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## INTRODUCTION

This quick revision of earlier compilations on state aid for public libraries has been made in answer to insistent demands from state library legislative and planning leaders for up-to-date facts in a rapidly changing field.

State aid is basically important in war times, to meet new opportunities (as in defense areas), as well as in the long-time state program. It must be considered in post-war library planning.

The wide variation possible from state to state, and the necessity of adapting a plan for state aid to the particular situation was emphasized at the Annual Conference of the A.L.A. in June, 1942, in a joint open meeting of the Library Extension Board and Library Extension Division. The three papers on state aid administration in Michigan, North Carolina and Pennsylvania are included in the Proceedings number of the A.L.A. Bulletin, September 15, 1942. For full accounts of programs in other states, see the selected list of references.

This is frankly a tool, not a critical or comprehensive document. It is the successor to "State Grants to Libraries and in Related Fields" (A.L.A., Sept. 1937 and Jan. 1936), with a slight change of title, and includes also material in "State Aid Policy Questions" (A.L.A. Bulletin 30:887-91, Sept. 1936) and "State Aid for Libraries" by Judson T. Jennings (A.L.A. Bulletin 30:75-79, Feb. 1936). It emphasizes newer types of state aid for large unit and state-wide library development (including text of laws and some plans of allocation and other illustrative material, in an appendix), rather than the earlier type of small grants to local libraries.

State aid for school libraries is not within the scope of the compilation, important as it is in school library development. A few references are, however, included for the reader who wants to compare the two movements.

Additions and corrections will be welcomed by the compiler.

Julia Wright Merrill

August 15, 1942



It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state, as a part of its provision for public education, to promote the establishment and development of public library service throughout its various subdivisions.

Preamble of the Library Law of  
Washington State

For libraries, as for schools, the state should accept responsibility for the provision of adequate service for all inhabitants. It should encourage the continuation and increase of local support, and should assume a part of the cost of local libraries, through state appropriations to supplement local funds, or to provide a minimum program.

From "A National Plan for Libraries"  
As Revised and Adopted by the  
Council of the A.L.A., December,  
1938.

The Council of the American Library Association, in session in Chicago on December 31, 1935, reaffirms its interest in state aid for libraries. It believes that increased demands for library service, coupled with reduced library appropriations and the shifting of revenues from local units to states, emphasize the need for financial help from other than local sources.

The Council believes also that state aid for libraries would tend to equalize the distribution of library facilities. The Council therefore urges the Executive Board and the officials of the American Library Association to take measures that will present this need to planning boards, library associations, and library extension agencies in the various states.



## WHY STATE AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The state has a responsibility for the informal education of all its people through the public library, as well as for formal education through the school. Yet millions of people are still without public library service.

The state can equalize library opportunities between town and country, and between sections that vary in their financial ability to support public services.

Local revenues come largely from taxes on real estate, and are shrinking rather than increasing. Tax limitation laws in a number of states set a rigid ceiling on revenues, regardless of local needs. Many of the newer taxes are collected by the state, which is therefore in a better position to meet new demands.

State governments are increasingly taking over some local functions, as road building, and sharing costs of others with counties and municipalities, as in the case of schools and county agents.

Demands and needs for public library service increase in war times, as they did in the depression, while pressure to reduce local expenditures is strong.

State aid can be so administered as to stimulate local initiative and support, to raise standards, and to encourage organization of units large enough to be effective.

## OLDER GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The principle of state grants to public libraries is by no means new. Small grants for establishment and annually for maintenance of local public libraries have been made in the New England and other eastern states for many years, beginning with Massachusetts in 1890. An A.L.A. Committee on State Aid reported\* in 1896 grants in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire\*\*, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Delaware and Maryland followed later.

These grants vary from \$1 to \$500, and are usually contingent on local expenditures and on meeting certain minimum standards. In general, they are for book purchase from lists approved by the state library agency. The Massachusetts law, however, leaves administration to the state agency, which has included expenses of librarians at institutes and reorganizing

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\*Library Journal 21: C 68-71, 1896

\*\*Authorized by law, but appropriations not made until some years later.



libraries, as well as books. The largest sum appropriated is \$68,000 per year in New York State. Detailed figures are given in the appendix.

These small grants undoubtedly stimulated local initiative in the period of library establishment. They have also given the state agencies some leverage in setting standards and in building book collections. Compared with state aid for schools, however, their effect seems minor.

Provincial grants have been made for public libraries in Ontario since 1882. They are administered by the Public Libraries Branch of the Department of Education and apportioned according to the amount expended for books and periodicals, the maintenance of a reading room and branches, and employment of a trained librarian, ranging from \$5 to \$210. The British Columbia Public Library Commission and the Alberta and Saskatchewan departments of education have also distributed grants on the basis of local expenditures for books.

#### NEWER FORMS OF STATE AID

In March 1929, the importance of state aid in development of large unit public libraries was emphasized by the A.L.A. Library Extension Committee (later a Board) in a resolution: "That the Committee recognize the desirability of both state and federal aid for county libraries and include them in the program." In June 1930, it brought the matter to the attention of the A.L.A. Council, which adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Council of the A.L.A.  
indorse the principle of state aid, in  
generous amount, for county and other  
large unit rural public library service.

The Committee's annual report for 1929-30 includes an appendix on state aid.

The movement for national and state library planning, beginning in 1934, gave new emphasis to state aid for state-wide public library development. The "National Plan for Libraries", adopted in 1934 (and the revision adopted in 1938) included a strong statement. In December 1935, the National Library Planning Committee, the Library Extension Board, and the League of Library Commissions, held a joint open meeting for discussion of state aid. President Wilson presided, and the discussion leader was Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, who was serving as chairman of the Washington State Library Planning Committee. The next day, the Council of the A.L.A., on motion of Mr. Jennings, reaffirmed its belief in state aid:

The Council of the American Library Association,  
in session in Chicago on December 31, 1935, reaf-  
firms its interest in state aid for libraries.  
It believes that increased demands for library  
service, coupled with reduced library appropri-  
ations and the shifting of revenues from local



units to states, emphasize the need for financial help from other than local sources.

The Council believes also that state aid for libraries should tend to equalize the distribution of library facilities. The Council therefore urges the Executive Board and the officials of the American Library Association to take measures that will present this need to planning boards, library associations, and library extension agencies in the various states.

A follow-up committee, representing the three groups, met at once and planned an intensive program of information and stimulation. This was carried on through articles in the A.L.A. Bulletin, through mimeographed compilations and leaflets, through field work, and through meetings, beginning with an advance discussion meeting of the Library Extension Board at the Richmond Conference, May 1936.

#### First Grants for Large Units

New Jersey was the first state to make grants to county libraries by cumulating the public and school library aid available under earlier laws, according to the number of community and school branches and stations served. This substantial aid, both in building up the first book collection, and in keeping it live, undoubtedly contributed much to the steady spread of county libraries up to the depression years. In 1942, out of 21 counties, 12 had county library service.

In New York, the same cumulation is possible, but there has been little occasion for its use.

Long-time loans of books from state traveling library collections to newly established county libraries are a usual form of state aid.

In Hawaii, the entire expense of operation of the four county libraries, which serve all the Territory, is met by the Territorial legislature, though the counties cooperate by providing quarters.

Bills calling for generous state grants for county libraries were introduced in 1928, 1929 and 1930 in Louisiana, New York and Virginia, but failed to carry. In 1932, the chairman of the Louisiana Library Commission drew up and presented to the state tax commission a plan for a complete, state-wide public library service, based on an annual state expenditure of \$2,000,000 - a plan which received serious consideration.

In 1931, however, the Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 to encourage the establishment of county libraries by grants varying (inversely as to the population) of from 20% to



125% of the amount appropriated by the county, but not to exceed \$2,500 to any one. The amount of the state appropriation has increased steadily since.

#### Emergency Aid, 1935 and 1936

In 1935, to offset reduction of local book funds during the depression, the Illinois legislature appropriated \$600,000 for the biennium 1935-37, plus \$10,000 for administration. This was the largest amount appropriated up to that time for state aid to public libraries. New life was brought to many an Illinois library by the fresh new books or important replacements made possible by this emergency aid. The Chicago Public Library, for example, which had done practically no book buying for several years, was ready to spend to good advantage large grants amounting to approximately half of the \$600,000. A companion bill for a million dollars for regional library development failed to carry, however, and later efforts to secure funds for existing libraries were unsuccessful.

In 1936, when Pennsylvania suffered serious flood losses, the legislature appropriated \$100,000 for library rehabilitation.

#### Large Unit and General Grants, 1935 to Date

The year 1935 marked the beginning of another continuing program, with the appropriation of \$100,000 by the Ohio legislature for the biennium 1935-36, the plan of allocation being left to the state library board. To give some immediate aid, \$200 was offered to any library applying for it by August 1, 1935, if it certified that it had received some tax support for the past three years, and agreed to work for increased local support and improved standards and to follow the recommendations of the state library as to selection and purchase of books. The second year's distribution, however, which included the largest part of the fund, was made on the basis of a field survey by counties made by a field agent under an item of \$6,000 for administration of the fund, and with the advice of a committee of the state library association. Grants varied from \$500 to \$1,000, according to progress or constructive plans, particularly in the extension of service to the county.

Two proposals made in 1935 are worthy of record because they involved sponsorship from outside the library profession even though they failed to produce immediate results. The Tennessee Educational Survey Commission's recommendations to the legislature included \$650,000 for a foundation library program for the whole state. The West Virginia governor and his director of the budget advocated and included in the proposed budget an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for state-wide development through regional libraries.

The movement for large-scale state aid resulted in vigorous campaigns in a dozen states in 1937, with organized citizen as well as library backing.



First appropriations were made by three state legislatures, renewed appropriations by several. This activity has continued and gained increased momentum. These legislative projects varied widely as to amounts, plans for allocation, amount of discretion given the administering agency and even the purpose for which state aid was to be used. For this reason the acts as passed are given in full in the appendix. They warrant careful study.

First appropriations came in the following order:

- 1937 - Arkansas, Michigan, Vermont
- 1938 - Louisiana
- 1939 - Nova Scotia, New Hampshire
- 1941 - Michigan (renewed after a lapse of  
one biennium), North Carolina
- 1942 - Virginia

Legislative efforts have been unsuccessful so far in Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois (after the emergency appropriation), Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin, though foundations were undoubtedly laid for the future. In Washington State in 1937 the legislature passed a state aid act for \$400,000 by large majorities in both houses, only to meet a veto by the governor on the ground of economy. While Louisiana secured generous appropriations for demonstration by the state library commission, a separate bill for \$400,000 for 1940-42 for aid to existing libraries was vetoed by the governor.

#### NEWER FORMS OF STATE AID IN EFFECT, 1942

State aid of the newer type, for demonstrations, for large unit service to new areas, and for general state-wide library development, was available in August, 1942, in eleven states, one territory, and two Canadian provinces, as follows:

##### Arkansas, 1937 --

\$120,000 appropriated for 1941-43 for state aid and for operation of the state library commission (\$100,000 for the two preceding bienniums). Of this \$89,600 is for establishment and continuing aid to county and regional libraries, for books and personnel, under standards set by the library commission for local support, personnel and service. (See Appendix)

##### British Columbia, 1939 --

\$5,000 appropriated for 1941-42 in order to give special aid to the three union district libraries (\$1,000 before 1939 for the older type of aid to individual local libraries).



Hawaii, 1913 --

The Territorial legislature meets the entire operating expense of the four county libraries which serve all the Territory, though the counties cooperate by providing quarters. This was begun in 1913 when the Honolulu city library and the Territorial library were merged, and was extended to the other three counties as libraries were organized.

Louisiana, 1938 --

\$144,820 appropriated for 1942-44 for regional and parish demonstrations, under the sponsorship of the state library commission, as well as for the regular commission activities (\$200,760 for 1940-42, and \$200,000 for 1938-40).

Massachusetts

\$11,000 for year 1942 (\$10,900 in 1941) provides book automobile service through regional library organization in three regions of the state, as well as aid to individual libraries.

Michigan, 1938-39, 1941 --

\$500,000 appropriated for 1941-43 for state aid for existing libraries and for development of new service. Detailed law divides the sum into an equalization fund of 25 per cent for establishment, especially for county and regional libraries; an administration fund of 2 per cent; and a general fund for grants to existing libraries. The state board for libraries is authorized to set standards for personnel in administering the fund. The act itself sets standards for local support, including a minimum of \$6,000 by July, 1948. (Re-established after an interim of two years. Appropriating section of the 1937 act for a continuing, annual appropriation of \$500,000 had been repealed in 1939 in a last minute effort to balance the budget.) (See Appendix)

New Hampshire, 1939 --

Provision for two regional book automobile services, begun in 1938 and 1940, was made in the regular budget of the state library commission for 1939-41 and 1941-43. Not called "state aid" but seems comparable to that of other states.

New Jersey

Budget and work program for the state library commission for year 1942-43 includes (1) grants to one newly established county library of \$5,000 worth of books and \$1,100 in cash for school library service, and (2) grants to established county libraries of \$8,000 in books and \$7,200 in cash. (See Appendix)



North Carolina, 1941 --

\$200,000 for 1941-43, a first appropriation for state aid for "promoting, aiding and equalizing public library service." The short act empowers the state library commission to plan allocation and set requirements. (See Appendix)

Nova Scotia, 1939 --

A 1939 act provided for grants for regional libraries in the ratio of \$1 to each \$3 of local appropriations. Developments under this act have been delayed by the war. (See Appendix)

Ohio, 1935 --

\$100,000 appropriated for state aid for 1941-42 (\$100,000 for 1935-36, \$150,000 for 1937-38, \$100,000 for 1939-40). The state library board, which allocates funds under a very general law, has emphasized grants to one strong library in each county to enable it to extend service to rural areas, with complete service on a county or regional basis as a goal. Small direct grants have been made to other libraries where standards justify them. Funds came in 1935 and 1937 through separate acts, but in 1939 and 1941 as part of the appropriation for the state library. In 1939 an enabling act empowering the state library to accept and administer state and federal aid, directed the state library board to use the fund "to increase, improve, stimulate and equalize library service to the people of the whole state." (See Appendix)

Pennsylvania, 1931 --

\$55,000 appropriated for 1941-43 (\$20,000 for 1931-33 increasing to \$40,000 for 1939-41) for state aid for encouragement of county libraries. Allocations to individual counties by the state department of education, which includes the state library, vary (inversely as to the population) from 20 per cent to 125 per cent of the amount appropriated by the county but not more than \$2,500. (See Appendix)

Vermont, 1937 --

\$48,000 appropriated for 1941-43 for four regional library centers and bookmobile services (begun in 1937 with a separate fund of \$25,000 for the biennium) and for the other activities of the state library commission. Not called "state aid," for it has become an integral and major part of the state agency's service - but it seems comparable. (See Appendix)

Virginia, 1942 --

\$100,000 for 1942-44 as a first appropriation for state aid for state-wide public library development, particularly in rural areas, with emphasis on county and regional libraries, under standards set by the state library board; with a condition that the sums should not become available unless and until released by the governor on evidence that the expenditures will not create a deficit. (See Appendix)



## RESULTS

A critical and impartial study of the effects of the newer state aid programs is yet to be made. In some states certainly it is too soon for such evaluation. Immediate results reported by state leaders in the several states include:

- Rapid spread of public library service to people  
heretofore without it
- Encouragement of units large enough to be effective
- Stimulation of local effort and appropriations
- Strengthening of existing libraries
- Improvement of personnel

The administrative agencies have apparently avoided the danger of too great state control. Their requirements have been mainly in the form of minimum standards for size of unit, local effort, personnel and book selection. Field agents have interpreted the program and aided local and county leaders in working out satisfactory plans adapted to the particular situation.

## POLICY QUESTIONS

The A.L.A. Library Extension Board in 1936 considered the many questions of policy involved in preparing a specific plan for state aid in an individual state, to be embodied in a bill or appropriation request. It recognized the need to adapt state aid legislation to the pattern of the particular state, as well as to the stage of library development already reached. Instead of setting up and recommending any one plan, it offered instead a discussion in the form of questions and answers. This was printed in the A.L.A. Bulletin 30:887-91, September, 1936. As reprints made from Bulletin type are no longer available, the material is included here for convenience, with a very few changes of fact.

### What are the purposes of state aid?

The individual librarian may be moved by the need to replace local revenues that are shrinking as taxes shift to the state, or to provide additional funds to meet ever increasing opportunities and demands for service. From the standpoint of state library planning, however, the purposes are: to provide library service for the people still without it; to assist progress toward a more nearly equalized library service; to set desirable standards and to aid communities to reach them, whether those standards concern books or personnel or extension service or adult education. In other words, state aid can help put into effect the best possible state plan for library service.



From what source should state funds be provided - the general state fund or the proceeds of a special tax?

This is one of the questions on which there will be much diversity of policy and practice among the various states.

Public administrators consider it undesirable to allocate proceeds of special taxes to particular uses, preferring the more flexible general state fund. In some states, however, the accepted practice is to provide a new source of revenue, as a sales or gasoline or amusement tax, to meet each new demand. Librarians will therefore need to study the practices of the particular state, in relation to state aid for schools and agricultural extension, and to consult with legislative leaders as to policy and tactics. If there seems to be no standard plan, provide an appropriation from the general state fund in the first draft.

How should state funds be appropriated - in the general state budget, through a special appropriation act, or as part of the appropriation for the state library extension agency?

If the officers who prepare the official state budget can be so convinced of the need of state aid for libraries that they will include an appropriation in the official state budget which is recommended to the legislature, the item is then in a preferred position. Often, however, a first appropriation can only be secured through a separate bill. In either case the item should be distinct from the amount for the older activities of the state library extension agency, though the two may stand side by side in the state budget. The state aid fund should of course be appropriated to the state library extension agency which is to administer it. The question of what to do if there is no such agency is discussed later.

What amount of money would be required?

For a fully developed state-wide program of public library service, local, state, and federal appropriations should ultimately amount to an adequate per capita figure for the population of the state. Pending fuller cost studies, \$1 per capita is considered a minimum figure for library service. The Louisiana state aid proposal is that the state provide this amount, or \$2,000,000, through appropriations increasing each year until the total is reached; the Tennessee plan calls for twenty-five cents per capita from the state, or \$650,000, to be increased later to fifty cents for a thin service to be supplemented by local funds. The present state average for local support is forty-two cents per capita, though one state, Massachusetts, is over one dollar.\* What is the figure for local support in the particular state concerned? How much can this be raised by using state aid as a stimulus? Would a total of fifty cents per capita provide a beginning program? What amount per capita from the state would bring constructive results and not be frittered away? Librarians will want to consult with leading laymen and

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\*Public Library Service in the U.S. 1941. John C. Settelmayer. A.L.A., Bulletin 36:399-402, June 1942.



officers of state-wide citizen groups whose support is essential to success, and to reinforce their own courage by studying the amounts their state is appropriating in other fields.

On what basis should funds be apportioned - by population, or need, or other formula?

If the purpose of state aid is to equalize library service in some degree and to provide library opportunity for all parts of the state, need must necessarily be taken into account. A trend in state aid for schools - based on many years of experimentation - is toward equalization formulas which take into consideration (1) the amount needed to provide service of a certain standard (involving, of course, the population to be served), and (2) how much the locality could itself raise by a certain millage (based on assessed valuations). The state aid formula then aims to make up the difference. Some states go farther and provide minimum or foundation programs from state funds, which localities supplement to any extent desired. Under either plan the distinction between densely and sparsely populated areas is given full consideration. State aid to libraries might well be distributed according to a plan which takes into account effective areas of service, population to be served, cost of library service of at least a minimum standard, present library appropriations and resources as shown by assessed valuations per capita.

How shall provision be made for service to new areas, in addition to assistance to existing libraries?

Proceeds of a state tax should be spent for the benefit of all the people of the state. The emergency state aid bill for existing libraries in Illinois was accompanied by another, which failed to pass, providing a larger sum for aid for rural service. It is sounder policy to combine the two and to set up one state aid fund for both purposes. Some librarians maintain that the large libraries should not share in the distribution - and the Pennsylvania state aid is so defined. Such libraries may, however, need to be centers for rural or metropolitan service. If an equalization plan is adopted, they will not profit at the expense of rural areas. In any complete plan, existing libraries and areas still to be served must be considered together. Try to prepare the bill so that the constituents of every legislator will get some share of the appropriation.

On what conditions should grants be made?

To preserve local initiative and responsibility, state grants should be in addition to continued local effort and appropriations. This is provided under an adequate equalization plan. In some cases the legal limit for local levies may need to be raised. To make for library progress, grants should be so safeguarded as to aid communities in reaching desirable standards. Such a plan can be flexible enough to provide a minimum service everywhere and to aid the better libraries to develop more intensive service. It might imply cooperation or federation of libraries within districts or regions of the state. Grants should not be permitted to make local appropriations unnecessary; to encourage complacency; to perpetuate struggling inadequate libraries; to strengthen ineffective people in their positions.



Should the use of grants be limited to specific expenditures, as for books and periodicals?

For emergency aid, this had a strong popular appeal, because book collections were run down. In any long-time program, however, other factors, such as high quality personnel, are as important and are legitimate objects of state concern. If there is to be state certification should not the state help provide the needed salaries? A state aid program should look toward the development of all factors in an effective library service.

Shall state aid be for public libraries only?

By no means. Many of the states already have state aid for school libraries, usually administered by the department of education. A complete plan should provide for correlated development of both; for example, by permitting the state grant for a rural school library to be used for branch service from a large unit library. State universities and teachers colleges are already state supported but libraries of city colleges and universities may need help. State aid might be used for the development of union catalogs and for a complete lending system for unusual books needed for adult education or research as well as for books and salaries.

How much detail is necessary in the proposed legislation?

The trend is definitely toward simple legislation which leaves details for administrative decision. The best certification laws for example set broad standards without including an elaborate plan which might be out of date in a few years. In the case of state aid, there are often widely different conditions to be met in different sections of the state - for example, lands which are to revert to forests will require unusual treatment - and a progressive plan will be needed over a period of years. On the other hand, clear-cut legislation provides a safeguard against political interference. The general policy of the state will determine the amount of detail which must be included in the proposed legislation. The state library agency, however, must be allowed wide discretion in the application of the program to varying conditions.

Should state aid be considered in a state without a state library extension agency?

Obviously an administrative agency is necessary. If one is lacking, or exists on paper only, the first act and appropriation might provide for the agency as well as for state grants. This was the proposal made by the governor of West Virginia and written into his official budget in 1935. Such a plan seems to be a sound approach to this particular problem.

Are there dangers from partisan politics?

Undoubtedly, for the state library agencies have already suffered from politics without the attraction of state aid. Librarians have not given up efforts to establish state agencies, however. State aid for schools over a long period of years has been administered reasonably well in spite of the



same danger. The aroused and organized citizen interest which can put state aid for libraries through the legislature must be kept alert to the importance of safeguarding the state library agency. Application of certification requirements to the state library agency, as well as to the libraries of the state, is a protection, or state civil service, or even some statement as to qualifications and tenure in the law providing for the state agency.

Who shall make a specific plan for state aid?

The state library planning committee, a subcommittee of it, a special committee of the state library association, or the legislative committee, depending upon the policy of the state and the decision of the officers of the state library association and the state library agency. The legislative committee is of course concerned with translating the plan into action and its chairman might well be a member of any special committee on state aid. For the same reason, leading laymen or officers of state-wide organizations should participate in plans and decisions as well as in action. Moreover, they may have a greater familiarity than librarians with state policies and the several forms of state aid already in operation. Legal help will be needed in formulating a plan as well as in the later drafting. An active member of the committee in the capital city has access to many sources of needed information.

How can the needed facts be secured?

The facts as to people with and without library service, the present support of libraries, and other library background may be available from the state library extension agency or have been already assembled or made graphic by the library planning committee. Detailed population figures, assessed valuation by counties, and other general statistics can easily be obtained from state publications or from offices of the tax commission and secretary of state. Programs of state aid for schools can be obtained from the state department of education, supplemented often by publications or information in state offices of the state education association, or such agencies as the League of Women Voters, State Congress of Parents and Teachers, and American Association of University Women. Get information about state agricultural extension from the publications of the state college of agriculture or through consultation with the director of extension. The secretary or consultant of the official state planning board will have much basic information assembled in his office, often spread on maps or in printed or mimeographed reports. A good legislative reference library can be helpful all along the line.



## THE LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN

To secure state aid legislation or appropriation obviously calls for a highly organized, vigorous campaign, often over several years, under the leadership of the state library association, the state library extension agency, and the state trustee or friends or citizen organization. It requires imagination, boldness, persistence, and patience.

Active participation is secured of such state-wide groups as the Federation of Labor, Farm Bureau and Grange, service clubs, League of Women Voters, Congress of Parents and Teachers, Federation of Women's Clubs, American Association of University Women, Legion Auxiliary, and Business and Professional Women.

Publicity is carried on by means of circular letters, leaflets, copies of the bill, newspaper articles, editorials and interviews, radio broadcasts, and speakers at meetings.

Members of the legislature are interviewed while still candidates, before the session, at home during week-ends and recesses and in the capital. Telegrams and letters pour in to them at the capital and library delegations appear at committee hearings.

The governor is often consulted at an early stage and his support sought. Public opinion is focused on him when the bill has passed the legislature and awaits his signature.

Sponsorship in both houses of the legislature by members of high standing is essential. This involves not only introduction of the bills, but active backing.

Legislative steering during the session may call for continuous library representation at the state capital as well as for many trips on the part of campaign leaders. Some funds to meet necessary expenses must be made available by the state library association or other interested group.

## GRANTS IN OTHER FIELDS

### Agricultural Extension

The far-flung system of county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents, and county boys' and girls' club leaders (probably the largest existing system of adult education) is based on federal and state subsidies under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, supplemented by the Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and other acts. State administration is carried on by the land grant colleges and their agricultural extension directors. In 1940, the states employed 2,238 extension directors and assistant directors, district leaders or supervisors of county extension agents and subject matter specialists.\*

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\*Agricultural Statistics, 1941. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Government Printing Office, 1941. p.715.



In the counties, there were 6,698 county agents, home demonstration agents, and club leaders. The decision to employ a county agent is made locally, and some counties have still to take that step, while others have several agents. The division of cost between federal, state and county funds varies widely from state to state. There is general agreement that the cooperative extension service has done much to develop rural leadership and stimulate community activities, in addition to raising standards of living and improving production.

### Social Security and Health

State-wide programs have developed rapidly under the Social Security Act of 1935 and corresponding state legislation, in old age assistance, aid to the blind and to dependent children, maternal and child health services, public health, child welfare, vocational rehabilitation and unemployment compensation. Administration of the program is in the hands of the state agency, which sets up a state plan within the general framework of the act. Federal grants are contingent on larger state grants, the proportion varying from one field to another. Federal grants for 1940-41 amounted to \$395,586,000.\*

### Roads

State grants to localities for roads began in New Jersey in 1891 and had spread to all the states by 1917. The first stage, according to Leonard D. White\*\* "provided state aid with county initiative and limited state regulation; the second step established close state supervision, while the third and last stage included the construction of state systems of highways, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state, but at the same time continuing the policy of grants-in-aid for less important roads." Large federal subsidies stimulated the program and led to closer supervision by the state. Federal subsidies amounted to more than \$300,000,000 in 1938, state grants and local expenditures to approximately \$1,750,000,000.\*\*\*

### Schools

State grants have contributed largely to the development of public school systems. Beginning with land grants in colonial days, and closely related later to federal land grants, the principle of state responsibility was written into early state constitutions and carried out in laws and appropriations. Today every state is sharing to some degree in the support of

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\*Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1941. Government Printing Office, 1942. p.415.

\*\*Trends in Public Administration. Leonard D. White. McGraw-Hill, 1935. p.115-16.

\*\*\*American State Government and Administration. Austin F. Macdonald. Rev. ed. Crowell, 1940. p.504, 505.



its schools. The total for all states in 1937 was \$630,000,000 - an increase of 60 per cent in six years.\* "Delaware provides the most conspicuous example of state-financed education; its establishment of a state-managed school system has necessitated complete state support. Half the cost of the California and West Virginia school systems is paid from state appropriations, and in North Carolina, the percentage of state support is even higher."†

Aid to special types of education developed through state matching of federal grants for the teaching of agriculture, home economics and trades or industrial occupations (Smith-Hughes and George-Reed Acts of 1917 and 1929). State appropriations in this field in 1939 amounted to over nine million dollars. The federal government in 1940 appropriated \$17,915,164\*\*. In fourteen states, these federal and state funds are administered by special state boards for vocational education; in the remainder by the state department of education. The National Advisory Committee on Education and a number of leading educators agree that it throws the educational program out of balance thus to single out special subjects in the school curriculum.

Earlier sources of state aid, as permanent educational funds, leases of school lands, and property taxes, have in recent years been increasingly supplemented by earmarked taxes on incomes, estates and inheritances, corporations and franchises, sales and commodities, and intangibles.

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\*American State Government and Administration. Austin F. Macdonald. Rev. ed. Crowell, 1940. p. 464 and 463.

\*\*Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1941. Government Printing Office, 1942. p. 133.



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## OLDER STATE GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES\*

### Connecticut

Establishment. Not to exceed \$200 in books and not to exceed amount expended by the town, provided the state library agency approves the plan of operation. A second library in a town cannot secure an establishment grant.

Annually. In books, not to exceed the amount appropriated by the town, but not over \$100; but in towns whose average annual tax receipts are under \$25,000, library funds from any source may be counted. Libraries applying must file an annual report with the state library agency.

Amount available. \$17,500 for 1941-42.

### Delaware

Establishment. Sum equal to 50% of the amount raised by the district.

Annually. A sum equal to one-half that amount, for books.

Amount available, \$5,300 for 1941-42.

### Maine

Establishment. Sum equal to 50% of amount appropriated by town, up to \$100.

Annually. For the purchase of books, a sum equal to from 4% to 10% of the total local appropriation (inversely as to size) but not over \$200.

Amount available. \$8,750 for 1941-42.

### Maryland

Establishment. Not more than \$100 for books.

Amount available. None in some years.

### Massachusetts

Annually. Aid to small libraries includes the gifts of books, re-organization of libraries, and expenses of librarians at library institutes. The fund also provides book automobile service through regional library organization in three regions of the state.

Amount available. \$10,900 for 1941; \$11,000 for 1942.

### New Hampshire

Establishment. \$100 for books.

Annually. Not exceeding \$100 for books, to libraries in towns whose apportionment of the state tax is \$1 or less, if the libraries are doing "practical and efficient work for the public benefit."

Amount available. \$1,000 per year for 1942-43.

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\*From letters from state library agencies.



New Jersey

Annually. Not to exceed \$100 for books, for libraries with no more than 5,000 volumes, provided library spends same amount.  
Amount available. Part of state aid fund which also covers grants to county libraries.  
See also "First Grants for Large Units" and "Newer Forms of State Aid in Effect, 1942".

New York

Annually. \$100 for approved books, to registered libraries which meet the standards set by the Regents and spend as much from their own funds.  
Amount available. \$68,000 for 1942-43 plus \$7,046 from deficiency fund (1941-42). (This fund is safeguarded by being taken from the income of the United States deposit fund and by provision of the State Education Law.)

Rhode Island

Annually. For the purchase of books, not to exceed \$50 for the first 500 volumes, and \$25 for each additional 500 volumes in the library, but not to exceed \$500 to one library. Also an allowance for increase of salaries of librarians not receiving over \$500. Libraries must comply with rules of the department.  
Amount available. \$14,000 for 1942-43.

Vermont

Establishment. \$100 for books.  
Annually. Not exceeding \$100 for purchase of books, to libraries making certain local expenditures, varying with the assessed valuation.  
Amount available. Small amount being used for state institutions.  
See also new appropriation for regional library centers and book-mobile service.



ARKANSAS

Acts, 1941, No. 230

An Act to make appropriation for the operation of the Arkansas Library Commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

Sec. 1. There is hereby appropriated, to be payable from the sales tax collections going to the Free Textbook Fund, for the operation, maintenance and expenses of the Arkansas Library Commission, the following:

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942

(1) Salary of Librarian. . . . .	\$2,700
(2) Salary of One Clerical Assistant . . . . .	1,200
(3) Salary of Extra Help . . . . .	800
(4) Library Books, Periodicals, etc. . . . .	3,700
(5) Office Maintenance . . . . .	1,800
(6) Travel Expense . . . . .	1,200
(7) Office Equipment . . . . .	300
(8) Aid to County Libraries. . . . .	38,300
(9) Aid to Establish County Libraries (Book Purchases). . . . .	<u>10,000</u>
Total	\$60,000

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943

(1) Salary of Librarian. . . . .	\$2,700
(2) Salary of One Clerical Assistant . . . . .	1,200
(3) Salary of Extra Help . . . . .	800
(4) Library Books, Periodicals, etc. . . . .	3,700
(5) Office Maintenance . . . . .	1,800
(6) Travel Expense . . . . .	1,200
(7) Office Equipment . . . . .	300
(8) Aid to County Libraries. . . . .	38,300
(9) Aid to Establish County Libraries (Book Purchases). . . . .	<u>10,000</u>
Total	\$60,000

Sec. 2. If the disbursing officer should determine that any item or portion thereof appropriated herein for a specific purpose is not needed for such purpose, he may certify such fact to the State Comptroller and Governor, and the Governor may, at his discretion, cause transfer to be made from one item to another.

Approved March 25, 1941.



## ARKANSAS STATE AID DISTRIBUTION

From Arkansas State Library Commission Mimeographed  
Publication Number 20, Aug. 5, 1941

### State Aid to County Libraries

The following general principles governing the distribution of state aid to new qualifying county libraries have been approved by the Arkansas State Library Commission and will be followed in the distribution of funds available for this purpose.

1. Aid shall be given only to libraries giving county library service according to Act 244 of Acts of Arkansas, 1927, and entitled: An Act to Authorize Counties to Establish and Maintain County Free Libraries.

2. Aid is granted on a basis of providing the minimum collection necessary to undertake county-wide library service.

3. Not more than one library in a county shall receive aid and this library, located in the county seat, shall serve as an administration center for county library service to the whole county.

4. As long as funds are available, grants shall be made to the various counties, in the order in which they assume their obligations provided that within three months after the obligations are assumed definite steps shall have been taken towards meeting them.

5. Two or more counties may combine their state aid for the establishment of one library serving the region, provided the amount of state aid does not exceed \$20,000.

6. All libraries receiving \$8,000 or over state aid shall have at least one graduate of an accredited library school on the staff. Those receiving less than \$8,000 shall have at least one member on the staff who has been a student in an accredited library school for three months.

7. State aid may be granted where needed, for assistance in the personnel expense of a county to the extent of 25% of the annual funds allocated to that county for aid not to exceed six hundred dollars a year, provided contracting county shall from its local funds spend 50% of this personnel expense.

8. State aid for books and the book collections purchased with state aid shall average the following proportions:

Children's Books	50% of the fund
Adult Fiction	20% of the fund
Adult Non Fiction	25% of the fund
Magazines and Newspapers	5% of the fund



9. Service of books provided by state aid shall be free and given to all parts of the county through such methods as the County Library Board and the Librarian shall deem advisable.

10. All books purchased with state aid funds remain the property of the Arkansas Library Commission and are on an indefinite loan to the county. The Commission reserves the right to withdraw all its books from a library not rendering effective service.

11. The initial selection of books to be purchased with state aid funds for a county library shall be made locally and the titles must be approved by the Commission before the books are bought.

12. Libraries which qualify for funds available to the Commission before July 1, 1942, will not be given more than 50% of their grant by that date and the remaining part by July 1, 1943.

13. The obligations of the county shall consist of supplying adequate quarters, personnel, supplies, and means of distribution throughout the county.

14. The minimum salary to be paid any qualified county librarian shall be \$600.00 annually.

#### State Aid to Established County Libraries

The following principles governing distribution of continuation aid to established County Libraries have been approved by the Arkansas State Library Commission and will be followed in the distribution of funds available for this purpose.

1. All county libraries established prior to July 1, 1941, shall receive 15% of their original biennial allocation, 50% of this sum to be available each fiscal year of this biennium.

2. All county libraries established prior to July 1, 1941, shall be allowed  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of their original biennial allocation, for trained personnel service, 50% of this sum available in twelve equal payments each fiscal year of this biennium, provided said County will set aside an equal amount to be known as the County Library Book Fund. This fund is to be used to purchase additional books for county service.



ILLINOIS

Laws, 1935, p.183

An Act making an appropriation for the relief and aid of free tax supported public libraries.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Sec. 1. There is here appropriated to the Secretary of State for the Library Extension Division of the State Library the sum of \$610,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly:

(a) \$600,000 for the purpose of purchasing books and periodicals for the free tax supported public libraries of Illinois.

(b) \$10,000 to pay for expenses incurred in the administration of this Act.

Sec. 2. This appropriation shall be used for the purchase of books and periodicals for free tax supported public libraries in all parts of the State and shall be allocated and distributed to such public libraries as far as is practicable according to the population of the counties, townships, villages and cities in which the libraries are located. All public libraries in counties, cities, townships and villages and other free tax supported public libraries, which are established or to be established under the law, shall be entitled to apply to the Secretary of State for the allocation of moneys from said fund for the purchase of books and periodicals for their reading and reference rooms and for use of and circulation among inhabitants; that no moneys shall be allocated to or disbursed for any public library for the purchase of books and periodicals except for books and periodicals upon a list or lists approved and submitted to the Secretary of State by the Board of Trustees of the public library; that all applications to the Secretary of State for the allocation of moneys under this Act for the purchase of books and periodicals shall be in writing and shall be approved by the Board of Trustees of the library making such application and signed by the President or Chairman of the Library Board; that moneys under this Act shall be expended only by the Secretary of State; that all orders and directions of the Secretary of State for the allocation of the funds to any public library shall be in writing and shall be addressed and delivered to the President or Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the public library and shall specify the amount of money so allocated; that all vouchers for books and periodicals so purchased, before payment by the Secretary of State, shall be approved by the President or Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the public library.

Sec. 3. The appropriation herein made is subject to the provisions of "An Act in relation to State finance," approved June 10, 1919, as amended.



## ILLINOIS EMERGENCY FUND - RULES FOR DISTRIBUTION

### RECOMMENDATIONS from the

Advisory Committee to the Secretary of State for the expenditure of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly "for the relief and aid of free tax-supported public libraries."

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE was appointed by the President of the Illinois Library Association, Professor P. L. Windsor, to assist in drafting a definite plan for the allocation and distribution of the \$600,000.00 fund appropriated by the last General Assembly "for the relief and aid of free tax-supported public libraries."

The following recommendations were made regarding:

### ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION

\$300,000.00 to be allocated among existing libraries legally established on October 23, 1935 for expenditures during the fiscal year of the biennium, which year ends June 30, 1936.

The basis of allocation for the population of the counties, townships, villages and cities in which the libraries are located and in determining the population the last Federal Census, that of 1930, shall be used.

### APPLICATION FOR MONEY IN FUND

All applications should be sent to the Executive Secretary, Library Relief Fund, Room 4, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois.

All applications should be made on forms provided by the Executive Secretary.

All applications must have the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Library and signed by the President or Chairman of the Library Board.

### USE OF MONEY

The appropriation must be used for the purchase of "books and periodicals from a list or lists approved." The Advisory Committee calls to mind the thought "that a balanced and well-rounded list of books might well include a certain portion for children, a certain portion of non-fiction as well as a certain portion of fiction."



## APPROVAL OF LISTS

All lists submitted to account for the expenditures of the state fund must have the approval of the Board of Trustees of the public library and signed by the President or Chairman of the Library Board.

## REPORT

A report, in addition to the list of books purchased, to be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, should be made by each library before the end of the fiscal year of the biennium, which year ends June 30, 1936.

This report might show how the community has gained and benefited through the addition of the books purchased with money from the Library Relief Fund.

## REMINDERS

Be sure to read the application carefully before signing.

Remember that none of this money should be spent before making application for either a part or the full amount of the money allocated to the library.

It is suggested that you refer all doubtful items such as sets of books and expensive publications to the Library Extension Division for consideration before purchasing.



MICHIGAN

Acts, 1937, No. 315 as Amended by Acts, 1941, No. 344

An Act to provide for the apportioning of any and all funds appropriated by the state for aid to public libraries; to provide certain limitations and regulations in connection therewith; to declare the effect of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. (This section was repealed by Act No. 327 of the Public Acts of 1939, Section 4.)

Sec. 2. The term "public library" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include any and all libraries maintained in whole or in part by any county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or by any two or more of any such governmental units or local communities: Provided, That such terms shall not include special libraries such as law, medical or other professional libraries or school libraries, which are maintained primarily for school purposes.

"Population" as herein used shall be deemed to mean the population according to the latest federal census unless otherwise stated: Provided, That where the federal census statistics cannot be so analyzed as to supply the population for any district served by a public library, such as a school district, then the latest census of children of school age in that district multiplied by four shall be assumed to be the population of the district.

Sec. 3. From any amount appropriated by the state for aid to public libraries an amount equal to 25 per cent shall be placed in the fund hereby established, to be known as the "library equalization fund," such fund to be allocated to and used, as hereinafter provided, to aid in establishing public libraries and in building up public libraries to meet the standards established by the state board for libraries.

Sec. 3a. The money in the library equalization fund shall be apportioned as follows:

(a) Any county or region found by the state board for libraries to have 5,000, or more persons without public library service shall, for the purposes of organization and operation, be eligible for a grant of not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$7,000: Provided, That such county or region make available for such library from tax sources not less than one-tenth of a mill per annum of the assessed valuation of such new area to be served.

Such grants for establishment purposes shall take priority over grants to existing libraries, as provided in subsection (b) of this section: Provided, That in no year more than 40 per cent of the said library equalization fund shall be used for the establishment of new county or regional libraries.



All applications for grants in aid for the establishment of a new public library under the terms of this section shall be filed with the state board for libraries on or before the fifteenth day of November of the fiscal year in which such grants are to be made.

(b) Such part of the library equalization fund as is not used for the establishment of county or regional libraries shall be distributed to the libraries existing on the first day of the fiscal year on an equal per capita basis provided the average per capita assessed valuation for the county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality or any 2 or more such governmental units supporting such libraries is less than two-thirds of the average per capita assessed valuation for the state: Provided, further, That such apportionment shall not in any one year exceed 40 cents per capita for the population supporting such library.

(c) If there shall remain any unused portion of said library equalization fund said portion shall be transferred to the state library fund for use in furthering its state extension services.

Sec. 4. From any amount appropriated by the state for aid to public libraries an amount equal to 2 per cent of the said amount shall be available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act by the state board for libraries, and the state board for libraries is hereby authorized to incur such expenses and employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, within said amount. The state board for libraries and such assistants shall be entitled to necessary and actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. All compensation and expenses shall be paid as provided in the accounting laws of this state. If there shall remain any unused portion of said amount available to the state board for libraries, said portion shall be transferred to the state library for use in furthering its state extension services.

Sec. 5. The remainder of said appropriation shall be placed in the fund hereby established to be known as the "general library fund," to be apportioned as hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 6. The money in the general library fund shall be apportioned among public libraries of the state qualifying under the terms of this act. Such apportionment shall be so made that all public libraries qualifying will receive an amount based on equal per capita rate for the population which maintains, in whole or in part, such public libraries: Provided, That no library shall receive from this fund more than the amount received by it from local tax sources during its last fiscal year, but any reductions in an individual library grant due to this provision shall not affect the established general per capita rate as it applies to other libraries: And provided further, That any unused portions of this fund shall be transferred to the state library for use in furthering its state extension services: And Provided further, That for purposes of determining the amount of benefits to be distributed under the provisions of this section, the population of any county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units, which maintains a public library shall be deducted from the population which maintains a public library in a



governmental unit encompassing, in whole or in part, such county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units. The population figures to be used for the above purposes shall be the figures shown in the latest federal census.

Sec. 6a. Any public library in order to receive an apportionment of funds appropriated by the state for aid to public libraries must conform to such certification requirements for personnel as are or may be established by the state board for libraries; Provided, however, That no certification requirements that are or may be established under the terms of this act shall, at any time disqualify any person for the position held at the time of enactment of this act; Provided further, That any person who may be on leave of absence or for any reason may be temporarily absent from his (or her) position at the time of enactment of this act shall, for purposes of certification, be deemed to be in active service and shall not be disqualified for the position held immediately prior to such temporary absence.

Sec. 7. Any public library in the state shall qualify for benefits from the general library fund, provided:

(a) That a public library now in existence or which may be hereafter established, must in its fiscal year receive from any county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units, an amount of money equal to or greater than the average amount of money received per year by said public library from any county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units, during said library's 3 fiscal years immediately preceding July 1, 1941; Provided, That where housing and maintenance are furnished an equitable allowance for said housing and maintenance may be considered a part of said amount.

(b) That subsequent to July 1, 1948, any public library whose total income from county, township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units, plus any apportionment that may be received from an appropriation by the state for aid to public libraries, is less than \$6,000 per annum may participate in the apportionment of the general library fund only by uniting with another library, or by becoming a part of an approved county or regional library, as provided in Act No. 250 of the Public Acts of 1931 and in Act No. 138 of the Public Acts of 1917, as amended by Act No. 249 of the Public Acts of 1931, and Act No. 113 of the Public Acts of 1937, and provided that such united library or libraries have a total annual income of not less than \$6,000 from state, county township, school district, city, village or other municipality, or any 2 or more of such governmental units.

Sec. 8. The state board for libraries shall prepare or have prepared a statement of the amounts to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of this act. Vouchers for the disbursement from the general library fund of the appropriations made by the state for aid to public libraries shall be signed by the state board for libraries, or its authorized agent, and turned over to the auditor general, who shall thereupon draw his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of the proper fiscal agent of the governing body of each



public library qualifying under this act for the amount payable to such public library, as appears in the vouchers of the state board for libraries.

Sec. 9. Any and all benefits provided under the provisions of this act and paid to any public library may be used for any expenditure, except the purchase of sites or buildings, the erection of buildings or additions to buildings, the remodeling of buildings, and the payment of principal or interest charges on any indebtedness.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of this act, the fiscal year of each public library shall be as determined by its governing board.

Sec. 10a. The board of trustees of any public library may waive any or all allocations of funds provided under the terms of this act.

Sec. 11. Should any provision or section of this act be held to be invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of such section or of this act, it being the legislative intent that this act shall stand, notwithstanding the invalidity of any such provision or section.

Sec. 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

---

#### NOTES

Act No. 344 of the Public Acts of 1941 amends Act No. 315 of the Public Acts of 1937 in the following particulars: the title, and sections 3, 3a 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. One new section is added which stands as 6a.

Section 1 of Act No. 315 of the Public Acts of 1937 which was repealed by Act No. 327 of the Public Acts of 1939 is as follows: "There is hereby appropriated, for aid in the support of public libraries, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of \$500,000.00 from the general fund of the state from moneys not otherwise appropriated.

It is the intention of this act to add to the public library service given by local communities, and not to relieve such communities of their responsibilities."



## STATE AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The intent of the State Aid LAW is "to add to the public library service given by local communities, and not to relieve such communities from their responsibilities." The law does "not include special libraries such as law, medical or other professional libraries, or school libraries which are maintained primarily for school purposes."

### I. The law sets up the following funds for aid to public libraries:

- A. LIBRARY EQUALIZATION FUND - ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS. \$3,000 to \$7,000 for the organization and operation of a new county or regional library, or to any library which furnishes new service to a county or region, a region being two or more counties.

#### Conditions:

1. The county or region must have 5,000 or more persons without library service.
2. The county or region must make available "from tax sources not less than 1/10 of a mill per annum of the assessed valuation of the new area to be served.
3. Applications for this grant must be filed with the State Board for Libraries before November 15th of each year.

- B. LIBRARY EQUALIZATION FUND - AID TO EXISTING LIBRARIES.

To be divided on an equal per capita basis annually among those existing public libraries where the average per capita assessed valuation for the area of support is less than  $2/3$  of the average for the state.

- C. GENERAL LIBRARY FUND.

Annual aid to public libraries to be divided on an equal per capita basis.

#### Conditions:

1. Until July 1, 1948.
  - a. Each public library must receive from tax sources annually an amount of money equal to or greater than the average amount the library received during its three fiscal years immediately preceding July 1, 1941.
  - b. Each year the amount received from local tax sources shall be equal to or greater than the amount received from the General Library Fund.
2. After July 1, 1948  
Receipts for each public library from local units and the state must total \$6,000 per annum.

- D. ADMINISTRATION FUND.

2% of total appropriation is set aside for supplies, postage, and staff to carry out the provisions of this act.

- ### II. New personnel appointments must meet certification requirements that may be set up by the State Board for Libraries.



MICHIGAN STATE BOARD FOR LIBRARIES  
Lansing

Letter on Establishment Grants

State Aid for Public Libraries

This letter is to give formal notice to you and others interested in the formation of the \_\_\_\_\_ County Library that the revised state aid for public libraries law goes into effect in January, 1942.

The legislature has appropriated \$250,000.00 for the year 1941-1942 to add to the public library service given by local communities. One division of the fund is for new county or regional libraries, each of which may be allowed an Establishment Grant by the State Board for Libraries under the following conditions:

1. The county must be "found by the State Board for Libraries to have 5,000 or more persons without public library service."
2. The County Board of Supervisors must have created a county library and appointed a county library board under the provisions of the county library law.
3. The county library board must be fully organized and ready to take active responsibility for the work and policies of the new library.
4. The County Board of Supervisors must make available for the county library from tax sources not less than one-tenth of a mill PER ANNUM of the assessed valuation of the new area to be served.
5. Requirements for county librarian.
  - A. Graduation from a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, including one year of training in a library school accredited by the American Library Association.
  - B. Three years of appropriate professional experience in a library of recognized standing.
  - C. Minimum salary of \$1,500.00.
  - D. The State Board for Libraries reserves the right to accept other qualifications during the year July 1, 1941- June 30, 1942.

All applications for 1941-1942 Establishment Grants for new county libraries shall be filed with the State Board for Libraries on or before November 15, 1941.

Loleta D. Fyan, Secretary



MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY  
Lansing

Murray D. Van Wagoner  
Governor

Mrs. Loleta D. Fyan  
State Librarian

January 13, 1942

Dear

Appropriations by the Michigan State Legislature for the 1941-1943 biennium include \$250,000 per year for state aid for public libraries. Grants from this appropriation have been awaiting release until January 9, 1942 because changes in the method of distribution could not go into effect until that date.

Enclosed is an outline of the provisions of the revised state-aid for public libraries law, and an application blank covering the information needed to determine the qualification of libraries for a grant from the General Library Fund. The blank includes a summary of total receipts in order that they may be easily available for other reports. Information needed:

1. Your library's fiscal year.

Section 10 of the law states: "For the purposes of this act, the fiscal year of each public library shall be as determined by its governing board."

The Attorney General has ruled that "The statute does not purport to authorize the governing board of the library to change its fiscal year from time to time and accordingly when its authority to fix its fiscal year has been exercised, such authority is exhausted and the fiscal year so fixed determines its subsequent fiscal years."

2. The average of tax monies received by your library during its three fiscal years previous to July 1, 1941.

To qualify for payments up to June 30, 1942, your library must have received as much in taxes during its last completed fiscal year previous to July 1, 1941 as the average noted under Point 2. This constitutes the qualifying year on which payments will be based, according to a ruling by the Attorney General.



To qualify for grants between July 1, 1942 and June 30, 1943, your library must receive as much in taxes during its fiscal year completed before July 1, 1942 as the above average.

Tax receipts include -

Any money appropriated by a local governmental unit for public library purposes.

Where housing and maintenance (heat, light, water, janitor service, etc.) are furnished by a governmental unit, an equitable allowance may be considered tax receipts. This does not include rent for any building owned by the governing board of the library.

The enclosed report should be a sworn statement signed by the treasurer of the governing board of the library.

We estimate that payments from the General Library Fund will be about 4¢ per capita. They will be based on the population (1940 census) of the governmental units providing taxes for each library.

May we urge the prompt return of this information, so that payments may begin soon? No state aid from the General Library Fund can be made until ALL libraries have responded.

Enclosed also are the forms for the annual statistical report, and for the names of board and staff members, which we also urge be returned promptly.

Very truly yours,

State Librarian

LDF:GLB



Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD FOR LIBRARIES

APPLICATION FOR STATE AID - GENERAL LIBRARY FUND

Summary of Receipts During Library's Three Fiscal Years  
Preceding July 1, 1941

I. What is the library's fiscal year, as determined by its library board \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

II. REPORT OF TOTAL LIBRARY RECEIPTS	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
A. Receipts from local taxing units*			
1. City _____			
2. County _____			
3. Village _____			
4. Township _____			
5. School District _____			
TOTAL AMOUNT FROM TAX SOURCES _____			
TOTAL FOR THREE YEARS _____			
AVERAGE FOR THREE YEARS _____			
B. Other Receipts			
1. Receipts from State Aid			
2. Other Income			
a. Income from endowment, trust and invested funds _____			
b. Gifts (money only, do not include principal of endowment gifts) _____			
c. Petty cash; Fines, fees membership, etc. _____			
d. Rental collection _____			
e. Penal fines _____			
f. Other sources _____			
C. Unexpended balance from previous year _____			
D. TOTAL RECEIPTS (TOTAL A, B, & C) _____			

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Notarized \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*Where receipts are from more than one taxing unit, list each separately, naming the unit.  
Star those amounts that are estimates of housing and maintenance.



STATE BOARD FOR LIBRARIES  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Mrs. Florence Dearing  
Chairman, Hartland  
Mrs. Dorothy Hagerman  
Grand Rapids

Mrs. Esther Hunter  
St. Johns  
Miss Helen Warner  
Mt. Pleasant

Mr. John Axe  
Allegan  
Mrs. Loleta D. Fyan  
Secretary, Lansing

The State Board for Libraries presents herewith plans for the certification of librarians and for the improvement of libraries in Michigan.

According to the State Aid for Public Libraries, (Section 6a of the Public Acts of 1937, as amended by Act 344 of the Public Acts of 1941), the State Board for Libraries is responsible for establishing certification standards for librarians.

The State Board for Libraries announces that the following requirements will become effective July 1, 1942 and will apply only to new appointments made after that date.

CERTIFICATION FOR THE LIBRARIANS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES  
First Grade Certificate

- a. Graduation from a high school accredited by the University of Michigan and two years experience in the library approved by the State Board for Libraries.

OR

- b. Graduation from a high school accredited by the University of Michigan and attendance at two summer library institutes accredited by the State Board for Libraries within three years after appointment.

Validity - Such certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue and may be renewed for a like period upon submission of evidence of successful work during the period for which the certificate was issued.

Second Grade Certificate

- a. Completion of two full years at a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, and two years experience in a library approved by the State Board for Libraries.

OR

- b. Completion of two full years at a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, supplemented by attendance at two work shop institutes within three years after appointment.

Validity - Such certificate shall be valid for two years. It may be renewed by successful completion of one of the following:

1. One work shop institute, or its equivalent in a library internship
2. Attendance at a summer school, or
3. Courses in correspondence or extension work



### Third Grade Certificate

- a. Graduation from a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, including or supplemented by one full year of training in a library school accredited by the American Library Association.

Validity - Shall continue in force for the life of the holder without further renewal of the certificate, with the recommendation that recognition be given for advanced study, outstanding professional accomplishments, or their equivalents.

### Fourth Grade Certificate

- a. Graduation from a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, including or supplemented by one full year of training in a library school accredited by the American Library Association and not less than two years experience in a library approved by the State Board for Libraries.

Validity - Shall continue in force for the life of the holder without further renewal of the certificate, with the recommendation that recognition be given for advanced study, outstanding professional accomplishments, or their equivalents.

### Fifth Grade Certificate

- a. Graduation from a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than state-wide standing, including or supplemented by one full year of training in a library school accredited by the American Library Association and not less than four years experience in a library approved by the State Board for Libraries.

Validity - Shall continue in force for the life of the holder without further renewal of the certificate, with the recommendation that recognition be given for advanced study, outstanding professional accomplishments, or their equivalents.

May 1, 1942



STATE BOARD FOR LIBRARIES  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

STANDARDS FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF MICHIGAN

**Class I - Population served less than 3,000**

1. Staff - One paid worker holding first grade certificate
2. Hours - Open to the public a minimum of 10 hours per week

**Class II - Population served 3,000 - 4,999**

1. Staff - Chief librarian holding second grade certificate  
One assistant holding at least first grade certificate
2. Hours - Open to the public a minimum of 24 hours per week

**Class III - Population served 5,000 - 9,999**

1. Staff - Chief librarian holding third grade certificate  
33% of the staff holding second grade certificate  
One staff member for each 25,000 circulation, and fraction thereof  
One part time page or clerical assistant
2. Hours - Open to the public a minimum of 40 hours per week

**Class IV - Population served 10,000 - 14,999**

1. Staff - Chief librarian holding fourth grade certificate  
33% of the staff holding 2a, third and fourth grade certificates  
One staff member for each 25,000 circulation or fraction thereof
2. Books - 2 books per capita
3. Hours - Open to the public a minimum of 40 hours per week with  
48 hours per week recommended

**Class V - Population served 15,000 and up**

1. Staff - Chief librarian holding fifth grade certificate  
40% of the staff holding 2a, third, fourth and fifth grade certificates  
One staff member for each 25,000 circulation or fraction thereof
2. Books - 2 books per capita
3. Hours - Open to the public a minimum of 60 hours per week

May 1, 1942



- 44 -

**(Michigan)**

Per Capita

\* Two Bay City libraries counted as one



- 45 -

(Michigan)

Per Capita

County libraries receiving grants from 3 funds. . . . .	3
" " " " Estab. and Gen'l. Funds. . . . .	1
" " " " Establishment Fund only. . . . .	1
Libraries " " " " Gen'l. and Equal. Funds. . . . .	136
" " " " General Fund Only. . . . .	98
" " " " Equalization Fund only . . . . .	4
	.0952
	.0456
	.0496

\* In this column 2 Bay City libraries are counted as one unit in the class 25,000 - 49,999. However, under General Library Fund, one qualified in 15,000 - 24,999 group and one did not qualify in 25,000 - 49,999 group.



# STATE AID GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MICHIGAN

October 1938 - June 30, 1939

<u>Population</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Equalization</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Over 1 million	\$134,303.98			\$134,303.98	35.81
100,000-249,999	26,266.78			26,266.78	7.00
50,000- 99,999	45,400.47			45,400.47	12.10
25,000- 49,999	30,235.02	\$10,000.00	\$5,765.36	46,000.38	12.26
15,000- 24,999	18,419.17	5,000.00	4,045.68	27,464.85	7.32
10,000- 14,999	11,516.18		5,648.06	17,164.24	4.57
5,000- 9,999	19,197.50	5,000.00	9,725.35	33,922.85	9.04
3,000- 4,999	9,760.54		4,468.24	14,228.78	3.79
Under 3,000	<u>16,528.70</u>		<u>6,287.47</u>	<u>22,816.17</u>	6.08
Total	\$311,628.34	\$20,000.00	\$35,940.16	\$367,568.50	98.01
Administrative cost				6,869.17	1.83
Balance Returned to General Fund of State				<u>562.33</u>	.14
Total Appropriation				\$375,000.00	



# STATE AID GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MICHIGAN

January 11 - June 30, 1942

<u>Population</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Equalization</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Over 1 million	\$80,878.07			\$80,878.07	32.35
100,000-249,999	7,491.71			7,491.71	2.99
50,000- 99,999	24,550.26			24,550.26	9.82
25,000- 49,999	23,545.78	\$7,000.00	\$8,116.57	38,662.35	15.46
15,000- 24,999	9,625.32	3,000.00	5,426.05	18,051.37	7.22
10,000- 14,999	8,486.99		3,925.81	12,412.80	4.96
5,000- 9,999	12,741.28	15,000.00	9,520.72	37,262.00	14.90
3,000- 4,999	5,772.89		4,801.23	10,574.12	4.22
Under 3,000	<u>8,098.94</u>		<u>5,643.33</u>	<u>13,742.27</u>	5.49
Total	\$181,191.24	\$25,000.00	\$37,433.71	\$243,624.95	97.44
Administrative Cost				2,600.00	1.04
Balance to State Library				<u>3,775.05</u>	1.51
Total Appropriation				\$250,000.00	



# STATE AID FUNDS DISTRIBUTED IN MICHIGAN

	<u>1938-1939</u> (9½ months)		<u>1941-1942</u> (6 months)		<u>1942-1943</u> (12 months budget)	
	<u>Per Capita Rate</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Per Capita Rate</u>	<u>Amounts*</u>	<u>%</u>
General Library Fund	.0808	\$311,628.34	83.1	.0456	\$181,191.24	72.5
Equalization Fund						
Establishment grants to new county libraries		( 20,000.00 )	14.9		( 25,000.00 )	25
Aid to existing libraries	.069	( 35,940.16 )		.0496	( 37,433.71 )	
Total grants dispersed		\$367,568.50			\$243,624.95	
Administrative costs		6,869.17	1.9		2,600.00	1
Balance transferred to general fund of state		5 2.33	.1			
Balance transferred to state library extension work					3,775.05	1.5
Total appropriation		\$375,000.00			\$250,000.00	

48

(Michigan)

\*Final figures for 1941-1942 will vary slightly from these.



# INCOME OF MICHIGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED BEFORE 1938

## State Aid 1938-1939

Name and Year Established	Local Tax Income	State Aid 1938-1939		Grand Total
		General	Equali- zation	
Jackson--1929	\$ 3,350.00	\$2,999.05	\$2,999.05	\$ 6,349.05
Manistee--1918 and Manistee City	1,500.00	753.94	\$ 643.84	2,897.78
	4,500.00	652.70	557.38	5,710.08
	6,000.00	1,406.64	1,201.22	8,607.86
Menominee--1919 and Menominee City	2,000.00	1,077.22	919.91	3,997.13
	7,000.00	833.86	712.08	8,545.94
	9,000.00	1,911.08	1,631.99	12,543.07
St. Clair--1917 and Fort Huron City	2,700.00	2,925.12	2,925.12	5,625.12
	14,000.00	2,533.97	2,533.97	16,533.97
	16,700.00	5,459.09	5,459.09	22,159.09
Wayne--1920 (Contract with Detroit City)	128,077.91	7,556.09	7,556.09	135,634.00

(Michigan)



# INCOME OF MICHIGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED BEFORE 1938

<u>Name and Year Established</u>	<u>No State Aid</u> <u>1939-1941</u>		<u>State Aid--1941-1942</u> <u>Easis of Qualification:</u>			
	<u>Local</u> <u>Tax Income</u> <u>1939-1940</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Tax Income</u> <u>1940-1941</u>	<u>Tax Income</u> <u>1940-1941</u>		<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Ass'd. Val.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grant</u>
			<u>General</u>	<u>Equali-</u> <u>zation</u>		
Jackson--1929	\$ 2,820.16	\$ 3,577.85	\$1,981.41	\$2,155.21		\$4,136.62
Manistee--1918 and Manistee City	1,500.00	1,500.00	444.87	483.89	928.76	
	3,628.38	4,669.99	396.44	431.22	827.66	
	5,326.38	6,169.99	841.31	915.11	1,756.42	
Menominee--1919 and Menominee City	3,500.00	3,500.00	668.17	726.78	1,394.95	
	7,000.00	7,000.00	466.48	507.40	973.88	
	10,500.00	10,500.00	1,134.65	1,234.18	2,368.83	
St. Clair--1917 and Port Huron City	5,200.00	5,494.00	1,981.91		1,981.91	
	14,000.00	15,000.00	1,493.81		1,493.81	
	19,200.00	20,494.00	3,475.72		3,475.72	
Wayne--1920 (Contract with Detroit City)	131,151.34	134,048.00	6,848.66		6,848.66	



# INCOME OF MICHIGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES 1938-1939

	<u>Local Tax Income</u>	<u>Estab- lishment</u>	<u>State Aid</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
			<u>General</u>	<u>Equali- zation</u>		
Branch County and Coldwater City	\$ 1,200.00 5,882.96 <u>7,082.96</u>	\$5,000.00 <u>5,000.00</u>	\$ 775.52 504.19 <u>1,319.71</u>		\$5,775.52 544.19 <u>6,319.71</u>	\$ 6,975.52 6,427.15 <u>13,402.67</u>
Gladwin	1,100.00	5,000.00	599.85	\$ 512.26	6,112.12	7,212.12
Ingham	3,380.10	5,000.00	2,731.12		7,731.12	11,111.22
Iosco	718.30		555.50	474.38	1,029.88	1,748.18
Kalkaska	35.00*		37.09*	262.13	299.22	334.22
Kent	1,627.00*		898.98*		898.98	2,525.98
Lapeer County and Lapeer City	100.00 5,000.00 <u>5,100.00</u>		1,309.69 404.65 <u>1,714.34</u>		1,309.69 404.65 <u>1,714.34</u>	1,409.69 5,404.65 <u>6,814.34</u>
Lenawee County and Adrian City	4,148.80 8,000.00 <u>12,148.80</u>		2,303.85 <u>734.85</u> 3,038.70		2,303.85 <u>734.85</u> 3,038.70	6,452.65 8,734.85 <u>15,187.50</u>
Missaukee	120.00*		49.29*	482.45	531.74	651.74
Monroe	3,600.00	5,000.00	2,727.40		7,727.40	11,327.40
Montcalm	1,596.16		1,606.79		1,606.79	3,202.95
Muskegon	512.00*		136.72*	2,983.56	3,120.28	3,632.28
Van Buren	3,500.00		1,364.63		1,364.63	4,864.63
Wexford	1,221.00		586.36	500.73	1,087.09	2,308.09

(Michigan)



# INCOME OF MICHIGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES 1939-1942

Name	No State Aid 1939-1941		State Aid--1941-1942			
			Basis of Qualification:			
	Local Tax Income 1939-1940	Local Tax Income 1940-1941	Tax Income 1941-1942 Etab- lishment	Tax Income 1940-1941 General	Per Capita Ass'd. Val. Equal- ization	Total Grant
Branch County and Coldwater City	\$1,350.00 5,429.88 6,779.88	\$1,950.00 5,045.19 6,995.19		\$ 509.30 334.84 844.14		\$ 509.30 334.84 844.14
Gladwin	1,100.00	995.00		427.97	\$ 465.94	893.91
Ingham	5,100.00	7,600.00		2,098.69	2,282.79	4,381.48
Iosco	188.00	670.00	\$4,700.00	357.00	388.31	5,445.31
Kent	2,305.69	2,986.70		2,986.70		2,986.70
Lapeer County and Lapeer City	100.00 4,942.16 5,042.16	100.00 5,318.89 5,418.89		871.32 244.64 1,115.96	947.75 266.10 1,213.85	1,819.07 510.74 2,329.81
Lenawee County and Adrian City	1,450.00 8,000.00 9,450.00	1,450.00 8,000.00 9,450.00		1,352.31 648.88 2,001.19		1,352.31 648.88 2,001.19 5,600.00
Mason			5,600.00			
Monroe*	2,480.00	2,720.00		1,799.78		1,799.78
Muskegon	3,515.00	4,715.00	7,000.00	2,134.26	2,321.47	11,455.73
Van Buren	1,867.40	2,338.00	3,000.00	715.37		3,715.37
Wexford	1,190.54	2,044.27	4,700.00	370.31	402.80	5,473.11

\*In addition to tax income, Monroe County, by special legislation, receives large amounts of penal fine money: 1939-40, \$7,155.98; 1940-41, \$15,106.93.



NEW JERSEY

Statutes Annotated, Title 18, Chap. 12

(Enacted 1922)

Article 2. School District Libraries

18:12-5 Appropriation where county library agrees to furnish books.

If by agreement between the local board of education and the county library commission, the county library has agreed to furnish the school with library books and the local board of education has agreed to relinquish to the county library the money which the local board is entitled to receive from the state for school library purposes, the state comptroller shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer on the order of the public library commission and in favor of the treasurer of the county, to be placed to the credit of the county library fund, for the sum of twenty dollars for any public school situated in the county for which the county library shall have expended a like sum to establish a school library or procure books of reference or education works of art, and the further sum of ten dollars each year, upon like order upon the condition that a like sum of money shall have been spent by the county library for such year for the school library.

Note: Appropriation for "Formation and aid of school and county libraries" is included as a separate item in the appropriation to the Public Library Commission.



NORTH CAROLINA

Laws, 1941, Chap. 93

An Act to provide state aid for public libraries in North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it is provided in the Constitution of the State that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged," and that "the people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right"; and

WHEREAS, the establishment and maintenance of public libraries is an integral part of the educational program of a great state; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote the establishment and development of public library service throughout all sections of the State.

Sec. 2. For promoting, aiding and equalizing public library service in North Carolina the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars, annually, shall be and is hereby appropriated out of the monies within the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, which fund shall be known as the Public Library Service Fund.

Sec. 3. The fund herein provided shall be administered by the governing board of the North Carolina Library Commission, which body shall frame by-laws, rules and regulations for the allocation and administration of said fund. The fund shall be used to improve, stimulate, increase and equalize public library service to the people of the whole State, and shall be used for no other purpose, except as herein provided, and shall be allocated among the counties of the State taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interest as evidenced by local appropriations and such other factors as may effect the State program of public library service.

Sec. 4. For the necessary expenses of administration, allocation and supervision a sum not to exceed five per cent of the annual appropriation may annually be used by the North Carolina Library Commission.

Sec. 5. The fund appropriated under this Act shall be separate and apart from the appropriation to the general Library Commission fund, which fund shall not be affected by this Act or appropriation hereunder.

Sec. 6. The powers herein granted shall be in addition to and not in subrogation of, or repeal of, any power or authority now or heretofore granted to the North Carolina Library Commission.

Sec. 7. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.



STATE AID - NORTH CAROLINA

Statement Issued by the North Carolina Library Commission  
March 31, 1941

The 1941 General Assembly declared the establishment and maintenance of public libraries an integral part of the educational program of a great state.

Public library service in North Carolina has been very uneven; the income of no county has been sufficient for books, trained service and the extension of facilities to all the people. Every section needs additional money. The State Aid Fund shall supplement local funds and thus stabilize public libraries.

The North Carolina Library Commission Board was charged by the 1941 General Assembly with the administration of a Public Library Service Fund of \$100,000 a year to improve, stimulate, increase and equalize public library service throughout all sections of the State.

At a meeting on March 31, 1941, the Library Commission Board accordingly adopted plans for allocation of the fund, taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interest and other factors.

Whereas, the improvement and increase of public library service rests upon local and state participation, the city and county appropriations or the amounts voted for public library purposes shall be equal to, or, equitable increases over such funds allocated or voted for library service during the year 1940-41.

Library service depends upon the ability, the training, the experience and the wide knowledge of the librarian. It is recommended that in regions and counties participating in the State Aid program, the extension service be directed by a library school trained librarian.

A unified administration of public library service, within counties or regions to supply books to all the people is advised.

Allocation of State Aid Funds shall be made in quarterly allotments beginning July 1, 1941 or as soon thereafter as a plan for library operation and plan of expenditure according to these principles has been filed with the North Carolina Library Commission Board and given formal approval. Early application for State Aid Funds is desirable.

The existing authority of the local governing library board remains unchanged. At the end of each year a detailed report of accomplishment shall be submitted to the Library Commission Board.

The Library Commission staff is always ready to give advice and aid to public libraries. Whenever you have problems please consult the Library Commission or ask that a visit be made to work out difficulties.



STATE AID - NORTH CAROLINA

Plan for Allocation of Fund of \$100,000 as Adopted by the  
North Carolina Library Commission  
May, 1941

1. Funds may be used for books, for personnel and the extension of library service. Funds may not be used for library buildings or equipment such as shelves, tables and chairs within a library.
2. Rural library service is to be developed. Money will not be allocated to individual libraries, but will only be allocated for county-wide service.
3. Books are the greatest need in all sections of the State and Library Boards are advised to set aside the State Aid Fund for books.
4. Bookmobiles, or some other accepted plan for the use of books in all sections of the county or region, should be included in the enlarged plan of service.
5. A trained librarian who has successfully completed a library course in an approved library school and who meets the certification requirements for public librarians must be employed to be county or regional librarian.
6. Unified service within the county is recommended, in order that all units work together for more adequate service.
7. Contract service between counties is permissible under the law governing public libraries. In many sections of the state where two or three counties contract for service, one trained librarian can serve as regional librarian, one bookmobile can be used alternate weeks in the contract counties and books exchanged between counties. A regional library board, with representatives from the contracting counties, will become the governing board.
8. An allotment of \$900 from the Public Library Service Fund for each year of the biennium 1941-42, 1942-43 is to be made to each county which presents a plan acceptable to the North Carolina Library Commission Board. Vouchers signed by the State Auditor will be sent to the County Treasurer, to be credited to the library fund.
9. Should any county desire advanced funds for book purchasing a special request should be made and will receive serious consideration.
10. Allocation of funds will only be made where the city and county appropriations equal the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1940-41.
11. The State Aid Fund for Public Libraries is a stimulating fund to assist counties and regions to provide improved public library services. Increases in city and county appropriations are therefore necessitated.
12. Local libraries shall be maintained by local funds and the local library board shall continue to be responsible for the library quarters, hours of opening, rules and regulations and local service.



NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION BOARD

RALEIGH

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE FUND, 1942-43

County \_\_\_\_\_ City or Town \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ Date Organized \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Librarian \_\_\_\_\_ Librarian Certified Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
Trustees. Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Address	Term Expires
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Amount of public library appropriation- 1941-42

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Increase Promised 1942-43  
(Not included above)

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Grand Total \_\_\_\_\_

If your Library is supported by special tax voted in a special election,  
when was tax voted?

Amount \_\_\_\_\_

Total Income - Public funds (City and County) \_\_\_\_\_  
1942-43

Endowment \_\_\_\_\_

Fines \_\_\_\_\_

Gifts \_\_\_\_\_

Other sources \_\_\_\_\_



Expenditures - 1941-42

Salaries \_\_\_\_\_

Books \_\_\_\_\_

Bookmobile \_\_\_\_\_

Plans for use of State Aid Funds

Books \_\_\_\_\_

Salaries \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Signed -

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of Library Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of County Commissioners

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Vouchers Mailed

Date	Amount
1942	
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	
1943	
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar.	
Apr.	
May	
June	



NORTH CAROLINA

Laws, 1937, Chap. 206

An Act to provide grants-in-aid for public libraries in North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina Do Enact:

Sec. 1. That the North Carolina Library Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to receive, accept and administer any money or moneys appropriated or granted to it, separate and apart from the General Library Commission Fund, for providing and equalizing public library service in North Carolina;

(1) By the Federal Government, and

(2) By any other agencies, private and/or otherwise.

Sec. 2. That the fund herein provided for shall be administered by the governing board of the Library Commission of North Carolina under authority of sections 6597 - 6604 Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina which body shall frame by-laws, rules and regulations for the allocation and administration of this fund.

Sec. 3. That this fund shall be used to increase, improve, stimulate and equalize library service to the people of the whole state, and shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever except as hereinafter provided and shall be allocated among the counties of the state taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interest as evidenced by local appropriations and such other factors as may affect the state program of library service.

Sec. 4. That any gift or grant from the federal government or other sources shall become a part of said fund to be used as part of the state fund or may be invested in such securities in which the state sinking fund may be invested, as in the discretion of the governing board of the Library Commission of North Carolina may be deemed advisable, the income to be used for the promotion of libraries as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That all laws and clauses of law in conflict with the provisions of this Act hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 17th day of March, A.D., 1937



NOVA SCOTIA

Statutes, 1939, Chap. 62

An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Acts of 1937, "An Act to Provide for the Support of Regional Libraries"

12. The Governor in Council is authorized to pay annually out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province towards the support of any regional library, such sum or sums of money as the Governor in Council from time to time determines provided that no such payments shall exceed in any year one-third of the amount contributed or paid by the cities, towns and municipalities maintaining or supporting such library in such year.



OHIO

Acts, 1935, p. 326

To make an appropriation from the general revenue fund for state aid for public libraries and to provide for the expenditure of the funds so appropriated.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Appropriation for state aid to public libraries.

Sec. I. There is hereby appropriated from the moneys in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund to the state library board the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding qualified public libraries in the state as hereinafter provided. The sum hereby appropriated shall be expended to pay liabilities incurred on and after the effective date of this act and to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1936. Said appropriation shall remain in force for the purpose of paying all liabilities so lawfully incurred but in no event longer than two years after the effective date of this act.

Sec. II. The moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid by the treasurer of state on the warrant of the auditor of state on vouchers issued by the state library board. The state library board shall adopt rules and regulations governing participation in the benefits of this appropriation and shall pay to each public library which shall have qualified therefor, pursuant to such rules and regulations, the sum of one thousand dollars, or such part thereof as the said library board may find necessary, to be used for the operating expenses and the purchase and repair of books and periodicals and for no other purpose. Not to exceed six thousand dollars in amount of such appropriation may be used by the state library board to defray the expense of administering the provisions of this act.

Note: Similar act passed in 1937. Later appropriations were included in the appropriation for the state library.



OHIO .

Acts, 1939, p. 617

An Act authorizing the state library board to receive, accept and administer special funds allocated to it by the United States government, the state of Ohio and other agencies, and to amend section 154-53 of the General Code.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Sec. 1. That section 154-53 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 154-53. The state library board shall make such rules for the government of the state library, the use and location of the books and other property therein or the transfer thereof as it deems necessary or advantageous to the library service of the state. It shall organize the library service of the state into departments and determine the number of assistants and other employees therein.

The state library board is hereby authorized and empowered to receive, accept and administer any money or moneys appropriated or granted to it, separate and apart from the general state library fund, for providing and equalizing public library service in Ohio (1) by federal government, and (2) by the state of Ohio and any other agencies, private and otherwise.

The fund herein provided for shall be administered by the state library board which body shall frame by-laws, rules and regulations for the allocation and administration of this fund.

The fund shall be used to increase, improve, stimulate and equalize library service to the people of the whole state, and shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever except as herein after provided, and shall be allocated among the counties of the state, taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interest as evidenced by local appropriations and such other facts as may affect the state program of library service.

Any gift or grant from the federal government or other sources shall become a part of said fund, to be used as part of the state fund.

All moneys received, allocated or appropriated for the purposes set out in this act shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be credited to a fund to be known as the aid to libraries fund, which fund is hereby created; the moneys so deposited shall be paid out by the treasurer of state on the warrant of the auditor of state on vouchers issued by the state library board. Expenses of the administration of said fund shall be paid from said fund.

Sec. 2. That existing section 154-53 of the General Code be, and the same is hereby repealed.



PENNSYLVANIA

Laws, 1931, No. 329

Providing aid by the Commonwealth to free, public, non-sectarian county libraries; authorizing the Department of Public Instruction to provide books for demonstration purposes to encourage the establishment of such county libraries; and making an appropriation.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That a system of State-aid for the maintenance of free, public, nonsectarian county libraries, in counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes, is hereby established. The annual aid by the Commonwealth to any such county library shall be measured by the amount appropriated annually by the county commissioners from county moneys for the maintenance of any such county library, and shall be determined as follows:

Classes of Counties	Percentage of Aid Calculated on County Appropriations
3	20%
4	25%
5	33%
6	50%
7	75%
8	125%

The amount to be paid by the Commonwealth for the maintenance of any county library shall not in any year exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and such payment shall be made to the board of trustees in charge of any such free, public, nonsectarian county library. A report of the expenditure of such State moneys shall be made annually to the county commissioners and the Department of Public Instruction, in such form as the department may require.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of encouraging the establishment of county libraries, the Commonwealth may, through the Department of Public Instruction, provide books to be used for demonstrations and circulation purposes in counties where it is proposed to establish a free, public, nonsectarian county library in the manner provided by law. Any such books shall remain the property of the Commonwealth and shall not be used in any county for a longer continuous period than two years, after which they shall be returned to the possession of the Department of Public Instruction and be made available for like purposes in some other county.

The Department of Public Instruction shall have power to adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to regulate the use, demonstration, distribution, and return of books made available under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. The sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, for the purpose of paying the maintenance aid to county libraries, and for the purchase and transportation of books, as provided in this act.

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PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY LIBRARY LAW

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<u>Biennum</u>	<u>State Appropriation</u>	<u>Subsidy Paid</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Balance Reverting</u>	<u>County Libraries Operating</u>
1931-33	\$17,000.00	\$ 8,624.99	\$ 8,144.00	\$ 231.01	5
1933-35	17,000.00	8,822.91	8,105.99	71.10	5
1935-37	17,000.00	11,825.01	5,061.64	113.35	8
1937-39	28,000.00	17,156.66	10,843.34	-----	13
1939-41	40,000.00	32,324.44	7,675.56	-----	18
1941-43	55,000.00	49,802.00*	5,198.00*	-----	19 -

\* Estimated



VERMONT

Acts, 1937, Chap. 85

An Act to amend section 4415 of the public laws relating to the membership of the Free Public Library Commission and to authorize said commission to provide more adequate library service to rural schools, farm homes and residents of the state.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. Section 4415 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4415. The free public library commission shall consist of the commissioner of education ex officio and two persons, one of whom shall be a woman, who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for the term of four years, except that the terms of office of the persons first appointed shall expire February 1, 1939 and February 1, 1941, respectively. The governor shall biennially designate a member of said commission to act as chairman. The members of said commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their necessary expenses while away from home on official business.

Sec. 2. In addition to its existing powers, the free public library commission is authorized to develop and adopt plans to provide more adequate library service for all residents of the state, giving special consideration to some system of regional libraries or other agencies whereby better library service than now possible can be given to the people of the state especially to rural schools and farm homes. Without limiting the general authority above given, the said commission is authorized to make contracts with the duly authorized agents of any municipal corporation or public library for the maintenance of cooperative library service to residents of all municipal corporations designated in such contracts. Unless otherwise provided, the board of selectmen of any town, the mayor and board of aldermen of any city and the president and trustees of any village are authorized to make such contracts on behalf of their respective towns, cities and villages subject to prior authorization or the subsequent ratification of such contracts by the voters of such municipal corporations assembled in any annual or duly warned special meeting.

Sec. 3. The annual appropriation for the free public library commission shall be increased to provide adequate funds to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.



VIRGINIA

Acts, 1942, Chap. 350

To appropriate certain funds for State-aid in the development of certain public library services, particularly for rural communities, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the State Library Board and of certain other persons with respect to the expenditures of such funds and of similar future appropriations.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, as follows:

Sec. 1. In order to provide State-aid in the development of public library service throughout the State, particularly in rural communities, there is hereby appropriated to the Virginia State Library, out of the general fund of the State treasury, in addition to any other funds appropriated for library purposes, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for each year of the biennium beginning July first, nineteen hundred and forty-two. It is hereby provided, however, that this appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, 1942, shall not become available for expenditure unless and until the Governor has certified in writing to the Comptroller that in his judgment the said appropriation can be paid out of the current revenues to be collected and paid into the general fund of the State treasury during the biennium which ends June 30, 1944 without creating or adding to a deficit in such current revenues for the said biennium, and that the payment of the said appropriation will not reduce the general fund surplus.

Sec. 2. The State Library Board shall use such part of the funds hereinabove appropriated, and such funds as may be appropriated for like purposes in the future, to provide county and regional free library systems, established subsequent to the date when this act becomes effective pursuant to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-five of the Code of Virginia, with minimum collections of books necessary to undertake county-wide or region-wide library service (construed as one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) book per capita of the rural inhabitants of the county or region, as shown by the last preceding United States census, at one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) net per book); provided the amount of State-aid from this appropriation for any county free library system shall not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), and for any regional free library system shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00). Not more than one library in a county or region shall receive aid under this act and such library shall serve as an administrative center for county or regional free library service to the whole county or region; provided that in the case of a contract for library service between the board of trustees of a county or regional free library system and an adjacent city, town, or State-supported institution of higher learning in the county or region, or with a library not owned by a public corporation but maintained for free public use, as provided in section three hundred and sixty-five of the Code of Virginia, such aid shall be given to the library contracting to give such service, which library shall then be the administrative center for a county or regional free library system.



Sec. 3. The obligations of the county or regional free library system, or contracting library, shall consist in supplying adequate quarters, personnel, equipment, supplies, and means of distribution, in accordance with standards set up by The State Library Board; provided that a bookmobile for the distribution of books in all sections of the county or region may be supplied from State aid funds in lieu of an equal cost of books; and provided further that personnel standards shall conform to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-three of the Code of Virginia for the certification of librarians, and with rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board for the Certification of Librarians in accordance with said section.

Sec. 4. In the case of any qualified county free library system established prior to the date when this act becomes effective, or of any qualified municipal library system, State aid shall be made available by the State Library Board in an amount equal to that expended by any such library system in its current fiscal year for books, or a bookmobile, or additional personnel, as approved by the State Library Board, but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), to any one library system in any one year. Any municipal library system contracting for library service, as provided in sections three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and sixty-five of the Code of Virginia, may qualify separately for State aid, as provided herein.

Sec. 5. As the joining of two or more counties to establish and maintain a regional free library system enables rural inhabitants to provide the necessary and satisfactory facilities for library service at less cost per capita, regional free library systems are to be encouraged, especially to include counties having less than ten thousand (10,000) rural inhabitants. To this end, contiguous counties combined or combining for regional free library systems, as approved by the State Library Board, shall be allotted their respective parts of State aid (construed as one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) book per capita of the rural inhabitants of the county or region, as shown by the last preceding United States census, at one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) net per book), but not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for any regional free library system.

Sec. 6. The State Library Board shall establish standards under which library systems shall be eligible for State aid and may require reports on the operation of all libraries receiving State aid.

Sec. 7. As long as funds are available, grants shall be made to the various library systems or contracting libraries applying for State aid in the order in which they meet the standards established by the State Library Board. Not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum of this appropriation may be used by the State Library Board to defray the expenses of administering the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. All proposals for books and bookmobiles to be purchased with State aid funds shall be submitted for approval to the State Library by the Library systems or contracting libraries applying for State aid, in form prescribed by the State Library Board, and those approved may be ordered by the library systems, or contracting libraries, which shall, after receipt, certify the invoices of such books and bookmobiles to the State Library Board, with bills for same rendered to the State Library. Payments and disbursements



from the funds herein appropriated shall be made by the State Treasurer upon warrants of the Comptroller issued upon vouchers signed by the duly authorized representative of the State Library Board. The State Library Board shall act to obtain the best prices and most advantageous arrangements in securing all books and bookmobiles purchased through State aid. All books and bookmobiles purchased with State aid funds shall become the property of the Virginia State Library in the case of any library system not meeting one or more of its obligations or not maintaining the standards established by the State Library Board.

Sec. 9. The service of books in library systems receiving State aid shall be free and given to all parts of the county, region or municipality.

Sec. 10. The term "books" as used in this act shall be interpreted to mean books, magazines, newspapers and other printed library matter.



STATE AID - VIRGINIA

Summary of Act (S.B.No.51 & H.B.No.162)

Passed April, 1942

As Used in the Legislative Campaign

The purpose of this measure is to promote the establishment and maintenance of adequate and efficient public library service primarily by regional systems, secondarily by county systems where an individual county can afford to continue such service; and to point the way toward the equalization of library opportunities between city and country, and between sections which vary in ability to support public services.

The following is a brief summary of the provisions of the bill:

Sec. 1 - \$50,000 a year of the biennium, to be administered by the State Library Board.

Sec. 2 - To aid in establishing additional county and regional libraries:  
a. up to \$5,000 in books for county libraries.  
b. up to \$15,000 in books for regional libraries.

Sec. 3 - County and regional libraries to be formed may qualify by meeting certain legal and professional standards; by furnishing quarters, personnel, equipment, supplies, and means of distribution of books.

Sec. 4 - Any established and qualified municipal or county public library may receive up to \$1,000 for books on matching basis; and municipal library systems, which are logical administrative centers for providing rural library service by contract, may be further strengthened and induced to contract as headquarters libraries.

Sec. 5 - Regional libraries, established or to be established, may qualify to receive up to \$15,000 in books.

Sec. 6 - State Library Board to establish standards of eligibility for receiving State aid.

Sec. 7 - Grants made as long as funds are available in the order in which applicants meet standards.

Sec. 8 - Procedures for administration of Funds for approved books, etc.

Sec. 9 - Libraries receiving State aid must give free service to all.

Sec.10 - Definition of "books" as used in bill: books, magazines, etc.

Note - In passing the act, a condition was added that the sums should not become available unless and until released by the governor on evidence that the expenditures will not create a deficit.











