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ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968

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February, 1969

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Roger H. McDonough, Director & State Librarian

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Archives & Genealogy  
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Reference Referral Center  
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Library Services & Construction Act  
Henry J. Michniewski  
School Library Services  
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Lending Services  
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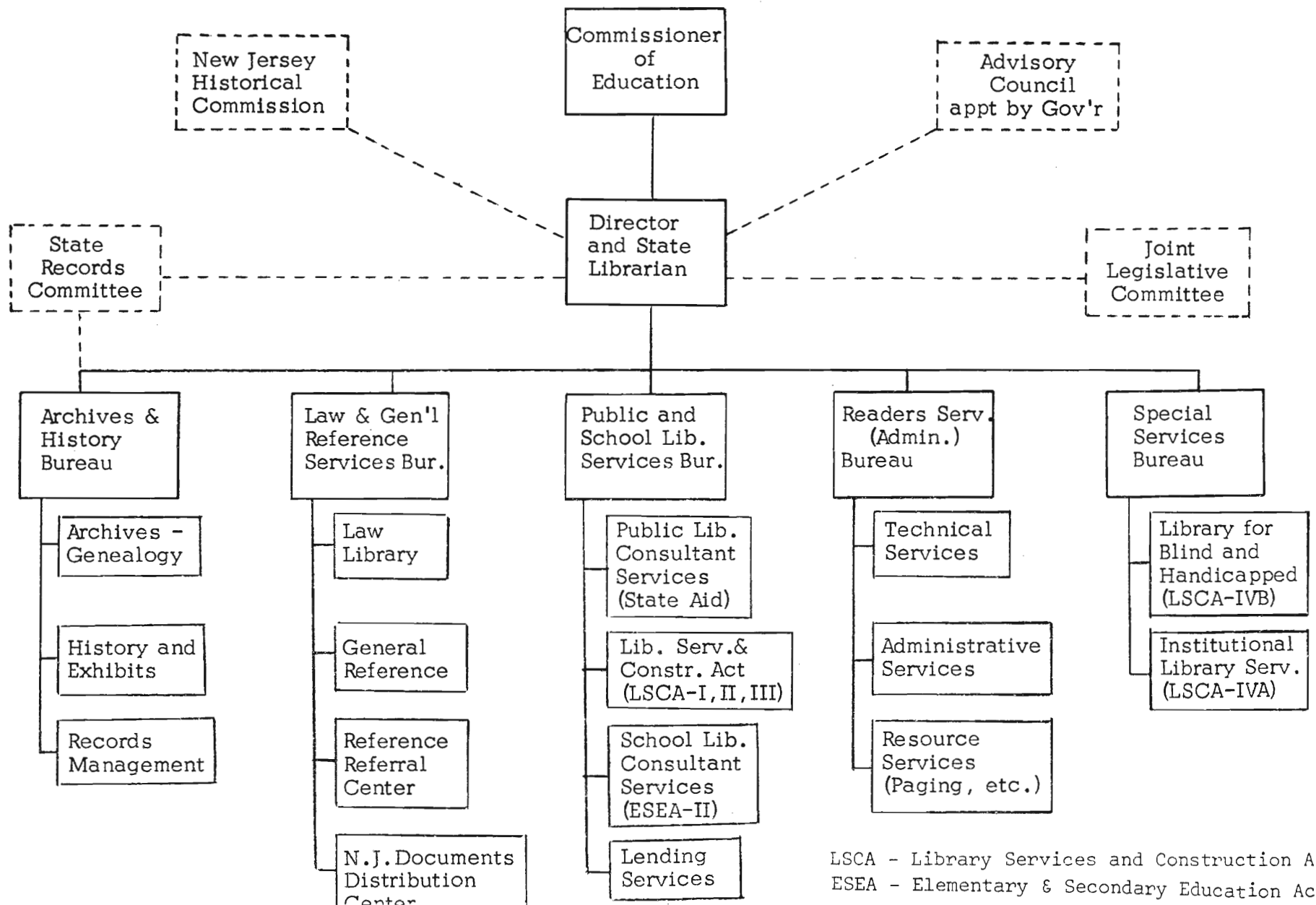
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Technical Services  
Marguerite Jennison  
Administrative Services  
Thomas J. Ahern, Admin. Asst.  
Resource Services, Bill Room  
Joseph T. Pizzullo

Special Services Bureau

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Service to the Blind & Handicapped  
William Layng  
Institutional Library Service  
Steven J. Herman \*\*

ORGANIZATION CHART - BY FUNCTION



Department of Education  
Division of the  
STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES & HISTORY

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The State Library was profoundly affected during the 1968 Fiscal Year by library legislation enacted or implemented prior to July 1, 1967. A new State Library Aid Act, passed the preceding Spring, called upon the Library to assume a more aggressive role in coordinating a statewide library and information network. Programs under older titles of the amended federal Library Services and Construction Act had to be replanned to reinforce and enhance the expanded State program. New LSCA titles, dealing with interlibrary cooperation and service to the institutionalized, blind, and physically handicapped, were allotted planning grants and had to be incorporated into the overall design. Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act continued the heavy administrative burdens upon the State Library in the area of school libraries, both public and private. Lastly, the State law governing the receipt of State documents for depository and distribution purposes was amended, and greatly expanded the State Library's ability to develop a significant program for disseminating these essential records.

The effects of growth of State Government upon such a service agency as the State Library should also be kept in mind in reviewing the 1968 Fiscal Year. The creation of the departments of Community Affairs, Higher Education, and Transportation, the new Office of the Public Defender, and the New Jersey Historical Commission, along with a Legislature and Judiciary which were doubled in size, expanded

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the service potential of the Library, and were quickly represented in increased work load. In addition, the new building continued to attract a larger public, especially among the student population, and to stimulate much more intensive and sophisticated use of its reference services and resources.

Although the staff complement was not increased in proportion to these new responsibilities and expanded clientele, the State Library was in a better recruiting position by virtue of an adjusted hiring rate for the beginning level of professional librarian, raised from \$6,366 to \$7,002. During the first three months, five professional vacancies, some of long standing, were filled. At the end of the year, the efforts of a staff salary committee, the administration and the Department were rewarded by the announcement of a major salary revision which went into effect July 1, 1968. The following accomplishments illustrate the Library's response to a rapidly changing environment with a minimum of new personnel.

THE GRANT PROGRAMS AND LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Local Libraries: New formulae for computing State aid to local public libraries were embodied in the amended State Aid Law, and necessitated numerous calculations made even more complex by the one-third funding level authorized by the Budget. A total of \$2,604,984 was distributed in December to 373 municipalities and 13 county libraries under these new formulae. Rules and Regulations in support of this part of the aid program were formulated, reviewed by the New Jersey Library Association and the Advisory Council to the State Library, and adopted

by the State Board of Education on May 1. Regional workshops throughout the State acquainted representatives from 219 public and county libraries with the immediate and long-range requirements designed to raise the standard of services available at the local level.

The new State Aid Law greatly enlarged the regulatory responsibility of the State Library and its duty to see that State funds are wisely applied to the achievement of viable standards of library service. This requires highly professional, creative, and often sensitive attention to the entire status of library development in New Jersey and its future growth.

Area Libraries: Recognized in State law for the first time, the Area Library program was financed with a combination of State and federal funds, and enlarged to include developmental grants to libraries in areas which have not had sufficiently strong units for full designation. In some cases, more than one library showing potential within a given geographic area was allotted a developmental grant, in the thought that healthy competition in achieving standards for Area Library designation would both hasten the process and reveal the strongest candidate. The Act requires that Area Libraries enter into contract with the State for specific services rendered. By means of the contracts which outline required minimal programs, in-service training programs to improve the reference capabilities of Area Library staff members, and in-depth studies of performance and problem areas, the State Library has exerted strong leadership in the development of these major "backstop" libraries.

An Area Library, or a potential Area Library under development, is now located in every geographic area of the State. Almost \$1 million was



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devoted to this program: \$770,000 was distributed to the seventeen fully designated libraries in accordance with formulae established in the law; \$210,000 to fourteen developmental libraries in grants of \$15,000 each, renewable, depending upon performance.

Research Library Centers: Again, for the first time, the State Aid Law recognizes the importance of Research Library Centers (the Princeton and Rutgers university libraries, the Newark Public and the State Library) in a coordinated system of library services for New Jersey. State funds, supplemented with federal funds, were made available to these Centers on a contractual basis to coordinate their services for the serious New Jersey scholar and researcher wherever he might be. With the assistance of the New Jersey Library Resources Committee, contract forms were evolved; programs, budgets and procedures approved for the \$25,000 grants covering the 1968 calendar year. The reference librarians assigned at the respective Centers have established effective lines of communication, and the program will be evaluated as soon as it has been in operation a full year.

The State Library's role as a Research Library Center is primarily centered in its Reference Referral service, covered later in this report.

Incentive Grants (Emergency and Development Funds): Authorized the preceding year, the State Library Aid Act continued the use of funds not needed for emergencies (e.g., library loss through fire, flood, etc.) for the encouragement and development of larger units of library service. \$100,000 was allotted this program, and applications totaling \$310,000 were received, necessitating careful screening. Eleven projects were

funded, each of which was required to involve more than two municipalities and/or library units. It is the intent that these funds be used for innovative and experimental projects, and a wide variety of programs have been initiated as can be seen in the following list:

1. a film circuit for sixteen member libraries, serving a combined population of more than 1,000,000 people;
2. a four-library program in Cumberland County to enlarge holdings of periodicals on microfilm;
3. the development of vocational materials and foreign language books center in Newark;
4. a cooperative endeavor among three area libraries, Jersey City, Ridgewood and Hackensack, to intensify library services to labor unions;
5. the preparation of a book catalog of reference holdings of member libraries in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties;
6. two cooperative public relations programs;
7. a survey of library requirements of two municipalities considering joint library services;
8. a demonstration program of audio-visual materials;
9. the creation of a complete printed catalog of the Monmouth County Library for distribution to all libraries in the County in order to expedite interlibrary reference and loan services.

Special LSCA Grants: The bulk of New Jersey's allotment of \$1,090,767 under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act was used to



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bulwark the development of the statewide, three-tiered system of local, area and research library services for all citizens of the State. As State aid appropriations are increased, these federal funds will be redirected toward the solution of special problems in New Jersey's under-developed, as well as impacted areas. Presuming their indefinite continuation, federal funds can add a scope and depth of services which the State aid program can never achieve, even at full funding.

A small amount of Title I funds, however, is pledged annually to research, the recruitment and education of librarians, and to special pilot projects. For example, during the 1968 Fiscal Year, the State Library sponsored a conference in cooperation with the Drexel Institute of Technology on library services for the disadvantaged, with particular emphasis on the Model Cities Program. Pilot programs are anticipated for the 1969 year. Seven scholarships of \$2,500 each were awarded to students at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, the State University, with the stipulation that they serve in a New Jersey public library for at least two years following graduation. A workshop program, designed to improve reference skills, was continued in the 1968 Year and was attended by 285 persons representing 180 libraries. 125 libraries received \$500 grants each for the purchase of reference materials. Other grants were made to sponsor two research projects: "The Effectiveness of Information Service in Medium Size Public Libraries" and "Distance and Time as Factors Influencing Area Library Use," conducted by Rutgers doctoral candidates; and to enable fifty New Jersey libraries to acquire complete sets of the New Jersey Historical Series.

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LSCA-Title II: Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act provides funds for new or improved library buildings. Of the fourteen applications, nine were approved, and \$579,851 in federal funds was made available for additions to existing buildings in Little Silver, Maplewood, and Oradell; and new central library structures in Fort Lee, Neptune, North Plainfield, Perth Amboy, South Brunswick and Wyckoff. The total investment, including local funds, amounted to \$4,169,135. In addition, the State Library co-sponsored a Library Building Consultant Seminar with the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, and awarded \$9,650 for the employment of professional library building consultants in an effort to improve the quality of library planning. The State Library is assisted in its selection of building grant applications and the establishment of criteria and regulations by an Advisory Board which relates this important program to the overall objectives of library development in New Jersey. Much needed new library facilities of much better quality have resulted from this modest investment of federal seed money. The program is being coordinated with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, administered by the State Department of Community Affairs.

ESEA AND SCHOOL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

During the first half of the Fiscal Year, the School Libraries Section operated with a full complement of five Consultants, and was able to institute a program of regionalized service. Each of three Consultants

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specializing in elementary school library programs served seven counties, and the two Consultants specializing in secondary school library programs each served half of the State. The system worked well, and the Consultants were able to offer better service by spending concentrated time in smaller areas. Staff transfers and resignations, however, and the subsequent reduction in federal funds with subsequent "freezing" of vacancies, had reduced the staff to half strength by the end of the Year, and the regional approach had to be abandoned until such time as the Section is again operating at full strength.

Many elementary schools in the State are developing library services for the first time and intensive field work is called for in the areas of administration, organization, procedures, in-service training of staff, and the development of collections and programs of service. About one-third of the visits was devoted to building problems and to advising architects, administrators and staff as to physical facilities which would meet the forthcoming Standards for Media Programs, (1969) Pending the establishment of a college library consultant position, this Section has had to assist the emerging county college libraries as well as the other academic libraries in New Jersey. With the critical shortage of professional staff in the School Libraries Section, the requests for college library assistance exceed its consultant capacities: high priority must be given this area in the future.

As mentioned before, the State Library is responsible for administering Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act,

under which almost \$3 million was distributed to public and private schools for instructional materials. Applications from 1,242 public schools were processed, and checks were distributed to all but 13 of the 572 operating school districts in the State. In addition, the majority of private schools also participated, and materials amounting to \$609,232 were purchased and distributed to 552 of them.

School library development remains very uneven in New Jersey. Title II is having a significant impact in upgrading collections, but the State Library will have to obtain sufficient staff time to analyze and evaluate present conditions and to map out future plans and objectives. At present, it can barely keep up with day-to-day requests for information and special assistance.

#### DIRECT INFORMATION AND RESOURCES SERVICES

Parallel with its role in fostering and coordinating a statewide system of library services, the State Library serves as an active reference and research resource for the executive, legislative and judicial branches of State Government, and incorporates a number of specialized services for the State at large. Here too, the overall plan incorporated in the State Library Aid Act of 1967 exerts considerable influence as the Library assumes its duties as one of four Research Library Centers for New Jersey. It continues to serve as a "libraries' library," but the nature of these services changes as libraries throughout the State are enabled to meet basic informational needs.

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The change is subtle and pervasive. Questions become more sophisticated, more complex; greater depth is required in the collections; greater skill and staff time are called for in locating and interpreting materials. The growth of State and Federal governments and their interrelated activities are reflected in the demands of researchers using the Library. A subject breakdown of telephone inquiries in the Law and General Reference Bureau, during 1967-68, for example, revealed that about fifty percent involve specialized New Jersey and U. S. Documents information. Total inquiries averaged about 1,000 per week, with some weeks exceeding 1,500. In addition, surveys of attendance indicate that between 800 to 1,000 persons came into the Bureau each week during the 1968 Fiscal Year. While these figures represent increased use over preceding years, they still do not reveal the true extent of increased work load resulting from the demanding research pressures upon the Library.

The Law Library: As a distinct, special library service within the total organization, the Law Library was directly influenced by the doubling of the Legislature, from 61 to 120 members, the doubling of the judiciary, and the creation of the Office of the Public Defender. The Law Library is this elite clientele's own service agency, and its requests must be met on a priority, and often emergency, basis.

Many of the services of the Law Library are less apparent and less measurable than the inquiries it handles in person, by phone and through correspondence. The daily filing of loose-leaf services and bills, monitoring news media to keep abreast of published material,



organizing and indexing legal and legislative items, grows in proportion to its collections and the complexity of government. The Library also prepared 64 original legislative histories during the year; published its biweekly Selected List of Books and Law Review Articles Added to the Law and General Reference Libraries; prepared special, topical bibliographies, such as Civil Disturbances, Legal Aspects, which was given wide distribution; issued an index to Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes, a major revision of all State laws governing education; assisted in revising the legislation affecting the State Library (Title 18:A 73); and published a ten-year index to the New Jersey Law Journal, 1957-1966, which received wide circulation.

The Law Librarian also serves as special consultant to all Departmental libraries within State Governments, but due to the press of the work described above, is only able to meet emergency requests in this area. A full-time coordinator-consultant is needed to assist these agencies with personnel and recruiting, technical problems of library administration, and in developing coordinated policies and procedures, bibliographic control, and centralized services.

The General Reference Library: Since prime space on the first floor is at a premium, the General Reference Library has had difficulty in accommodating its ever-increasing collection, particularly in the areas of periodicals and documents: office space is almost nonexistent. When the Department of Education library was disbanded in the Spring of 1968 its periodicals were transferred to the State Library, and subscriptions were expanded according to a list devised to strengthen



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library services to the Department. To compensate, New Jersey county materials were moved to the Archives and History Bureau.

Major steps, however, must be taken to reduce noise, confusion and overcrowding in the General Reading Room. During the year, plans were developed to create a periodicals center and reading area on the second floor; to move the Bill Room to the Sub-Basement in order to acquire office space; and to microfilm newspaper clippings to alleviate congestion in the vertical files. Hopefully, these steps can be taken during the 1969 Fiscal Year.

Among the customers in State Government, the Departments of Education and Community Affairs stand out, with the Legislature a close third. Use by the general public, especially students, as pointed out before, showed marked increase. A very broad statistical picture of use including the General Reference Library has already been given, but special note should be taken of two of its activities:

Documents Section: As mentioned before, a 1967 amendment increased the number of copies of State publications sent to the Library for deposit and distribution. The Library immediately set out to designate strategic libraries as New Jersey Documents Depositories, in accordance with need and long-range planning. Twenty-two academic libraries, eight county libraries, and seventeen public libraries accepted designation and agreed to abide by the Regulations adopted in December, 1967. These agencies include all of the strong-point Area Libraries and Research Library Centers. In addition, New Jersey publications are deposited with eight major research and bibliographic centers

across the country, such as the Library of Congress, the Council of State Governments, and the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. 32,593 depository items were shipped, primarily in the last half of the year after the program got under way. This program can be expected to grow appreciably. The Documents Section continued to issue the Checklist of Official New Jersey Publications, and bears the primary burden of processing its own materials.

Reference Referral: Initiated in the Fall of 1966, the Reference Referral service showed marked growth during the 1967-68 Year. In peak months, more than 200 questions were received, as against a high of 125 the previous year. Based upon collect telephone service and reply within twenty-four hours, Reference Referral acts as a "court of last resort" for library questions which cannot be answered at the local or area level. College and special libraries also make use of this service and together accounted for about twenty-five percent of the volume. All but four percent of the 1,880 questions received were answered, thirty-eight percent of them being referred to other libraries both in and out of State which could be identified as holding the desired materials.

The \$10,000 State aid grant received by the State Library as a Research Library Center was expended on the Reference Referral service as being the most identifiable with its statewide research function. This sum was supplemented with federal funds to defray costs and to contract with the Pennsylvania Union Catalog for searching services. Close coordination is maintained with the three other Research Centers.

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Archives and History: The numerous functions of the Archives and History Bureau are not, perhaps, reflected in its name. Even the word "archives" necessitates a detailed explanation. While concerned with archives--the permanent records of the State--the Bureau's functions revolve around records in general, and embrace the field of records management: the formulation of retention and disposal schedules; maintenance of records storage centers for semi-current records; and microfilming of certain records to either insure permanence or reduce bulk. Only a select group of records actually become archival.

Archival management, on the other hand, covers such activities as properly housing and describing the archives; serving patrons interested in information contained in them; exhibiting significant documents pertaining to the history of the State; and preparing letterpress editions of important record series.

The work load of the Archives and History Bureau has increased greatly since moving into the new building in 1965. New programs such as historical editing, teaching, and exhibitions have been added as a direct result of the new quarters. In addition, the Bureau has acquired from other State agencies most of the major State records of historical and genealogical importance, as well as the reference collection on New Jersey history formerly on file in the General Reference Bureau. A duplicate catalog of this collection of more than 2,000 volumes was prepared for use in the Archives and History Bureau.

These new acquisitions have resulted in a 320 percent increase in reference work. In 1965-1966, the Bureau served 1,776 patrons. This past fiscal year 2,600 patrons consulted material in the Archives Search Room--more than a 50 percent increase. Patrons came from 34 states, including Alaska and Hawaii, and from Canada and France, some spending two or more days in Trenton while researching. During 1968 the Library acquired all the historical military records from the New Jersey Department of Defense, amounting to over 300 cubic feet, and covering the period from before the Revolutionary War to the beginning of World War I. Between February and June 30, 1968, 2,400 items were consulted. In all, more than 9,700 separate record items were requested and almost 2,000 individual letters requesting information were received and answered.

Considerable time was spent arranging records in the archives stack area, and in inventorying, boxing, and labeling the military records. In addition, all incorporation maps from the Secretary of State's office have been removed from overcrowded drawers and are being reboxed and numbered.

The Historical Editor completed compilation of "The Colonial Laws of New Jersey, 1703-1775," and final editorial work, indexing, and printing arrangements have begun. As a result of a three-year project organized by the Historical Editor, New Jersey and the Negro: A Bibliography, 1715-1966, was published by the New Jersey Library Association in December, 1967. As of June 30, 1968, the book was in its third printing and over 2,100 copies had been sold. Work was continued on A Guide to Library Resources in New Jersey History, bringing final copy for publication close to completion.

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Although attendance in the Archives Exhibit Room fell off slightly during the past year, over 15,000 persons viewed the documents on display, and detailed lectures on New Jersey history and the significance of the documents on display were presented to over 4,700 school children. The program of film showings each afternoon on weekends throughout the year attracted 2,560 persons. In the main corridor, seven special exhibits were prepared and displayed.

To coincide with the publication of New Jersey and the Negro, a program and exhibit were presented in the Archives Exhibit Room on December 12. On this occasion the Acting Governor signed a legislative resolution recommending the teaching of Negro history in the schools. On January 29, a ceremony was held in the office of the Commissioner of Education at which time Robert D. Lilley, President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, presented to the Commissioner copies of New Jersey and the Negro, symbolizing the company's purchase of 1,000 copies for distribution to schools and public libraries. At the initiative of the History Section, a public ceremony was held in the Archives Exhibit Room on February 8, at which time the Governor proclaimed American History Month and Negro History Week. The Historical Editor continued to cooperate with other historical agencies such as the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, and the New Jersey Library Association in which he led the formation of a History and Bibliography Section.

New Jersey's records management program has functioned well during the past year, resulting in substantial savings of funds to both State and local governments. A total of 49,350 cubic feet of



records were disposed of, and well over 700,000 documents were filmed. Through a cooperative agreement with the Genealogical Society at Salt Lake City, work was started on microfilming all State records of genealogical importance. The work is being performed by the Society at no cost to the State and a positive copy of all film produced is being supplied the Archives and History Bureau, free of charge. To date the Society has microfilmed over 800,000 pages of probated wills.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES

The Bureau of Special Services was created in the Fall of 1966 to administer library service to the blind, formerly provided on a contractual basis by the Free Library of Philadelphia. Since then, federal legislation added the physically handicapped to the library service for the blind administered by the Library of Congress, of which New Jersey's Library for the Blind and Handicapped serves as a regional branch. This single action quintupled the public to be served, and programs were further extended under new Library Services and Construction Act titles dealing with service to the institutionalized, the blind, and the physically handicapped.

By the end of the 1968 Year, the Library for the Blind and Handicapped, in its separate quarters on Calhoun Street, had assembled a distinguished collection of talking books, commercial records, tapes, braille items, and large type books which, with multiple copies of periodicals in these media, total 113,879 volumes representing 21,169



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titles. Active registered readers, served on a continuing basis, numbered 6,193.

During the year, an Advisory Committee on Institutional Library Services, under the co-chairmanship of the State Librarian and the Dean of the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, was appointed and represented, in addition to these two interests, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the Department of Labor and Industry (Rehabilitation Commission), and the Trenton Public Library. The planning grant under Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act was used to commission a major study of library service in state institutions, conducted by Associate Professor Genevieve M. Casey of the Wayne State University Department of Library Science. Miss Casey is the former State Librarian of Michigan. The report, Library Services in New Jersey State Institutions: a Survey with Recommendations (March, 1968), was issued jointly by the State Library and the Rutgers Library School, and will be used to shape the program for institutional libraries being developed by the Special Services Bureau.

ADMINISTRATION

The increased activity throughout the Library was quickly reflected in personnel, budget and accounting work, and by the end of the Fiscal Year, nine separate accounts were maintained covering the various federal titles, State aid provisions, and the general fund. Forty-four persons were hired and thirty resigned from the regular staff during the year and ninety-seven personnel actions were required for part-time and seasonal help. But the most exacting work was in connection with

overall planning and budgeting of the new programs, and in coordinating them with the overall objectives for the Library and of library development as a whole.

The Self-Evaluation Study, undertaken in connection with Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and in close cooperation with the Department of Education, provided a useful inventory on which long-range planning and priorities can be based. It also revealed specific problem areas which affect the administrative structure of the Library, and the nature of its collections. If the State Library is to assume an effective role as one of New Jersey's four Research Library Centers, there must be one central policy and direction which governs the acquisition, development and use of its resources. Concerted effort will be made during the 1969 year to develop a "master plan" and to take positive steps to solve problems which have been identified.

In line with its look into the future, the State Library obtained the services of a building consultant to advise on space allocation now that the Library has had three years experience in its new building. A number of minor adjustments would seem in order and will be initiated in the new year. By the end of the 1967-1968 Year, however, the State Library was undoubtedly in a stronger position than ever before in its history, had a staff of almost 130 skilled and able employees, and could foresee an increasingly effective role in serving State Government and the libraries in New Jersey.

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NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1967-1968

STAFF

	Positions Filled	Positions Vacant
Professional	38	6
Non-professional	68	5
TOTAL POSITIONS	106	11

COLLECTIONS

Total, beginning of year	682,155
Added during year	21,834
Withdrawn during year	2,695
TOTAL VOLUMES, END OF YEAR	701,294

CIRCULATION

Main Library	112,034
Library for the Blind & Handicapped	137,029
TOTAL CIRCULATION	249,063

REFERENCE & RESEARCH SERVICES

Law Library	8,946
General Reference Library	8,901
Reference Referral Center	1,880
Lending Services (subject requests)	2,106
Archives & History Bureau	11,690
TOTAL REFERENCE/RESEARCH SERVICES	33,523

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Professional staff	\$376,007	
Non-professional staff	260,544	
Total staff costs		\$636,551
Books	88,798	
Periodicals	17,643	
Microfilm	3,000	
Total expenditures for materials		\$109,441
Binding and rebinding		6,000
All other operating expenditures		261,565
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES		\$1,013,557

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PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report, Public & School Library Services Bureau, 1966-1967

Area Libraries, Narrative & Statistical Report

Bibliography of Some Resources for Planning and Maintaining an  
Elementary School Library

The Card Catalog

Checklist of Official New Jersey Publications (bimonthly)

Depository Libraries for New Jersey Documents

Developmental Libraries, Narrative and Statistical Report

Directory of New Jersey Colleges and Universities, 1967-1968

Elementary Schools and Librarians

Guidelines for Applicants, State Library Aid Incentive Grants

Guidelines for Filing Applications, Elementary & Secondary Education  
Act, Title II

Index to New Jersey Law Journal, 1957-1966

Information for Applicants, Public Library Construction, Library  
Services and Construction Act (rev. 1968)

Library Audio-Visual Materials, September, 1967

Library Services and Construction Act Programs: A Report, 1966-1967

Library Services in New Jersey State Institutions: A Survey with  
Recommendations, by Genevieve M. Casey. (issued in coopera-  
tion with the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, The  
State University)

New Jersey Days: A Calendar of Notable Events and Personalities in  
New Jersey History (monthly)

Public Library Directory, 1967

Public Library Statistics, 1967

Rules and Regulations - New Jersey Documents Depositories

Rules and Regulations - State Library Aid Act

Rules and Regulations - State Library Aid Act, An Explanation

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School Library Directory, 1967

School Library Statistics, 1967

Selected List of Books and Law Review Articles Added to the Law and  
General Reference Libraries (biweekly)

Some Famous Jerseyemen (rev. Feb. 1968)

Some Twentieth Century Jerseyemen (rev. Feb. 1968)

State Library Newsletter (occasional)