Public Library Services. With this earlier recommendation in mind, it is further recommended that (1) facilities of the proposed Supreme Court Library be expanded so as to provide this library with adequate space to meet its needs, (2) that the rest of the allocated space in the present building be turned over to the exclusive use of the Government Reference Division, and (3) that the State

Librarian be provided with funds and authority to procure by lease or purchase a commercial or other type building in Carson City and be provided with funds and authority to have the newly acquired building remodeled to meet the needs of the proposed Division of Public Library Services. Of course, the central office of the State Librarian should remain in the existing edifice.

Space for the Law Library Division. In accordance with this recommended solution, the Law Library Division could be provided with adequate space for book stacks for law books in the collection of the present law library, could be provided adequate space to give privacy for the office of the law librarian, could be provided adequate space for reference tables, booths, and work room for attorneys and government officers who have legal research to conduct at the library.

Space for the Proposed Government Reference Division. It should be recalled that the proposed Government Reference Library should contain all reference and other books of use and value to the officials and employees of all three branches of the state government, with special emphasis on the needs of the legislative and executive branches of the government. It should be further recalled that the book collection of this proposed division should be increased during each biennium to such an extent that within eight years a complete government library collection is available. It should also be recalled that this division should conduct all reference work referred to the Nevada State Library and that a trained reference librarian and his staff be employed to manage this division and to perform its operations. This unit of the library should also include the complete incremental deposits of federal government documents and publications. If all of these functions are adequately and properly carried out, as recommended herein, there will very likely be little enough space in the present building for housing this division.

Both the Law Library Division and the Government Reference Division Library should remain in the present building, one of the most obvious reasons being to keep their services and facilities conveniently and centrally located for the use of state officers and employees, most of whom will frequently use the facilities of both divisions.

Space and Quarters for the Division of Public Library Services. It should be recalled that the Division of Public Library Services is recommended for the following purposes (1) providing professional advice and consultation to local and other librarians and to citizens generally, and (2) providing books and reading materials to local public libraries, public school libraries, and officially designated library stations.

Most of the books and reading materials will be of a popular nature, including both popular non-fiction and popular fiction, to meet popular tastes. A large per cent of these works will be, of course, children's literature. Moreover, a large per cent of the service offered by this division will be to institutions and organized groups which serve individuals rather than directly to individuals.

With regard to this division and its operations and its quarters, it is recommended that it be quartered in a building annex to be acquired by and remodeled under the direction of the State Librarian.

This building, upon completion of its renovation and remodeling in line with the functions it is to perform, should consist of at least the following features:

- (1) A depot for housing its book collections

(2) A loading and unloading platform and a receiving and processing room to facilitate the loading, unloading, and administration of the library delivery trucks (and bookmobiles)

(3) Adequate office space for the librarians in charge there, including the "extension" and "consultant" librarians

(4) Possibly and eventually a circulation desk for circulation of books directly to individuals who may request books from the library catalogue. In this connection there should also be separate facilities for serving the needs of children.

The Problem of Local Library Service to Residents of Carson City and Ormsby County. It is sound and practical for the residents of Carson City and Ormsby County to make use of the direct library services of the Nevada State Library rather than to attempt establishing duplicated library facilities in the same city and county where the Nevada State Library happens to be located. To be sure, the Nevada State Library should not be considered the special prerogative of the residents of these local communities inasmuch as this library is established firstly for the benefit of state officers and secondly for the benefit of all citizens of the state. Nevertheless, the residents of the capital city and of its county enjoy special advantages (which arise from the facts of geography) in the use of the facilities of the state library. The people of the other parts of the state apparently do not begrudge the special geographic favor which Carson City residents enjoy with regard to state library services.

The problem, however, that arises from this situation and from the proposal as recommended herein, is that the type of quarters which may be at first obtained for housing the Division of Public Library Services may be temporarily unsuitable for providing direct library book circulation service to individuals, at least not until such time as the card catalogue system of this division is organized and a circulation desk established.

In view of this, it is recommended that the State Librarian negotiate with the members of the board of county commissioners of Ormsby County and with the members of the board of trustees of Carson City with the object in mind of arranging for special library service to the residents of these two communities.

If a circulation desk is provided which serves for the most part the residents of Carson City and Ormsby County, perhaps it may be feasible for the State Librarian to receive sufficient funds from these two local governments to pay the salary of a library attendant to serve the local residents. If not this, then perhaps officials concerned can arrange for having an official library station designated for serving these localities. Thus, of course, the people of Carson City and Ormsby County will be receiving their state library service on the same basis as any other city and county in the state.

With regard to library services for children in these two localities, such services should be provided for the most part through the school libraries of the public schools of Ormsby County. However, these services could well be supplemented by direct service to Ormsby County children from the Division of Public Library Services. A children's circulation desk should not be too difficult to provide, particularly in view of the fact that there should, indeed, be a graduate librarian on the staff of this division who is especially trained in school library work and in children's literature. In the event special circulation arrangements and desks are provided for Carson City and Ormsby County, it should be noted that reference questions received by a librarian in the Division of Public Library Services should for the most part be referred to the reference librarian in charge of the Government Reference Library Division.

The County Libraries

FACILITATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY LIBRARIES

Every possible form of legal and administrative encouragement should be accorded to the people of each county and local community to establish a county or local library. The action for establishing a county library should be initiated by the County Commissioners. As soon as a decision is made to establish a county library the commissioners should publish a notice of hearing on the proposal well in advance of the date set for the hearing. Such notice should be published in the leading local newspaper and should be posted at the county court house. When the public hearing is held any person who desires to protest the establishment of the county library may appear and present his reasons. If the protests amount to a petition of the majority of registered voters in the county, the commissioners should abandon the proposal. If sufficient and reasonable evidence is presented at the hearing against the proposal the commissioners should also abandon the proposal, but the commissioners themselves should be the judge of the reasonability of the evidence. In the event that an appeal against the decision of the commissioners is taken to the courts, the commissioners should have full opportunity to hear all of the evidence available against their proposal before appeal is made, and no new evidence should be introduced at the judicial hearing of the courts.

In the event that the county commissioners fail to initiate action for the establishment of a county library, the registered voters of the county, or any segment of them, may initiate action for establishing a county library by petition. A petition having the signatures of a majority of the registered voters should be construed as an order upon the county commissioners to establish a county library.

FINANCING COUNTY LIBRARIES

The county commissioners should be authorized at law to finance county libraries from bond issues, from the proceeds of the sale of county real property in accordance with procedures at law, from private donations and contributions, from library fees and fines, and from the general fund of the county. There should be no minimum nor maximum amounts of money prescribed by law limiting the discretion of the commissioners as to how much or how little they should appropriate and spend on the county library. The county commissioners should have authority to accept federal or state grants-in-aid for library purposes in addition to authority for accepting private donations and contributions.

LOCATION OF COUNTY LIBRARIES

County libraries should be established wherever, at the discretion of the county commissioners, such libraries will be most conveniently located for the use of a majority of the inhabitants and residents of the county. There should be no limit as to the number of county libraries or branch libraries any county may establish.

QUARTERS FOR COUNTY LIBRARIES

The county commissioners should be free, at their own discretion, to quarter the county library in accordance with whatever arrangement is most desirable for the public interest. The county library could be quartered in a county court house, a public school building or in any other public building. Quarters should

meet standards recommended by the State Librarian. Nevertheless due considerations should be given to the possibility of quartering any county library, if containing less than 15,000 volumes, in a building comparable to a modern five or six room residence.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY LIBRARY

Whether there is to be a board of library trustees for the county library should be left to the discretion of the county commissioners. If the county commissioners agree upon having a board of library trustees, the commissioners should have authority to delegate their powers and responsibilities, with regard to the library, to the librarian in charge of the library. Nevertheless, certain restrictions should be placed upon the appointment of the library trustees. No appointee should succeed himself as a member of the board of library trustees. No appointee should serve more than three terms and each term should be limited to two years. Wherever possible board members should be selected with due regard for their education, experience, and interest in library services. Wherever possible the county commissioners ought to consult with the State Librarian on the selection of appointees for the board of library trustees. Such a board should be an advisory board rather than an administrative or executive board.

Each county library should be under the immediate management of a librarian or a library attendant. The librarian or library attendant should be appointed, after consultation with the State Librarian, with due regard for the education, experience, energy, and interest of the candidate. The State Librarian should recommend minimum personnel and professional standards for library attendants and librarians. Where no professionally trained librarian is available to manage the library, a non-professional library attendant should be appointed. The county commissioners should be charged with the specific responsibility of assigning the function of keeping library agency administrative and financial records.

THE FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY LIBRARIES

The functions of the county library should be determined by the county commissioners. The county commissioners should have free discretion to combine the county library and the county law library, if they deem such a merger expedient and economical and to the best interest of the county.

In general the functions of the county library should include the purchase, preservation, cataloguing, and circulation of books; the conduct of adult education programs, the arrangement and display of books and literary and other materials, particularly works of the fine and industrial arts of the state and county; the maintenance of a comfortable and warm reading room; rendering library service to the public schools, to teachers and school children alike; and providing books and literary materials for pre-school children, school children, and adults.

Where the county library and county law library are combined, the functions should include library service and the providing of pertinent books and literary materials to district judicial, county judicial and executive officers and county employees on the various phases of county government and administration, including necessary basic works on the judicial phases and functions of government. The county commissioners should also have the authority to permit a local or county historical society to affiliate itself with the county library, to permit the county librarian and the executive or president of the historical society to share common facilities and expenses together for the maintenance of a local or county museum, including the purchase of necessary receptacles and materials for the preservation and protection of such articles as, in the judgment of the

historical society officers, are of historical and educational nature, and including the authority to pay the library share of such expenses from the county general fund.

THE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COUNTY LIBRARIAN OR ATTENDANT

The county librarian or library attendant should have the following responsibilities:

1. To organize and manage the county library and its branches or stations.
2. To select and purchase books for the library-- where possible through the central purchasing service of the Division of Public Library Services of the State Library (in order to take advantage of publishers' discounts and to avoid unnecessary duplication of books which could just as well be circulated to the county libraries from the Division of Public Library Services). With regard to the selection of books for purchase, the county librarian should consult with public school teachers, faculty members of the state university, the State Librarian, or learned persons residing in the community in order that a high standard and quality of library books will be made available to the community, particularly to children.
3. To catalogue and mark all books in the library collection in accordance with procedures and methods recommended by the State Librarian.
4. To maintain a basic reference service consistent with the capacity of the library, and to forward to the reference librarian of the State Library or the University of Nevada Library requests for references services beyond the capacity of the county library.
5. To receive and transmit requests for inter-library loan service from library patrons to the State Library or the University of Nevada Library and to return books received on interlibrary loan.
6. To maintain a collection of county newspaper files.
7. To assist local attorneys, historians, school teachers, and children, as well as citizens generally, in the use of library facilities, and particularly to instruct children in the proper use of such facilities.
8. To prepare and submit annually or as requested a report to the State Librarian (and to the County Commissioners) on conditions and facilities of the county library (for use of the State Librarian for comparative and statistical purposes). Such reports should be submitted on forms and in accordance with instructions prepared and issued by the State Librarian.
9. To attend annual meetings of the county librarians and library attendants as called and announced by the State Librarian and to attend state sponsored librarians' institutes (for not less than two-weeks each year). Expenses for such travel and subsistence should be paid by the county from the county general fund, but the State Library should reimburse the county for one half of such expenses.

10. To employ such assistants as may be required and as the county commissioners may authorize, such assistants meeting, when possible, minimum requirements as recommended by the State Librarian.
11. To receive and accept donations and gifts for the library.
12. To maintain a spacious, clean, well lighted, and comfortable reading room, to include a special room for children (where practicable), and to include comfortable chairs, and practical working and writing tables.
13. To maintain a reference library meeting the standards recommended by the State Librarian but containing a minimum of at least the following works:
 - a. A large, standard, unabridged Webster's English Dictionary.
 - b. Encyclopedia Britannica, any edition, preferably any edition after the 11th.
 - c. Encyclopedia Britannica Great Books set.
 - d. Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.
 - e. Encyclopedia Americana.
 - f. At least two different sets of standard children's reference works.
 - g. At least one work each on Nevada History and Nevada government.
14. To dispose of obsolete books in accordance with procedures established by the State Archivist (when and if such a position is created) and the State Librarian, unless the county commissioners make other arrangements for disposition of obsolete books, except that obsolete books shall be destroyed only in accordance with such procedures.

The powers and authority of the county librarian or library attendant should include the following:

1. To request and receive local police assistance in the recovery of unreturned library books.
2. To impose fines and penalties in accordance with the regulations of the library, such regulations to be posted and approved by the county commissioners or other person or persons designated by them.
3. To make minor regulations for the maintenance and operation of the library and to execute major policy recommendations and regulations as made and authorized by the county commissioners.
4. To collect special fees not to exceed 50 cents annually for each person nor to exceed \$1.50 annually for each family or household unit in a single household under one head of the house. This special fee is to be used generally for handling the costs of issuing library cards, cataloging, stationery supplies, student help, etc.

5. To maintain a rental library in addition to the free public library, in conjunction with the county library, such rental library to be for circulating current popular non-fiction and fiction, Book rentals should not exceed more than 1/50th of the total purchase price of the book loaned out per day but not less than 10 cents per day. As soon as the rental of a book has paid for its purchase price, the book should be (but does not have to be mandatorily) removed from the rental library --but no single book should remain in the rental library for longer than one year, provided, of course, that the rental has paid for it.
6. To assist and advise citizens in purchasing books for their home book shelves.

Archival and Museum Functions

The principal problem in Nevada which must be solved before an effective and improved system of historical, museum, and archival functions can be achieved is to coordinate the overall responsibilities of existing historical and museum institutions and to divide these responsibilities among them so as to prevent duplication of efforts. To meet this problem it is recommended that there be established at law both a policy and system for providing coordinated and integrated historical, museum, and archival services for the people of Nevada and for their posterity.

It is recommended that the general direction and execution of such a legislative policy and system be placed with the Secretary of State, who, in order to carry out his responsibilities, should have the full time services of highly qualified persons, a minimum, to start, of a state historian and a state archivist.

THE ARCHIVAL FUNCTIONS

It is recommended that the archival functions be divided officially at law between the proposed state archivist in the office of the Secretary of State and the Nevada State Historical Society. The state archivist should be the official custodian of all official records of the state government and its agencies. The State Historical Society should be the official custodian of all archival materials and records originating as gifts from private persons, families, private collections, and private enterprises, etc. The state archivist should have custody of all of the retired records of, for example, the State Department of Health; the State Historical Society should have custody of the records and correspondence, for example, of Virginia and Truckee Railway Company, provided, of course, ^{the} company donates its records to the custody of the archival agency concerned.

The State Historical Society should be encouraged, but only as a state agency meeting the conditions and requirements which this status implies, as recommended herein, to serve as the archival agency for the county and other local governments and their offices and agencies. As the archival agency for local governments, the society should be empowered to receive the obsolete documents, correspondence, and other records which the local governmental officers in charge of offices of record may wish to surrender to the society for safekeeping and preservation in behalf of the people of Nevada.

The legislative policy with regard to the Nevada State Historical Society should also encourage the growth and development of the society's historical library. This policy should include the support and maintenance of the famous historical library. Ample funds should be appropriated each biennium to enable the society to acquire, care for, catalogue, and provide adequate library service in connection with its collection of historical books, maps, pamphlets, and other historical literary materials on Nevada.

THE MUSEUM FUNCTIONS

It is recommended that the legislature regularize and recognize the status of the Lost City Museum at Overton as state property and as a unit of the Nevada State Government. The Lost City Museum should be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Buildings and Grounds and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Nevada State Museum. The Lost City Museum should be a division or unit of the Nevada State Museum. The present curator of the Lost City Museum should be retained in view of his many long years of devoted service with the museum but the provisions at law should authorize the agency head of the Nevada State Museum to appoint the curator of the Lost City Museum. The agency head of the Nevada State Museum should have full control and jurisdiction over the Lost City Museum, as a unit of his agency, but subject to the limitation that the museum building and its artifacts be preserved in behalf of the people of the state at the present site at Overton; provided, however, that this limitation shall not prevent temporary loans of exhibits to be made from the Lost City Museum. By effecting this transfer of jurisdiction, the Department of Buildings and Grounds will be relieved of a responsibility which is inconsistent with its normal custodial responsibilities; and the Lost City Museum will be enabled to enjoy the benefits of the experience and resources of, and will be able to share the exhibits and collections of, the Nevada State Museum. Inter-museum loans of exhibits will be possible by this consolidation, such inter-museum loans then being the equivalent of intra-agency transfers, and thus being of advantage to both museums in view of the unique qualities of the collections of each. At the present time, it appears that the only provision at law which concerns the Lost City Museum is the provision in the special appropriation act of 1953 (Chapter 328, Statutes of Nevada, 1953) which appropriated \$ 9,000 to be administered by the Department of Buildings and Grounds for the support of the Lost City Museum. The museum should be accorded more dignity and recognition as a definite unit of the state government as recommended above.

It is further recommended that the legislative policy with regard to museums clarify the responsibilities of the Nevada State Museum at Carson City and the museum of the Nevada State Historical Society at Reno, both of which enjoy legal status as official state agencies. The Nevada State Museum should be encouraged in its work in the fields of anthropology, archeology, paleontology and natural history including mammology, ornithology, entomology, ichthyology, herpetology, geology, mineralogy, etc. The Nevada State Museum should be, on the other hand, discouraged in any activities approaching historiography, collection of historical documentary, library, and other written materials, etc.

The Nevada State Historical Society should be encouraged in the carrying out of such historical functions as maintaining certain types of archival collections, maintaining a historical library, and in conducting and publishing historical researches and studies. Legislative policy, as manifested in appropriations, should emphasize the bona fide historical and historiographic functions of the historical society and should place less emphasis on the museum functions of the society.

However, it should be understood that there is no valid reason why the present collection of the Nevada State Historical Society should not remain on exhibit in the city of Reno. The State of Nevada is big enough to support at least two major museums, provided, of course, there is some kind of centralized coordination, division of responsibilities, and integration of their functions.

The legislative policy should encourage all museums and historical agencies to collect, preserve, publicize, and exhibit materials and artifacts which help to portray the economic(especially industrial, agricultural, and mining) development of the State of Nevada.

Both the Nevada State Museum and the Nevada State Historical Society, as well as the Nevada State Library and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, should be encouraged to acquire, exhibit, and preserve fine arts works, such as paintings, statuary, etc.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE SOCIETIES AS OFFICIAL STATE AGENCIES

With regard to such institutions and agencies which are private in character and membership but which are or wish to be designated at law as official state agencies or instrumentalities of the Nevada State Government or which receive or wish to receive financial support from the general or special funds of the Nevada State Government, it is emphatically recommended that such recognition and such financial support be forthcoming only on the condition that all of the property of such institutions or agencies become the property of the people of the State of Nevada, with the state government as the ultimate custodian of such property. There should be no exception whatsoever to this requirement and condition for receiving state support and official recognition. In order to effect and to execute this policy it is recommended that the Secretary of State or his designated deputy be designated and authorized at law to be the agent of the state in the administration of the appropriations and state grants-in-aid for such institutions, and to perform the actual transactions involved in receiving the property of such institutions on behalf of the people and government of the State of Nevada.

A SYSTEM OF STATE ARCHIVES AND A STATE DIVISION OF HISTORY

In view of the fact that the problem of preserving official archival records and coordinating the numerous historical and museum functions and responsibilities of the state has never been satisfactorily solved, it is highly desirable and necessary that serious attention be given this problem. It is a complicated problem and involves a variety of factors. In view of the complexity and far reaching aspects of this problem, the writer believes that certain aspects of the recommendations made with regard to the problem should be presented in the style of a drafted bill rather than as informal discourse. Therefore, in order to present more clearly the recommendations with regard to the previously suggested State Archives and Division of History, the following proposed extract of a draft bill is presented:

There shall be a Division of Archives and a Division of History established in the office of the Secretary of State.

The objects and purposes of the Division of Archives are the care and custody of official archives of the state of Nevada; completion and publication of the state's official records; furnishing advice and instruction to officers in charge of offices of record, and to other state

officers, with regard to establishment and maintenance of filing systems and records; the examination and sorting of obsolete and retired records of state offices and agencies in order that those of historical and reference value may be selected for proper storage; maintenance of fireproof filing and storage facilities for retired official records; preservation and storage, including in some instances the display, of highly prized and valuable documents of state, such as the Constitution of the State of Nevada; and the making and enforcing of rules for the preservation, maintenance, and proper disposal of official records of the state government and its agencies and offices.

The term "archives" shall mean those manuscripts, documents, records, maps, drawings, papers of original record, and materials, including correspondence, originating under or passing through the hands of state officials in the regular course and performance of their duties, over ten years old, and not in current use.

There shall be employed in the Office of the Secretary of State, within the State Personnel System, a deputy secretary of state to be known as the State Archivist.

The State Archivist shall be employed in the classified service of the State Personnel System. He shall be a graduate historian with archival experience, holding a graduate degree from an accredited university or college in history and/or political science or public administration, and preferably with considerable experience in public administration and in archival functions. The State Archivist shall be immediately responsible to the Secretary of State.

The powers, functions, and duties of the State Archivist shall be as follows: to work with the State Historian, under the policy direction of the Secretary of State; to control and direct the work and operations of the Division of Archives; to administer the state archives; to distribute state official reports; to collect, organize, select, and preserve, and to have custody of official books, records, documents, original papers, and other such materials no longer in current use but which have historical, state, and legal significance; and to perform any and all other powers, functions, and duties as may be hereafter placed with the State Archivist. His duties shall also include furnishing advice and instruction to personnel employed in the various offices and agencies of the state government who are charged with the filing and keeping of records, and shall recommend uniform systems of filing for all state offices and agencies.

The several state, executive, and administrative departments, officers, offices, councils, boards, bureaus, commissioners, and administrators are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the State Archivist in the Office of the Secretary of State the public archives under their control and which, in the opinion of the executive, officer, commissioner, or administrator in charge of such archives, are considered obsolete and ready for retirement or destruction.

After any public archives have been received by the Division of Public Archives and the State Archivist they shall not be removed from his custody without his consent except in obedience of a subpoena of a court of record

or a written order of the officer from whose office they were received.

Upon request of any person, the State Archivist shall make a certified copy of any document contained in said archives, and when such copy is properly authenticated by him or the Secretary of State, it shall have the same legal effect as though certified by the officer from whose office it was obtained; and the State Archivist or the Secretary of State shall charge and collect for each such copy or photostatic reproduction a fee, for each page copied, but such fees shall be charged, where applicable, in accordance with the rates established in the uniform fee act of 1949 as amended.

The State Archivist shall direct the distribution of all official state publications so as to assure that sufficient copies are made available to the Nevada State Library for exchange purposes with other states, and for distribution at state expense of such publications to each of the free public libraries in the state and to each incorporated historical society one copy of each such report; and four copies to the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., and not less than four copies of each to the librarian of the University of Nevada Library; and upon request, may furnish one copy at whatever charge is warranted, to each citizen in the state but free of charge to state and local government officials and administrators who may request such publications and free to each incorporated library association in the state.

* * * * *

The objects and purposes of the Division of History are to encourage the conducting of historical research and exhibits bearing upon the social and natural history of the State of Nevada; to diffuse knowledge of the history and resources of the state; to encourage the study of Nevada history and culture in the public schools; to encourage the proper marking of battlefields and other places celebrated in the history of the state; to foster sentiment on the better protection and arrangement of historical markers and monuments for places of historic and natural interest in the state; to coordinate the functions and activities of all state agencies engaged in history, museum, and related operations and activities; to assist the State Archivist in classifying and organizing the state archives; to furnish professional historiographic and related services, advice and consultation to private groups and to state and local government officers; and to perform such other related historical and museum functions as may be assigned to the State Historian in accordance with law.

There shall be employed in the Office of the Secretary of State a deputy secretary of state who shall be known as the State Historian. The State Historian shall be employed in the classified service of the State Personnel System. He shall be a graduate historian, archeologist, anthropologist or other specialist antiquarian, having a graduate degree from an accredited university or college, and, preferably, having had some experience in any of these or related fields. He shall be appointed by and shall be immediately responsible to the Secretary of State.

The powers, functions, and duties of the State Historian shall be as follows: to control and direct the work and operations of the Division of History; to administer the responsibilities of the Division of History; to work with the State Archivist under the policy direction of the Secretary of State; to coordinate the responsibilities and functions of all state agencies concerned with historical, museum, and related functions in order to prevent waste and duplication of efforts among them; to request, receive, and analyze annual and special reports from the officials in

charge of any state or private institution or society which is concerned with museum, archival, historical, and related functions, and to inspect the administrative and fiscal records and the premises of any such institution or society; to enter into contractual agreements with private societies and institutions for historical and museum purposes of benefit to the people of the state; to accept, receive, disburse, and administer all state subventions and grants appropriated to private societies, museums, and related institutions, including the payment of salaries from state funds; to accept and receive in behalf of the people of the State of Nevada any and all property of any historical, museum, or other similar societies and institutions, whether recognized as official state agencies or not, which receive state financial support, and to withhold or suspend such financial support pending the actual transfer of title of such property to the people of the State of Nevada; and to furnish professional historiographic advice, consultation, and assistance to private groups and to state and local government officers.

The powers, functions, and duties of the State Historian shall also include: to collect, classify, edit, annotate, and publish such public records as may be in his opinion of current public interest to Nevadans, including the publication of messages and executive orders of the governor, administrative rules and regulations and administrative decisions of state agency administrators and officials, such publication to be made annually; to prepare biennially an official register giving the latest information of an official character concerning the government of Nevada, its officers and legislators, including a roster and brief biographical sketches of such officers and legislators; to prepare and maintain a list together with adequate descriptions and photographs of historical and natural scenes and places of great significance in the State of Nevada; to maintain a roster of public speakers, artists, doctors of philosophy, musicians, authors, and other persons who may be available to give public performances, exhibitions, or to make public appearances without cost to the State of Nevada for publicizing the historical and natural resources of the state, particularly among school children; to prepare and issue and record awards and commendations in behalf of the people of the state to those persons of Nevada birth or residence who have made significant contributions to human knowledge and human welfare and to those persons in Nevada who contribute significantly to the culture, welfare, and history of Nevada; and to perform such other functions as may be assigned to the State Historian by law or by the Secretary of State in accordance with law. The State Historian shall also have printed, and shall distribute to citizens requesting one, copies of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, and shall charge such reasonable price for each as will pay for the cost of printing and mailing. The State Historian shall be responsible for granting permits to private persons, corporations, institutions, and others concerned, for the excavation, exploration, and collecting of geological, archeological, and paleontological artifacts and specimens in the geographical area of Nevada, other authority for the granting of permits to the contrary notwithstanding. Failure of any person to obtain such a permit ^{prior to his beginning} to excavate and remove such artifacts and specimens shall constitute a misdemeanor.

A select number of persons and groups shall be authorized and directed to assist and advise the State Historian in the performance of his duties and responsibilities and in the establishment of policies for the better

fullfilling of the objects and purposes of the Division of History as specified in the law. These shall consist of the Secretary of State, the President of the State Historical Society, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Nevada State Museum, a representative of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the faculty of the Department of History and Political Science of the University of Nevada, the chief of the Division of State Parks of the Department of Economic Development if such is created or the chairman of the State Parks Commission, the President of the Nevada Artists Association, the Nevada State Librarian, the librarian of the University of Nevada, a representative of the State highway Engineer, and the State Archivist. This group shall not be considered to be a board or commission but each member shall be an advisor to the State Historian, and the State Historian shall meet with each member of the group to exchange views and to obtain recommendations on matters of mutual concern and interest to each.

A Proposal for the Establishment of a "Library Morgue"

Every librarian at one time or another is faced with the problem of weeding out obsolete books and publications from the library collection and confronted with the even more difficult problem of disposing of them.

Yet the librarian is but human, and often enough the decision as to which books are to be destroyed depends upon his own personal taste, and upon how he views the popularity or unpopularity of the books concerned. In discussing the subject of "good taste" in literature one is always faced with a trying task. Good taste in literature is a matter upon which each person feels competent to judge and there are almost as many opinions as there are people. The problem is not one that lends itself either to arbitrary decision, to the dictatorship of literary bourbons and brahmans, nor to the accepted rules of logic. One interpretation of "good taste" considers it to be the ability to discern the "best" from the mass of "mediocrity" and "inferiority". It is a relative term and usually refers to judging the quality of works of art. Taste depends upon art. Art is an emotional matter. Works of art, including literature and literary creations, are judged by the emotions. An emotional matter is not one for logical determination. What one person may find emotionally pleasing and satisfying, another finds to be abhorrent. It is the nature of human nature and the nature of human feelings and emotions.

Consequently, there are varying opinions as to which books are worthy of preservation and which are worthy only for the incinerator and the dump heap. Who is to decide? The question of human and emotional prejudice enters into picture, for the librarian (being only human) may decide to destroy a book or set of books which many persons may feel is artistically and substantively very worth while.

One can cite, for example, the traditional prejudice of many professional librarians toward such works as those of Lyman Frank Baum (1856-1919), the author of The Wizard of Oz and the whole series of "Oz Books". It so happens that librarians for the most part have been subjected to the tradition of librarianship that extends back to the period of literary realism of the late 19th century (the age of Charles Dickens, Emile Zola, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells and other such realistic and naturalistic writers) when the only literature that the literary dictators of the age considered worthy was realistic

and when imaginative and inventive phantasy was considered to be trashy, sensational, off-color. Yet, now, since literary "movements" change from one generation to the next, there are many outstanding literary critics and literary scholars who are turning once more to phantasy fiction and are recognizing the rich imaginative genius of L. Frank Baum (just to mention one of the foremost American authors of this kind of literature) and his subtle and delightful moralistic satires. At the present time it should be noted that the works of L. Frank Baum are now valuable " collectors' items". At the same time it should be noted that many professional librarians have destroyed these works by the thousands, and have refused them a place on the literary shelf. There are but a few of these earlier editions left now for posterity.

The point of this discourse is that extreme caution and discretion should be exercised in providing for the destruction of obsolete library books and books which librarians generally tend to pass a condemning judgment. (After all it should be noted that the professional field of "literary criticism" is just as highly specialized as that of "librarianship").

In view of these observations, then, it is recommended that procedures and facilities be established whereby obsolete and distasteful books can be destroyed, but yet so that at least one copy or set of each is preserved in the State forever for posterity, for those interested in the history of literature, in comparative literature, etc., and even for sociologists and other social scientists who can obtain many valuable facts concerning the social and moral and other values of an era--such as, for example, from the representative popular fiction such as "fantasy" fiction undercurrent during an era of fashionable "realism" and "realistic" literature in an age of "fantasy",etc.

It is recommended that no book in any library maintained or assisted by the state be destroyed by any librarian without first having consulted with the other major librarians in the state as to the advisability of destruction and the selection of the single copies to be preserved. It is recommended that the State Librarian, the librarian of the Library of the University of Nevada, the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Nevada State Museum, the executive officer of the Nevada State Historical Society, and preferably also members of the faculty of the University of Nevada who are specialists in sociology and literary criticism, be permanent ex officio members of a committee to determine upon the selection of obsolete and other books for destruction from the shelves of each of their respective libraries.

It is furthermore recommended that whenever this committee determines on the destruction of an "obsolete" or other book or set of books, that at least one copy or set be preserved in a permanently maintained storage facility.

It is recommended that such a storage facility be a large warehouse-type of structure, fire proof and moisture proof, that it be located in an area where the land is cheap, and that a watchman be placed in charge of it, under the direction and supervision of a responsible state officer, such as, for example, the Secretary of State, the State Librarian, or the University Librarian. There are numerous vacant buildings in many of the small towns throughout the state which could be purchased or leased at a nominal amount for this purpose. (One can mention "just off hand" some of the vacant buildings in the town of Dayton, for example).

It is not necessary that these books be shelved in the same way as library books are shelved in the stack areas of public libraries, for a system of cartons

or boxes could serve as well for this purpose. However, there should be a card catalogue system for each such work preserved and stored in this "Library Morgue"—the card taken from the current library card catalogue file could be sufficient for this purpose.

The system of having a "Library Morgue" to serve every library and librarian in the state will be of very real and great value for posterity. Whenever a bona fide historian, professor, author, a graduate specialist in the humanities, the social sciences, literature, etc., or even an interested layman citizen, wishes to have access to these materials, arrangements should be made by which he may utilize them for his studies and researches, or even for his amusement.

Moreover, such a "Library Morgue" will be of value to the librarians in the state for other purposes as well, for nearly every major library has need of "extra" storage space for works which do not warrant taking up shelf space but which on the other hand do not warrant destruction. "Extras" and "duplicates" of books, pamphlets, files, maps, and other materials will eventually gravitate to the "Library Morgue", and it is, therefore, entirely possible that it could become eventually a rich storehouse of valuable literary and historical materials "kept on ice" until needed.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

MUNICIPAL AND TOWN LIBRARIES

It is recommended that the same provisions as recommended in this study for county libraries also be made to apply to municipal and town libraries. The governing and appointing authority, as well as the authority for establishing municipal and town libraries, should rest with the governing body of the municipal and town government.

With regard to the special problems arising over equalization of the cost of sharing municipal library services which are extended to residents within the same county as the municipality is in, but who are not residents of the municipality, it is recommended that the governing authority or executive officer of the municipality be empowered to authorize the municipal library to charge a special fee for such county residents who wish to use the municipal library services and/or to authorize such municipal governing authority or executive officer to enter into a contract with the board of county commissioners for the purpose of providing library service to other residents, in the county and for receiving compensation in behalf of the citizens of the municipality to pay the proper prorated cost of furnishing such library service. The formula for determining prorated costs should be left to the discretion of the board of county commissioners and to the governing authority or executive officer of the municipality concerned.

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES

The problem of providing adequate law library service to the judges of the district courts and to attorneys and other officers of the courts is a highly specialized one. Since law library service is service provided almost exclusively for the judicial branch of the state and local governments and for members of the bar associations, it is recommended that the State Bar of Nevada make a study and a survey of the needs and services of county law libraries, with view to submitting findings and recommendations for improving county law libraries.

It is recommended, however, that, whenever in the opinion of the board of county commissioners of any county, particularly after consultation with the state bar association members in the county, it may prove to be advisable, more economical or more efficient, to combine the facilities of the county library and the county law library, the board of county commissioners be given authority to do so. If such a combination is effected, the combined library should be known and operated as the county library, and subject to the provisions of state library laws just as though such a merger had never occurred.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LIBRARY

The University of Nevada Library is the best academic and scholastic library in Nevada. Nevertheless, an examination of its book stock discloses the fact there are many recent and up-to-date books in the learned arts and sciences which should be purchased for the library. In order to maintain the university library to the proper standard which befits the library of a state university, the book budget of the library should be not less than \$35,000 to \$50,000 per annum. Since this library is the only one in the state that approaches meeting the needs of technical specialists and scholars generally, its book collection should receive much more attention and emphasis than it has received hitherto in the past. While it is realized that there are relatively few scholars in Nevada, owing chiefly to the limited size of Nevada's population as a whole, this type of library service, to meet the needs of scholars, is highly essential in order to maintain a high level of spiritual, and cultural standards for the state. It is the "devotees" to scholarship who are most apt to provide the "intellectual and cultural vitamins" for the communities in which they live. Even equally as important as this function of the library, it should be realized that one of the objectives of the library is to furnish the best writings in all fields of endeavor for the students and faculty of the university. It is indeed frustrating to the student who, desirous of conducting independent research and study beyond the lecture room and the text book, finds that many of the principal works in his field of interest are not obtainable at his university library. It is not only frustrating but is discouraging to such students at the very moment when they should be receiving the greatest of encouragement and stimulation for making independent studies on their own initiative. The solution to the main problems which appear to be facing the patrons and users of the library services of the University of Nevada Library is one that can be met only with a generous sum of money for the exclusive use of the book purchases. In this connection it should be emphasized that this library, in view of its location, in view of the potentialities and possibilities in specialized scholarship open to Nevadans, should carry, if not the best, at least one of the best collections of learned works on anthropology, Indian lore, and prehistorical studies, as any other western state.

PARTICIPATION IN A WESTERN REGIONAL INTER-LIBRARY DIRECTORY SERVICE

Serious consideration should be given to the idea of Nevada state supported libraries to join with a regional inter-library directory service covering more than one state. It is recommended that the Nevada State Librarian be authorized and directed to make enquiry with view to eventual participation and authorized to participate in such a service. The Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, established in Colorado by Dr. Malcom G. Wyer with the aid of Carnegie Corporation grants, is probably the best one for Nevada libraries. This Bibliographical Center possess a collection of more than 10,000 volumes of rare bibliographies, indexes, and similar librarian "professional tools" and

maintains an extensive "union catalogue" containing bibliographical cards indexing and describing each book in the collections of nearly all of the major libraries in the "Rocky Mountain Region", the Library of Congress, the John Crerar, the Harvard, the Princeton, and the Folger Shakespearean libraries. This inter-library directory service, to which libraries join and accede, enables librarians to ascertain the location of any given published work or manuscript in the libraries participating in this regional program. More than 150 libraries and related institutions now participate. Nevada libraries, cooperating together, under the advisory supervision of the Nevada State Librarian, would be in a position to offer far more extensive service to the citizens of Nevada, should they participate in this system. In conjunction with this participation, it appears that it will be necessary that Nevada maintain, for its own intra-state library system, a uniform "union catalogue" and inter-library directory service of its own.

FINANCING STATE AND LOCAL LIBRARIES AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS

Approximately 21 states have programs offering state financial aid directly to local libraries, such programs including state grants-in-aid from the general fund and being administered by the agency head of the state library. The amounts of appropriations made available vary from \$.002 to \$.196 per capita (New Hampshire and Vermont respectively, 1949-50) and are administered in a variety of formula from administrative discretion of the State Librarian to flat grants of \$5,000 for each recipient local library.

In view of the extremely limited resources of the counties and municipalities for obtaining sufficient revenue to meet their library needs--chiefly owing to the constitutional limitation of five cents on one dollar of assessed valuation (for all purposes not just library purposes), the time is coming, if it is not here already, when, if the people of Nevada desire a minimum good standard of library services on the local levels, state financial aid in the form of grants will be imperative. In the event the legislature should allow the county governments to retain the entire proceeds of the taxes upon real property within the jurisdictions of the respective counties, there may be no need whatsoever for even considering state grants to the counties for library purposes. By such permissive action, which appears to be highly preferable to the grant-in-aid policy, many of the essential features of "home rule" in the counties can be better preserved.

It is, however, pending such permissive action, recommended that serious attention be given to the matter of providing state grants to local public libraries from the general fund of the state. These grants should be administered by the State Librarian subject to administrative review by the Governor. Whether the grants are to be conditional or not, whether they are to be limited for certain uses (e.g., for purchase and upkeep of book collections or payment of librarian's salaries) or to be used at the discretion of the boards of county commissioners (or the executive of a municipality) are matters requiring policy decision by the legislature. Nevertheless, it is advisable that some form of grant be made available to the local public libraries and, in some instances, to local library stations and depositories.

In addition to state grants, other sources of revenue for local public libraries should be exploited. Now, it is realized that the concept of the "free" public library, the term "free" being used in the sense that the facilities of the library are available to the public without charges being imposed directly on the library users, is a traditional one in America. It should also be realized that

the concept of the "free" public library originated in times and places and under conditions which no longer exist as they did before. In the early days of American history and during the 18th century era of "enlightenment", books were a rarity and were very costly, being beyond the financial reach of most persons of moderate circumstances. At the present time not only are quality books, both fiction and non-fiction, available at news stands and drug stores nearly everywhere, but there are also other media of communications dispensing knowledge and information (as well as recreation and entertainment) never before conceived by the most fanciful imaginations of earlier centuries. There are, for example, free government publications, free pamphlets issued by private societies and "pressure groups", radio and television programs, motion picture theaters and films, and a wealth of periodicals and publications which deluge the news stands each week, flooding the populace with inexpensive reading materials.

In brief, the day is gone when the "free" public library was an absolute social and intellectual need for an organized community. On the other hand, the cost of maintenance and operations of the "free" public library has risen tremendously since the late 18th century. The time has come when the "fee" and not the "free" public library should be considered, for the "fees", which local public libraries might charge for the use of certain types of current popular books would be quite sufficient to defray much of the costs of purchasing such books. However, not all library services should be provided on the "fee" basis, but rather only a few certain and limited services, namely, to wit, fees to cover the cost of current popular works, the kind of books, for example, which are popular today but are no longer popular tomorrow.

Fees should be charged for such services as reproduction by photographic processes of printed materials, and for current popular reading materials, exclusive of periodicals. Such fees should be so limited, in turn, so that the cost of initial purchases of the books concerned are paid and so that the cost of actual reproduction of reproduced materials is paid. Moreover, with regard to such fees, an annual maximum amount of fees collected should be established at law, by which any excess money collected over and above the annual total maximum amount is to be paid into the general fund of the local government concerned (or the state government where applicable with regard to the Nevada State Library). There should be no fees charged for reference services; for use of reference materials; for the use of scholarly, scientific, and learned materials; nor to school children; nor for many other services which the library provides.

One other matter should be touched upon in discussing the financing of libraries. It is the matter of setting limitations on the financing of local libraries. It has been traditional in Nevada for the legislature to impose by statute limitations on the amount of money a local government may spend for library services. Section 5590 of the Nevada Compiled Laws of 1929, for example, states that a "sum of not less than five nor more than ten cents on each hundred dollars" valuations of taxable property may be earmarked for the support of free public libraries. While this does appear to have some advantages, such as it does provide a minimum amount for library purposes (not always equitable, of course, owing to the variation in the tax valuations of real property in the several counties), it has one tremendous disadvantage in that it limits the extent which the citizens of a county may desire to support a free public library. The support of a library should initially and fundamentally a local governmental concern, with reasonable aid and encouragement, of course, from the state. Particularly, it should be realized that almost each county has a situation and a need peculiar to itself. There should be no limitations imposed on them by law. It is highly recommended that such limiting and non-encouraging features in the law be repealed. It is particularly recommended that

the limitation provisions of Section 5590 and Section 5595 of the Nevada Compiled Laws of 1929 be repealed. Likewise, it is recommended that similar limiting provisions in Section 5801 of the Nevada Compiled Laws of 1929 (which states that the trustees of the school district "shall annually expend for library books a sum of money not less than five dollars for each teacher") be repealed, inasmuch as the result of such limitations serves more to create a standard beyond which the trustees fail to go, regardless of the actual and de facto needs and resources of the school district.

BOOKBINDING AND REPAIRS

At the present time the procedures in existence for obtaining bookbinding and repair services require the State Librarian first to ascertain whether the State Printer can perform this work, and secondly to ascertain what company or person can do the best work for the least amount of money, and finally, to have the bill for payment for these services approved by the State Printer. In actual practice the approval by the State Printer is but a formality, inasmuch as the printing office has no facilities for performing bookbinding and related services for the State Library. In order to eliminate much "red tape" it is recommended that the State Librarian be authorized and directed to ascertain among the binderies throughout the United States which can do the best work for the least cost, and to negotiate ad hoc contracts with the outfit able to do the best work for the least cost. This should obviate the necessity for obtaining approval from the State Printer. It is extremely unlikely that the State Printing Office for a good many years to come will ever be able, owing to its limited size and extent of its facilities and the limited need for these services in Nevada, to provide bookbinding and book repair services as cheaply as do those private firms which have a large and permanent clientele.

The State Librarian, in this connection, should also be authorized to process materials and books to be bound and repaired in behalf of other public libraries in the state, along with the proposed central book purchasing function, in order that cheaper rates may be obtained for large-scale orders for such services in behalf of all.

A UNIFORM AND UNION CATALOGUE SYSTEM FOR BOOKS IN NEVADA LIBRARIES

It is recommended that the Nevada State Librarian be given specific authority at law to prescribe a uniform system of keeping card catalogues in all public libraries in Nevada and to require each library to send a duplicate card on each book maintained by such library.

In this connection it is recommended that the State Librarian be provided sufficient funds for the purchase of suitable library photographic reproduction equipment (and there are several makes available published by leading manufacturers) for the quick and convenient reproduction of card catalogue cards, so that, in due course, eventually each county and major public library in the state may have a card catalogue system containing a card for every book title available in the state.

The purpose of this system is to reduce, through the years the cost of and the necessity of each library to have a copy of every book which may already be available in another library of the state. By the county librarian or a library patron making a search of the union catalogue in the county library, the location of any

given title may be found, and a request for that book could be forwarded by mail, or with the Nevada State Library's Division of Public Library Services.

By initiating this system at the present time, while the library book collections in the state are relatively small, the work of cataloguing the library books will be correspondingly less expensive than as if the cataloguing were to be done in later years when the collections are considerably greater.

SALARIES, QUALIFICATIONS, AND CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Interviews with the individuals who are serving as county librarians will disclose, and have disclosed, that, unfortunately, a large number of the county librarians are completely untrained for their positions, being selected for their positions on the basis of their personal need for a job or on the basis of their interest in literature.

It is desirable that professional qualifications for the position of county librarian be established. However, to do so is highly impractical unless certain realistic factors are first considered, in view of the limited resources and the limited scale of operations of many of these libraries(which are so small and so underfinanced that the county library fund could never afford to pay the salary of a professional librarian), and would be so inhuman so far as causing personal unhappiness and unemployment among a class of women(many of whom are middle aged widows whose children are grown) who deserve respect and generous consideration.

In the event that the legislature in its wisdom decides to establish at law minimum qualifications and a program for certifying professional librarians, due consideration must be given to the de facto problems involved. In the first place, provision must be made to augment the salaries of county librarians by state supplements from the general fund in order to provide the salaries that will attract professional librarians to those positions--a necessary provision in view of the limited resources of the counties and in view of the constitutional limitations on the tax power of the counties. In the second place, provision must be made to exempt and to make exceptions of all persons who, at the time of the enactment of the professional qualifications and certification program, are serving in those positions as county librarians and who very obviously are unable to meet the higher standards.

Once these two conditional and limiting provisions are made, there should be no objection from any quarter whatsoever for having minimum professional requirements for and certification of county librarians.

With regard to present salary scales for librarians in Nevada, the scale varies from the top salary of \$8,000 for the librarian of the University of Nevada Library (a position that justly and richly deserves handsomer consideration in view of the cultural and spiritual prominence of that position, relatively speaking, in comparison with any other librarian position) to less than \$500 per annum for a part time but full charge library attendant in one of the school libraries.

In the event salary scales are established to provide equal pay for equal categories of work, due consideration should be made of the nature and extent of the library work performed. For example, in the top category (e.g. Class I Librarian) should be the University librarian, and the State Librarian; in Class II should be the librarians in charge of county libraries serving a population of 50,000 or more; in Class III professional librarians serving as heads of specialized libraries(e.g., the library of Nevada Historical Society), heads of county and

municipal libraries serving a population of 10,000 to 49,999, and assistant professional librarians in charge of major divisions or functions in Class I, II, and III libraries; in Class IV there should be sub-professional library assistants and library attendants as full-charge heads of county and other public libraries serving a population of 9,999 or less. Within each of these classifications there should be sufficient latitude so as to allow within grade incremental salary increases, in recognition of improved competence of employees as they gain on-the-job experience, and in appreciation of continued service of faithful library employees. Such a certification and classification system should be set up and administered by the State Personnel Department rather than by an independent certification board.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR COST OF OPERATION OF THE SYSTEMS RECOMMENDED,
INCLUDING A PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Estimated Budget for Cost of Operation of the Systems Recommended

The Nevada State Library(See detailed budget estimate infra).....\$292,019.66

The University of Nevada Library (To be included in the
University of Nevada budget and appropriation).....\$237,792.00

Books and Periodicals.....	90,000.00
Steel bookcases.....	7,000.00
Book trucks.....	600.00
Catalogue cabinets.....	2,900.00
Dictionary stands.....	120.00
Kardex cabinets.....	250.00
Microfilmer(medium size).....	2,500.00
Safety metal ladder.....	120.00
Typewriters.....	350.00
Bookbinding.....	30,000.00
Student help.....	15,000.00
Library supplies.....	3,000.00
Travel.....	500.00
Director's salary.....	16,000.00
Salaries of 5 professional librarians.....	45,900.00
Salaries of 4 assistants.....	23,552.00

The Nevada State Museum.....\$ 60,744.00

Salaries.....	38,994.00
Operating expenses.....	9,750.00
The Lost City Museum.....	12,000.00

The Nevada State Historical Society.....\$ 99,369.00
(Appropriation to be made through the Secretary
of State)

Salaries.....	22,386.00
Travel.....	1,700.00
Operating expenses.....	14,047.00
Equipment and Improvements.....	2,056.00
Historical book collection.....	20,000.00
Archival operations.....	30,000.00
Librarian's salary.....	9,180.00

The State Archives (Proposed in the office of the
Secretary of State).....\$ 13,680.00

Salary of State Archivist.....	9,180.00
Files and cabinets.....	1,000.00
Supplies(including mailing supplies).....	1,500.00
Postage and freight.....	2,000.00

The Division of History (Proposed in the Office of the Secretary of State).....	\$ 25,180.00
Salary of State Historian.....	9,180.00
Equipment and supplies.....	1,000.00
Printing and publication.....	15,000.00
The State Library "Morgue" (Proposed; crude estimate only of cost).....	\$ 30,640.00
Salary of Attendant-Clerk.....	5,640.00
Land and building.....	25,000.00
Annex to Nevada State Library(Proposed; crude estimate of cost only).....	\$ 60,000.00
GRAND TOTAL COST.....	\$819,424.66

A Proposed Budget for the Nevada State Library

Operating Expenses.....	\$ 51,795.16
Dues and subscriptions.....	148.00
Freight, express, and postage.....	1,060.00
Printing.....	500.00
Telephone, telegraph, and time.....	830.00
Library delivery truck operation.....	11,720.00
Retirement.....	6,090.40
Industrial Insurance.....	657.76
Binding.....	2,000.00
Cleaning, repair, and treating of books.....	10,580.00
Films.....	1,500.00
Filmstrips.....	2,500.00
Microfilm.....	10,000.00
Personnel Administration.....	1,209.00
Library supplies.....	3,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$51,795.16
Books.....	\$104,000.00
Law books.....	14,000.00
Books for Extension Library.....	40,000.00
Books for Government Reference.....	50,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$104,000.00

Equipment.....\$ 21,416.50

Station Wagon.....	1,827.00
Panel Delivery Trucks (2).....	3,000.00
Filing cases(3).....	285.00
Stands (2).....	34.00
Typewriters, manual (5).....	825.00
Typewriters, electric (1).....	405.00
Map case (1).....	350.00
Eastman Recordak,microfilm camera (newspaper size).....	4,400.00
Microfilm file (1).....	358.00
Mimeograph machine.....	895.00
Supply cabinet.....	66.00
Desk and chairs (8).....	1,560.00
Footstools (10).....	100.00
Book trucks(6).....	458.00
Chairs in law library(6).....	171.00
Motion picture projectors (2)..... and motion picture screens(2)	980.00
Mailing cartons (60).....	300.00
Locked bookcases.....	511.00
Dictaphone and transcriber.....	684.00
Contura duplicator and supplies.....	119.00
Card catalogue cabinets (4).....	2,093.00
Shelving.....	1,995.50

TOTAL.....\$21,416.50

Salaries.....\$121,808.00

Present staff (3 professional librarians and
2 clerks, and student pages).....49,748.00

New Positions

3 Professional librarians (catalogue librarian,education and schools librarian,and extension librarian)	27,540.00
4 clerk-typists.....	20,256.00
1 secretary-stenographer.....	6,912.00
3 clerk-drivers.....	17,352.00

TOTAL.....\$121,808.00

GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT OF LIBRARY BUDGET.....\$292,019.66