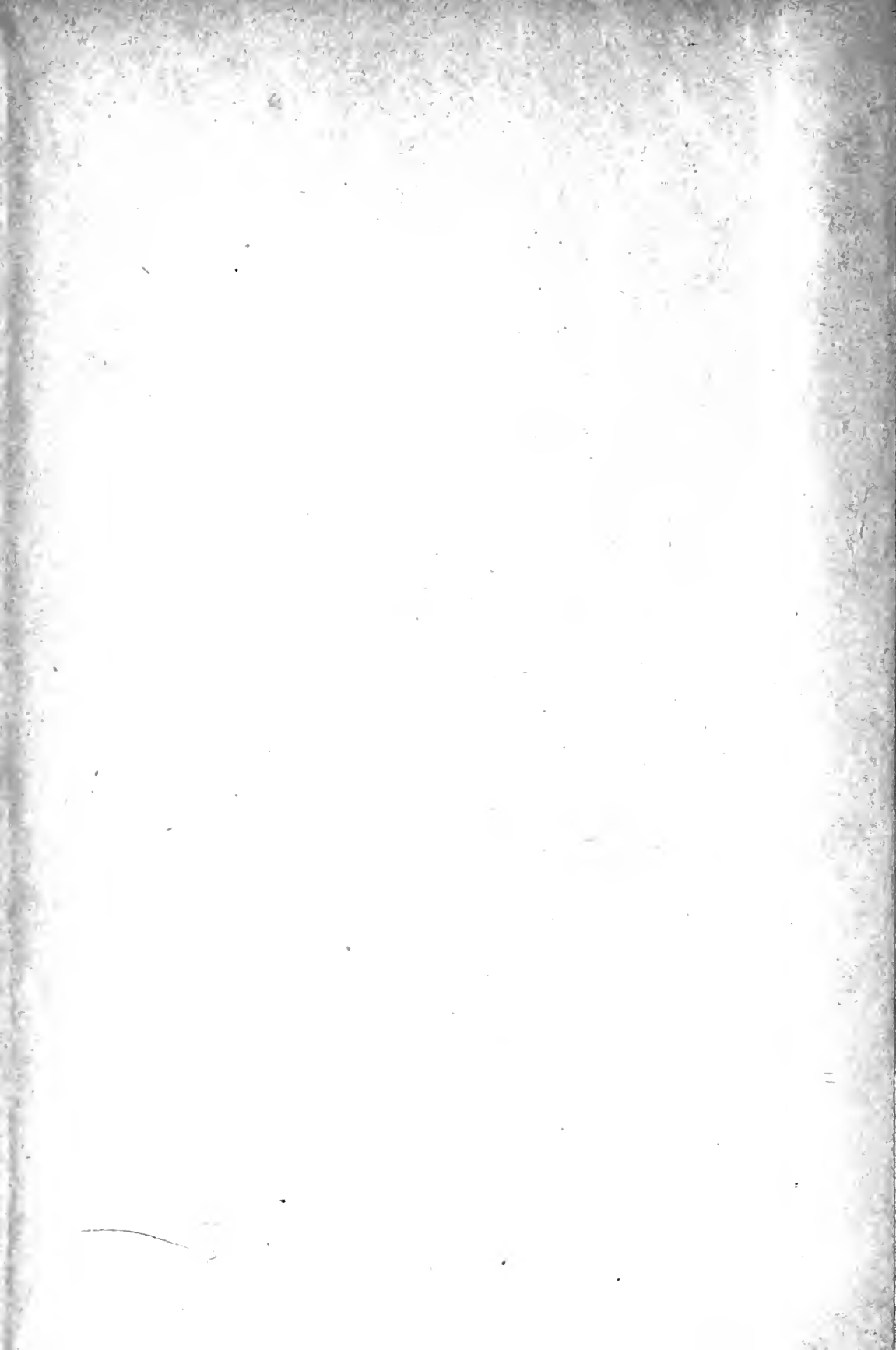


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OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY
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VOLUME XIV

JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1920

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SPECIAL A. L. A. CONFERENCE

Chicago, January 1-3, 1920

The American Library Association, for the first time in its history, convened in a special meeting, which was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, January 1-3, 1920.

As specified in the call of the president, Chalmers Hadley, the matters which came before the meeting were a proposed revision of the Constitution of the Association, and the consideration of an enlarged program of activities.

The proceedings of the third and fourth general sessions, concerned with the enlarged program, are in the following record given precedence to the proceedings of the first, second and fifth sessions, which dealt chiefly with the constitutional revision.

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM

PROCEEDINGS

January 1-3, 1920

THIRD GENERAL SESSION, (Friday morning, January 2)

President HADLEY presided, and in introducing the business of the meeting stated that consideration would first be given to the matter of the enlarged program for immediate future activities of the Association. He recalled the Asbury Park Conference and the appointment, authorized by the Council, of a Committee on Enlarged Program, to receive and report on questions of post-war library service to be undertaken by the A. L. A. This committee had made a tentative report and later a supplementary one, giving a "Summary of proposed activities," which had been accepted by the Executive Board. In the autumn, when it became known that the Government would take over the welfare activities of the Association for the Army and Navy, a meeting of the Executive Board was called to consider other phases of the work which should not be permitted to lapse, but should be carried on by the Association until also undertaken by the Government. All such work, he stated, had been carried on with the balance of the war service fund raised two years ago; any work, other than such as is provided for in the by-laws, is understood by the committee to be of a temporary nature, and subject to the action of the Association.

President HADLEY then introduced Mr. J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, trustee of the Boston Athenæum, who spoke as follows:

"What I think may justify my presence here is to make you feel, if I can, how much the organization of your profession for nation-wide service can be made to mean to the public in general, to your trus-

tees in particular, and to all who can recognize and meet the claim of your Association for financial public support.

"I take great pride in the war service of the American Library Association. That service has revealed us to ourselves as an organization with national and international responsibilities; with the spirit and the means for meeting those responsibilities. In taking up new lines of work, as some of those developed by the war will cease to be necessary, we should realize, as never before, the necessity of impressing the entire American reading public with the stewardship of libraries and librarians in the formation of sound public opinion, through accessibility of reliable information upon all matters of public or private interest.

"I feel that the effort the libraries have made through the war to bring books to soldiers and sailors is an effort that can justly be continued in the directions which the enlarged program points out. I feel that in the multiplicity of the features of the enlarged program we have evidence of the careful, interested thinking of a large number of intelligent people. My thesis is that, if you believe in an enlarged program for the American Library Association yourselves, you can make your trustees and the public believe in it, and if you can show reasons for support, you will get the support. It rests with you to convince yourselves as to these particulars and features of the enlarged program which the American Library Association desires to undertake.

"Through the enlarged program you can meet the immediate needs that remain after war. You can establish general policies of national value, and establish re-

gional services to meet the needs of sections of the country. On all these grounds you can make appeal to those who have stood by you in your effort to bring to success the war service program—who have taken your measure and are disposed to help, if you on your part exhibit the confidence that you must feel in order to bring the program into realization.

"The American Library Association deserves and will have an important endowment, because it will earn it. It will establish itself with large-minded citizens as an agency deserving permanent capital to carry on that enlarged public service which cannot always be carried on by local libraries.

"I have in mind the American Institute of Architects, of which I am a member, and which changed from being a general body to a delegate body representing the architectural profession of the country generally. Since this change it has been able to speak with authority as to the wishes of the profession and it has been heard. It has become self-conscious as a national body, and has established a standard of compensation for architects which is generally accepted now as a proper standard, and involves a recognition of the larger service the architects of today give. A body much smaller in number than the American Library Association, it has succeeded in establishing a national policy of competition and standard of compensation, because it meets and is represented by delegates, which means usually the select among the profession.

"The American Library Association has the opportunity, first to define its purposes to itself, then to adopt those purposes with conviction—the kind of conviction which achieved the war work campaign. In all this there is essential a sufficient conception of the individual responsibility of every librarian of the country.

"Do not evaluate your public below its worth. Prepare to show that the American public must meet responsibilities again, that the period of reconstruction immedi-

ately before us is a period of enlarged vision, enlarged sympathies and enlarged generosity, that the library stands for the stimulation of every public-spirited effort, discriminating against no class or sect, uniting the civic forces of the community in peace as in war. Then the question of the enlarged program becomes one of general agreement as to its main features, not of public criticism of some of them; and of confidence in the mind of organizations that can realize the money needed to put the program, in whole or in part, immediately into operation.

"I have been conscious since I have come here of great skepticism as to the possibility of raising the money. The money is there, we have the ability and organizing spirit to reach it. We have men who are accustomed to win the ear of their communities for any public cause. Let us trust our power of organization. Let us adopt the program heartily, if at all. If we have conviction in ourselves, we can communicate it. We can, in the phrase of the day, 'Sell the idea.' I am perfectly sure if you believe in your program as I believe in it, you can demonstrate it to your communities and find the means to carry it out."

Miss MARY L. TRITCOMB of Hagerstown, Md., then made an eloquent plea for unity and coöperation. She described briefly, as one of the original members, the organization of the American Library Association by a small group of pioneers, and the first period of activity when method and ideals were forming. This was followed by a period of 'marking time.' Then came the Louisville meeting, with its patriotic call to service and loyal response of all members, which brought the Association with such high credit through the biggest experience of its existence. She urged that now, when the Association, like the rest of the country, is suffering the reaction from war, it should not stop but proceed, knowing that faith in itself is justified, and that the enlarged program offered by the committee embodies the things which

can be carried on by the Association. It is impossible, she concluded, as individuals or as an organization to go back now to the old sphere. We should accept this program in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and make ourselves an all-American Library Association.

Mr. CARL H. MILAM, director of the enlarged program, being asked to discuss the program in general, spoke as follows:

"The Executive Board, in its consideration of the items of the proposed program, began with the war service continuation. The War and Navy departments have taken over certain work inaugurated by the Association, but other parts of the library war service the Government has not yet been able to take over. Such work, therefore, the committee must continue to perform with the money remaining from the war service fund given originally for this purpose. This work includes library service to the merchant marine; coast guard and lighthouse service; the public health service hospitals; work for blinded soldiers; service to industrial plants for war work industries, begun at the request of the Government and now being gradually lessened but not terminated entirely; and the service which has been maintained for ex-service men in general during the past six months.

"These items of continuation service appear in the enlarged program because for the present it is impossible for the Governmental departments, through lack of appropriation, to carry them on. There is need of such flexibility in the program as will prevent the necessity of dropping this work and so losing what has already been done, if the Government should not be ready to take it up promptly.

"When the blinded soldiers began to be taught the new Braille, it was found there were less than twelve books for them to read. Subscriptions were obtained, largely from authors themselves, and now Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider reports over forty titles as printed or in process of printing. The appeal for this special service proved in-

stant and impelling; Mrs. Rider has collected from \$3,000 to \$5,000 on her own initiative. Apart from this war service, it is proposed that the Association should bear the initial cost of putting books into Braille—about \$500 each—thus making the books available to libraries at cost.

"Interest is being shown, by industrial concerns and business houses, in technical libraries, to an extent not heretofore thought possible. The American Library Association, if assuming responsibility for the development of libraries, should assume some responsibility here.

"By 'library extension' is meant the promotion of general libraries. Dr. Claxton asked recently why the Bureau of Education and the American Library Association and other organizations interested in civic and educational development could not unite in one big campaign in 1920 for promotion of interest in county and rural libraries, with the object of bringing to the forty-two state legislature meeting in January, 1921, pressure in favor of legislation for such libraries. It is said by a man connected with one of the large endowments in New York City that such a program for the development of rural libraries for the 60,000,000 people now without them would, in his belief, find interest and financial support among the directors of his foundation.

"The Paris library is going on whether we do anything about it or not. American business men, English-speaking people, have become interested—thrilled—with the idea of continuing the Paris library, not only as a library for English-speaking people, but as European headquarters for the interchange of ideas between American and European countries. They have spent money carrying on the idea. One man, not a librarian, has been so appealed to by the idea that he has given to it 50,000 francs from the proceeds of his son's—Alan Seeger's—books.

"It is proposed that whatever the Association does should be capitalized for the benefit of all the libraries in the country,

in order that more and better people will enter the profession, that library appropriations will be increased, that people generally will become interested in the library as a thing that really counts for something.

"We do not propose that the American Library Association shall render any considerable amount of direct library service. We do propose that it shall conduct propaganda for the promotion and development of libraries along all lines, and that continuous effort be made to have each phase, as far as possible, taken over and maintained by the Government or other appropriate agency at the earliest opportunity.

"The features of the program which have been brought to your attention, have, when brought to the attention of men and women outside our profession, roused great interest practically everywhere. If we assume as our responsibility what nobody else has assumed—the promotion of library service for the 60,000,000 people in the United States who are without it—we will find plenty of people willing to stand behind us with money. It is not the sort of thing that will make folks go out on the streets parading and singing songs, but it is the sort of thing that has caused people to give their money to education and civic projects. There are many things which should be done by the American Library Association. The details are unimportant, but let us adopt an enlarged program and put ourselves in a position to accept money if people are willing to give it."

Dr. FRANK P. HILL, chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program, was then called upon, and said:

"The Committee on Enlarged Program has to this point done nothing which was not authorized by the Council or the Executive Board; furthermore neither committee nor Executive Board has committed the Association to any expenditure of money beyond the means of the Association today. We do not propose an intensive drive for money. If approved, it is

hoped to begin efforts at once to raise money, and to carry them through the middle of May. The committee has planned a publicity bureau, or department of information and education, and has engaged, up to the time of this meeting, a publicity director, Mr. J. Ray Johnson, and a campaign manager, Mr. Milbourne Clark. We have in mind three methods of raising money: by large subscriptions; by gifts from endowment funds or foundations; and by general subscriptions obtained by communities in any way they wish.

"The proposed plan of organization is: First, an advisory or finance committee of interested men and women, able to contribute their time and money; second, seven or eight regional directors, preferably librarians, for as many sections of the country; third, state directors (also librarians), chosen by the regional directors. The committee believes that under this plan two million dollars can be raised without any great difficulty."

Mr. J. RAY JOHNSON, publicity director, followed Dr. Hill, and in explaining his plan for the campaign, said:

"I have devised a plan of publicity possible to be sustained over a period of six months. First, I start with the division of newspapers. There is no question that there are many daily newspapers large and small, over the country, which will print material about libraries and the library idea which has human interest. I plan to send to every morning paper of prominence in the U. S. one short story a week, and to every afternoon paper, and to the editor of women's pages, after first having written every editor a letter telling what this campaign is all about, what the Association is trying to do, and asking support. This will be the only national effort. For the rest, the work must be done in a purely local way. To every state, city and county librarian and active publicity agent service letters will be sent out from our headquarters containing suggestions as to how to obtain publicity, what to do,

what to print, and short articles that may be handed to the local editors.

"Next, the foreign language publications. There are publications in twenty-nine languages in this country; those having wide circulation cover seventeen nationalities and reach 20,000,000 persons a day. The Greek field is covered by two daily papers, two fine monthlies, and by weeklies rivaling our American weeklies, which influence the thought of the Greeks from coast to coast in America. Some of the biggest publications in America are Polish and Bohemian. In certain parts of the southwest Spanish is read almost exclusively. The American Library Association has an opportunity here to reach the foreigner, to tell him the story of America, to educate him to the use of books and newspapers, and finally to teach him the English language. The foreign language press wants this service and asks for it.

"The department of magazines is a large one, as is the department of syndicates, of which there are thirty-nine serving practically all the people of the country. But the most important thing in the entire plan of publicity will be the service of the local librarians. There is a large amount of material for publicity concerned with library service, and I believe the American Library Association would obtain great results from a publicity campaign covering six or eight months, in getting the support of public-spirited men and public officials, and in attracting to the work men and women who are not now attracted to it."

Dr. HILL then added that a number of magazine and newspaper editors had been interviewed in and about New York, that almost without exception these editors had expressed interest and promised their support to this campaign for the information of the public regarding public libraries. He referred again to the fact that the committee had been authorized to do as much as it had done, to this point, and had had full intention of reporting and asking further authorization. He quoted

Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, and the National Education Association in strong endorsements of the proposed work of the American Library Association. In answer to the postcard vote asked of the Association by the committee about ten per cent of the 4,000 members answered, of these ten per cent were against a financial campaign, but in favor of the program, eight per cent were against both campaign and program, and the rest were for both, without knowing whether there was to be a 'drive' or not.

Dr. BOSTWICK then asked if it was planned to assess different regions definite amounts to be raised, and Dr. HILL answered it was not, but that any practical effort to raise money would necessarily involve setting some goal to reach. Detailed plans, however, could not be worked out prior to a conference of regional and state directors, and such plans would be flexible enough to fit any community.

Mr. E. R. PERRY asked what proportion of the money it was thought could be obtained in large gifts from individuals and corporations, and was told, by Dr. HILL, about a million dollars. Dr. HILL added, in answer to a question from Mr. JOHNSON BRIGHAM, that any quota for states would be based on two million dollars, and that there is definite hope of getting money from educational foundations.

Dr. HILL further stated that the expenditure of the two millions was planned to extend over three years. There is now an available balance of \$500,000 to be spent for the continuation of library war service. Expenditure under all heads will be greatest the first year, since it is expected that later most of the enterprises will be turned over to other agencies of the Government, institutions or corporations.

Mr. WINDSOR asked for an explanation of the financing up to this time, and of the work of the committee; as to responsibility for bills incurred, and whether there had been an unjustifiable borrowing by the committee of funds given, through the

United War Work Fund, for other definite purposes.

In answer Dr. HILL and Mr. BOWKER explained that no money had been deflected from the United War Work fund, that the money used up to the present time was part of the \$52,000 left from the first campaign of the Association, and loaned to the Executive Board by the War Service Committee.

Mr. MILAM added that the sum appropriated to the present time was approximately \$50,000, that in so using it the committee had assumed the risk of the work's being stopped at this point by the Association, and therefore assumed the responsibility of paying it back in such event. He explained also that daily requests from periodicals for library stories could not be met from the material on hand and a letter has been sent schools of journalism asking for such stories, to be paid for from the \$50,000.

Mr. WALTER SMITH asked if the borrowing of the \$50,000 was done by the Executive Board or the Enlarged Program Committee, and if it had been passed on by the Finance Committee as a part of a supplementary budget.

The PRESIDENT replied that the borrowing was authorized by the Executive Board, and Secretary UTLEY added that the \$52,000 left over had never been turned over to the Association and was therefore to be considered as a loan and not as a supplementary budget.

Mr. WINDSOR raised the question of the propriety of using for peace time activities any of the money given for war service.

Dr. RICHARDSON called attention to the number of items in the enlarged program which, while called peace time activities, were nevertheless directly contributory to the successful continuation of the war service items, and might rightly be paid for as such.

Mr. BOWKER then said:

"The situation as I understand it is this: In the first drive we raised about one

and three-quarters millions for war purposes, all of which we did not spend. We took part of what was left to do our share in the second—united war work—drive. After that we were spending our share of the proceeds of the second drive when the war came to an end, and the War Service Committee found itself with two remnants of funds in its treasury. That from the second drive, about five or six hundred thousand, will, as soon as the War Service Committee can transfer its functions to the Executive Board, be spent entirely on the continuation of the war service work. The other remnant, the \$52,000, remains from the first library war fund. There is no war, but since the enlarged program covers other work for soldiers and sailors beyond that included in the spending of the remnant of five or six hundred thousand, it seemed proper to use a reasonable part of that \$52,000 in setting in motion the wheels necessary if the Association should desire to carry on an enlarged program. There is a fair criticism that there has been an apparent commitment of the Association. That was unintentional. I think there has been no real commitment, however, that is subject to criticism."

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock of the same day.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION (Friday afternoon, January 2)

President HADLEY presided.

Dr. PUTNAM, expressing the opinion that there should be some definite resolution around which the discussion could center, proposed the following:

RESOLVED, That the Association approves an appeal for funds, estimated at \$2,000,000, necessary to enable it to carry on certain enlarged activities, examples of which have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board; and it authorizes the Executive Board in its name and behalf to arrange for, and prosecute, such an appeal.

To this resolution, seconded by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Dr. Bostwick offered this amendment:

Provided that it be understood that this Association favors nothing in the way of such an intensive drive as was made during the war, and especially nothing that involves the apportionment of funds to be raised by cities or regions.

Both the amendment and the resolution as amended were adopted.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Putnam interpreted the resolution as an authorization enabling the committee to proceed with an appeal for funds, in the expectation of enlarged activities, without implying approval of every item of the submitted program, the details of which can be discussed later.

Dr. BOSTWICK, in agreeing with Dr. Putnam, nevertheless spoke of the danger of duplication of work in the carrying on of so large a part of the Association's activities in New York while headquarters remain in Chicago, expressed the fear that it might result in the removal of headquarters to New York, and offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that whatever enlarged activities are engaged in by the American Library Association should be operated from the headquarters in Chicago, so far as possible, and under the supervision of the executive officer at those headquarters.

The resolution was seconded.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution involved a question of policy which should come before the Council rather than before the Association.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM called attention to the fact that the meeting, being a specially called one, no business not specified in the call could be considered.

Dr. BOSTWICK appealed from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was sustained by a vote of 99 against 46.

Dr. ANDREWS then moved to refer the resolution to the Council, which was seconded.

Dr. BOSTWICK called for the resolution which, although a matter for the Council, could be passed constitutionally by a three-fourths vote of the Association.

Dr. PUTNAM stated that the resolution

seemed to him to impose a limitation upon the actual administration by the committee of work which it had just been authorized to do; and he inferred an idea obtained that a certain course of action might result which could not be based on anything in the program, or the resolution authorizing the program. Such a matter of detail, he thought, should be left to the Executive Board, as it implied results there was nothing on record to justify.

In answer Dr. BOSTWICK said that he would favor removing headquarters to New York, though he preferred them in Chicago, rather than operating two headquarters.

Dr. ANDREWS objected to the question of headquarters being considered one for the Executive Board alone to decide. The Association should decide, he thought, but should have the advice of the Council.

Dr. PUTNAM deprecated the raising of the question at all, since there was no reason for it, and he called on Dr. Bostwick to state whether he knew of any proposal to remove headquarters from Chicago to New York.

Dr. BOSTWICK replied that he knew of no direct proposal, but said it was a matter of common knowledge that the intention of the Board was to operate the enlarged activities of the Association from New York, and it was just this duplication of headquarters that he was objecting to.

The motion of Dr. Andrews to refer the resolution to the Council was lost.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM, explaining that he thought it wrong to hamper the Executive Board in carrying on its business by any statement of where that business should take place, then moved to substitute for Dr. Bostwick's resolution the following:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the headquarters remain in Chicago.

There was no second to Mr. Frothingham's motion.

Mr. BOWKER added that while he thought the Executive Board would have been un-

warranted in taking steps for the removal of headquarters from Chicago without the consent of the Association, it would be a mistake to hamper the Executive Board in its discretion as to carrying on its work from New York or San Francisco, or wherever necessary.

Dr. BOSTWICK called attention to the wording of the resolution, which would hamper no one in carrying on activities wherever necessary.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. RUSH then offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. HILL:

RESOLVED, That no motion heretofore adopted be construed to prevent the establishment of a mutual understanding between the local and state representatives as to the amount of moneys to be collected; that the items in the enlarged program which should be used as the basis of the local appeal ought to be selected by the local library authorities; and that the methods of soliciting funds (whether by direct individual appeals for large donations, or by mail appeals to a carefully selected group, or by any other method) be chosen by the local authorities.

In the debate on the resolution Mr. RUSH explained the effectiveness of such a method of determining the goal, and the methods of reaching it, in any one locality. Dr. BOSTWICK urged against any efforts to go over the top and feared the determining of the limit by state authorities might have that effect. Mr. DUDGEON thought some goal necessary for any effort, and that such should be arranged. Dr. HILL said that without some arrangement of the kind, he thought the money could not be raised, and that it would be

very helpful to the committee to have Mr. RUSH's resolution passed.

A vote on the resolution found 116 members for it and 18 against, and it was declared adopted.

Dr. HILL then asked how many, in view of the action of the afternoon, were willing to take part in the financial campaign. Several members raised their hands. In the discussion which followed Mr. RODEN declared himself to be unconvinced because of lack of information as to the details of the program, while Mr. YUST reported that Rochester was averse to more financial campaigns. Mr. MILAM said that it was the work of the Executive Board to convince the Association by telling them its plans, and that the Association has undertaken the biggest thing that librarians have ever conceived. Miss WEST said it was the biggest thing in education ever undertaken in America. Mr. DUDGEON spoke at some length of the work just done by himself and other librarians in trying to interest magazine editors, and of the immediate and universal appeal to them in the idea of the good to be accomplished from extending libraries.

Dr. HILL said in conclusion that the discussion had been just what he had tried to precipitate by his question—the committee had wanted questions and had wanted the Association to express its wish. He told of the intention of the committee to call together library trustees in different parts of the country, to discuss and confer with them on the program. He felt that if the Association went at the work with a degree of enthusiasm, it would bring to success a program any association might feel proud to carry out.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

(Thursday morning, January 1)

The first two sessions (on January 1) dealt with the revision of the constitution. For the benefit of members unable to attend, the discussion is here printed practically in full from the stenographic report. Members have not been given opportunity to correct their remarks, the report as here printed being a straight transcript from the stenographer's notes, only obvious errors having been corrected; hence in some cases speakers may not be recorded with verbatim accuracy.

President Hadley, who presided, made the following introductory remarks:

It has been three years since we have held a midwinter meeting of any sort in Chicago. For the first time in our history we are having a called meeting of the American Library Association. Those of us who for many years were accustomed to meet in Chicago have missed these midwinter sessions. These sessions have provided personal relations and informal discussions which have proved most pleasant and profitable. The special session this winter is called for two purposes: first, to consider proposed revisions to the existing A. L. A. constitution, and, second, to discuss the report of the Committee on the Enlarged Program. Your presiding officer did not know just how to conduct these meetings, so far as any opening remarks or exercises were concerned. We first thought that we would have our most eloquent member speak, if we could secure him, or we would secure some outside gentleman who is interested enough to start this meeting. I am reminded of a remark made by Senator Ingalls in the Senate several years ago. An eloquent but somewhat lengthy speaker had been debating an important question. Senator Ingalls arose and said: "If the gentleman will

pluck a few feathers from his wings of fancy and stick them in his tail of reason we will steer a straighter course." So in calling this meeting to order I will simply state why we are here—to get the sense of the American Library Association on these important questions. These questions are to be laid before you for approval, in so far as your attitude of mind toward them is concerned, for disapproval, correction or amendment—anything that you have in mind in order to meet the importance that we know exists in these questions. The chairman would like to mention one or two things which seem important at this time regarding the procedure which we suggest for the discussion of the proposed amendments to the constitution.

If you will turn to your old constitution, copies of which you have, you will see this provision: Section 25, Amendments. "This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two consecutive meetings of the Association."

At the Asbury Park meeting Mr. Bishop, in his admirable address, emphasized the importance of changing certain features in the constitution. Mr. Bishop has been a very active and able member of the committee which has embodied its suggestions in the other printed circular you have in your possession, I believe. The committee wishes to get the fullest expressions of opinion regarding these proposals. Many excellent proposals have come before the committee since the proposed revision was printed in the library periodicals; others have been handed to us since we came to Chicago.

In discussing these questions the chairman wishes to expedite matters as much as possible and will rely on the ordinary rules of order to do this; but we wish an informal, personal discussion of these

things, and all rules of order, if the chairman is left to his own devices, will be construed as liberally as possible—we wish to obtain full expressions of views. Our very active member of this committee, Mr. Bishop, has agreed to present this matter this morning, and we will take up the matter of the constitution now, as we may not have Mr. Bishop's services later in the week, since he has a wonderful library building to dedicate soon.

Mr. BISHOP: Mr. President and members of the American Library Association: At the Conference at Asbury Park last summer I ventured to suggest, as the result of my experiences as president in a particularly busy year, when the Association was charged with the conduct of affairs very far beyond the ordinary range of its activities, certain changes in its organic law. I made these suggestions without reference to individuals who have given the Association devoted service on various boards and committees, and specifically said that I implied no adverse criticism. Those changes that I recommended were rather few in number, but were quite specific and seemed to me to be necessary to promote the efficient, smooth and rapid working of the business affairs of the American Library Association. It must be apparent to anyone who has been a member of the Association twenty or twenty-five years, or who has studied its history through a reading of its proceedings of the earlier years and who has known it intimately of late years, that the character of the Association as an association and of its business as such has changed very materially. As originally constituted, this was a body very largely for conference. It was a body which put through very much coöperative effort in an admirable way. It did not conduct affairs of any size. Its publications were few in number. Its committees were concerned largely with the internal management of libraries of the type which then prevailed in the United States. There has come a very material change. The budgets of the Asso-

ciation have grown larger from year to year. A very considerable amount of money now passes through the treasurer's hands annually. The Association publishes and sells a very large number of books and leaflets, or, at least, a comparatively large number, making large numbers of copies, and it does a great deal of business through various agencies. In fact, so important have become its executive functions as distinguished from its merely deliberative functions, that I ventured last June to point out certain places in which the present machinery fails to operate successfully, or at least operates slowly.

At that time, you may recall, I pointed out that by a singular anomaly the treasurer of the Association was serving in a merely clerical capacity; he was not upon the Executive Board; he had no voice, not even an advisory voice, in the expenditure of the moneys which passed through his hands. He was serving merely as a recording officer. I pointed out that we practically had two coördinate bodies, two coördinate boards, passing on business matters, the Publishing Board and the Executive Board; that one was not necessarily out of harmony with the other—neither were the two necessarily working in conjunction. I ventured to point out that the Finance Committee was drawing up the budgets for the Association and that only one member of the Finance Committee, according to the constitution, was a member of the board charged with the administration of the affairs of the Association between its annual meetings; and I made a few other specific statements along the same lines.

At the last meeting of the Association it was voted that a committee should be appointed to take into account the constitution and to report at a future meeting of the Association such recommendations as it might make. This committee consisted, by action of the Executive Board, of the president of the Association, the secretary of the Association and the retiring president. The president, naturally,

has to preside here; the secretary has a bad sore throat, and it falls to me, therefore, to present the report of this committee. The report of the committee, however, consists merely of a draft, which is before you. If I may be permitted, before reading it, I should like to point out certain changes which we have made and certain aims of the committee. We have tried, above all things, to secure a working organization which could attend to business without the business having to go through a great many hands, and to avoid that circumlocution which is so fatal to continued success in the prosecution of affairs. The Association business is very much enlarged; aside from the war work, it is very much greater than it was a decade ago, and it is perfectly obvious, if the plans which we shall discuss later meet with a measure of approval and are carried out in part, that the conduct of the affairs of the Association will involve a greater volume of business than they have in the past.

The committee, I wish to state at the outset, is anxious to have criticism, favorable or unfavorable. It wants to know the minds of the members of the Association. It has had to work rather largely by itself, partly by correspondence, with but three meetings, and one of those rather hasty. We had really hoped that we might receive a little more in the way of correspondence than we had, but we have received a good deal. Let me say again, before proceeding to the details, that when we are making criticism of the old structure we are definitely not making criticism of the people who erected the structure. I think it very well that I should make this statement. We say that some things do not seem to us to have been wisely devised, not that we think the performance of various committees and boards has been inadequate or in any way faulty or such that we should criticize.

The chief changes are these: The treasurer is made a member of the Executive Board. He has a vote on that board, the

same as any other member has, and the clerical part of the treasurer's work is transferred to a trust company as assistant treasurer. I think there is no question as to the advisability of making the treasurer a member of your board of directors. Others may differ from me, but this has been the committee's feeling; and I feel, at this time, like saying a word of commendation of Mr. Roden's long and faithful services as treasurer of this Association. I think it would have been greatly to the advantage of the Executive Board if it had had the benefit of his advice and experience and if his vote had counted in its deliberations throughout the ten years he has served as treasurer of the Association.

The former Finance Committee has been definitely made an auditing committee, following out the last amendment to the constitution, which went into effect after the Asbury Park meeting. That is, the duty of preparing a budget for adoption by the Executive Board has been transferred to the Executive Board itself, and the auditing of its accounts and the accounts of all committees having the expenditure of money has been left definitely in the hands of an auditing committee.

The budget, under this proposed constitution, would be prepared by a committee of the Executive Board and would be voted upon by the board and there would be a possibility of supplementary budgets, as necessary. As a matter of fact, I think Dr. Andrews, who has given us long service on the Finance Committee, will agree that one particular function of the Finance Committee has been to guess at expenditures of the Association. Is that not so, Dr. Andrews?

Dr. ANDREWS: Yes, to see that the Executive Board does not overestimate the income of the Association.

Mr. BISHOP: It is specifically stated the business of the Association shall be conducted by budget and that expenditures shall not be made by any officer of the Association in excess of such budget. The

Executive Board under this arrangement will become, in effect, a board of managers, or whatever you may call it. That is what it is now, but it is somewhat hampered in its actions by having others bodies coördinate with it, to which it must look for approval or for the laying out of plans before it can act. Its membership has been decidedly enlarged. If this constitution shall be adopted, the Executive Board will consist of eleven members, only three of whom will be elected annually, the remaining eight to be elected every two years for terms of four years.

There has been transferred by this committee to the Executive Board the function previously vested in the Council of advising the Association on matters of policy. This remains for the Association to decide.

The matter of mail votes has been changed to a certain extent. In any organization which spreads over the entire United States and Canada, on whose boards and committees members are selected very largely for geographical reasons, it is imperative that a provision should be made for votes by mail. According to the constitution under which we are now operating, a single negative vote may completely veto a mail vote. That is to say, in taking a correspondence vote of a committee or a correspondence vote of the Executive Board, one person expressing disapproval can stop the entire action. Now there are very good reasons why there should be no snap judgment on mail votes, but it seemed to the committee proper that a minority of one should not have a complete veto power, and an arrangement has been made in the by-laws that on the expression of disapproval by a member of a board or a committee, the action shall halt until such member has had opportunity to communicate his views to his colleagues and a second vote has been taken. If he has been able to convince one of his colleagues that his position is sound and the two of them disagree, it will be necessary to defer the matter until they can have a meeting and thresh things out;

but if he still remains in a minority of one, it is possible for action to go forward.

Another thing the committee has endeavored to do is to make more careful and definite provision for sections. This committee has hoped that it might be possible to induce some organizations of librarians, now functioning separately, to become sections of the American Library Association. To that end it has specifically stated that sections may charge membership dues, may issue publications, may limit their own membership in such a way as they desire, and in general may be responsible to themselves both for the accounting of their own moneys and for the conduct of their own affairs. The present provision for sections, I think you will find, is a loose one. It merely provides, practically, that they may exist—and we all know that some of the sections have been carefully organized and some very loosely organized. Those which have had the longest history and perhaps have performed the most valuable service to the Association, have been the most loosely organized of the lot. I refer, for example, to the Catalog Section and the College and Reference Section, neither of which has had specific organization and both of which have had programs which we have attended with great profit.

Perhaps the most drastic of the changes which this committee has advocated is the transfer of the functions of the Publishing Board to the Executive Board of the Association. I am most fully convinced of the wisdom, as a matter of organization, of such a transfer. In other words, you would then have one business office. You now have one business office under two managements. It seems to me and it seemed to the committee—I think the committee is unanimous on the matter—that it would be quite desirable that two coördinate boards, having jurisdiction over publication and money, should not exist, but that one board, through committees or whatever agency might be desirable, should carry on those functions of the Association.

Finally, there are two other matters, one

of which has been changed, and regarding the other the committee reserved its opinion. The matter which has been changed relates to the Council. In the draft submitted by the Committee on Enlarged Program, no definite provision was made about the Council. Now, the Committee on Revision, having in mind the change that has come over the Association, whereby it now has a great deal of business to conduct and has ceased to be a body only for conference and deliberation, has felt that it would be very wise to continue the Council as a body to discuss library questions, to issue reports thereon and to give an opportunity for two things: First, for the distinction which inevitably accompanies election to and membership on the Council. There is no question that it is a distinction which may well be sought and of which one may properly be proud. We have felt that to remove it would be unfortunate and unnecessary. We have, however, unquestionably removed from the Council its executive functions. They are gone if this program is adopted.

You may not know that there are two different schools of thought in the Association at the present time as to the functions of the Council. One set of people, for example—I found this very markedly during my term of office as president—seemed to feel that all matters which involved an expression of opinion and many matters which involved action of a business sort, ought to be, under the terms of our constitution, referred to the Council for deliberation and decision before action was taken upon them. Another school, interpreting the phrase in the constitution about matters of policy being acted on by the Council, felt that only such matters as were debatable, on which expression of opinion might be sought as a pronouncement of the Association, matters of library policy, should be referred to the Council. The matter of resolutions, for example, is one on which we may have some recollections of recent date; and there was a very interesting point of view as to whether

such things should be sent to the Council for deliberation or whether they should be acted upon directly by the Association, or whether there was any bar—personally I do not think there is any bar—against this Association taking any action which it desires. I do not think there is anything in the constitution that we have adopted preventing that. At all events, what we have voted to recommend is to retain the Council; making all the members elected to it by the Association, ten a year; retaining former presidents of the Association as members of the Council, and also retaining the presidents or other delegates of regional organizations and affiliated societies. And that brings me to my last point, on which the committee has not been able to formulate a policy, for reasons which may come out in the discussion, and that is the question of affiliated organizations.

If you will examine the wording of the present constitution, you will find the whole matter of affiliated organizations is left very much in the air. Their presidents are, by virtue of their office, members of the Council, and the Council may affiliate with the American Library Association other organizations of librarians if it elects so to do, and it has done so in the cases of four societies having national scope but specific reasons for existence. It does not say what the organizations are. It only says members of the A. L. A. and other organizations may participate in the meetings, share benefits of reduced hotel rates and so on; but the whole matter of affiliated organizations is left in very indefinite condition by the present constitution.

Various propositions have been made to us. One of them would be a very radical change, a change so radical that the committee felt unwilling even to express an opinion upon it. That would mean practically the abandonment of the American Library Association as it now exists and would make it a federation of library organizations—I suppose of library organizations concerned with a particular field or

a particular kind of library work. You have to consider, also, that there are numerous organizations of librarians which are local and regional in their scope. There are the various state library organizations whose presidents are now ex officio members of the Council or whose delegated representative serves in that capacity. The proposition to make the A. L. A. a federation of library organizations would, I suppose, have to consider these regional associations (some of which are very strong and others of which are nominal, holding occasional meetings) as well as organizations of a particular type, such as the Special Libraries Association or the National Association of State Libraries, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Medical Library Association, etc. The plan would involve—and this ought to be carefully considered—a reorganization, dividing along the lines of public libraries, reference, university and college libraries, or the splitting up of the Association into groups and making it a federation representing these various groups. As I say, the committee expresses no opinion upon this, and it has found it is unable to formulate a phrasing covering affiliated organizations which it is willing to submit to you.

Mr. Chairman, these are the considerations which have actuated the committee in its deliberations. The important changes which have been made have been indicated and the text of the two constitutions is before the Association. I take it that what we shall welcome is criticism, comment and questions.

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of Mr. Bishop of your special committee, and since we shall attempt to start discussion at this afternoon's session on the extremely important report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, we should like to make all the headway we can at this session and continue discussion of the constitution later, when the time presents itself.

Dr. BOSTWICK: Perhaps this is the time to say a word which I feel ought to be

said before we proceed to discuss the details of this constitution, and that is with regard to the competency of this meeting to adopt any amendment to the constitution at all. If you will read the present constitution you will see that amendments to the constitution must be adopted at two successive meetings of the Association. Of course, this is a meeting of the Association, but it seems to me perfectly clear that those who drew up the present constitution intended that constitutional amendments should be passed upon at two successive regular meetings of the Association. It is very unfortunate that the word *regular* was not inserted. It seems to me that the intention was that we should proceed to such changes as these with great deliberation; that a year should intervene between the time when they were proposed and the time when they were finally adopted; and although I recognize the fact that owing to the failure to insert the word *regular* before the word *meeting* in the proper section of the constitution, in adopting these amendments at this meeting we would be conforming to the letter of the law, I submit to you that we are certainly violating its spirit; and I want to say that owing to my feeling, I should certainly vote against any amendments to the constitution presented at this meeting, no matter how much they recommend themselves to my judgment as amendments.

The PRESIDENT: Dr. Bostwick has expressed the chairman's view better than he could himself. He was on the point of saying the proposed revision of the constitution will be read by sections, but to request that no action be taken after reading of the sections. We should like to expedite matters, however, by reading the constitution by sections and open the session for deliberations.

Mr. DANIELS: Is this matter at all before us, once or twice or after intervening time or at any other time, unless a motion for adoption is made now? I should like that technical point cleared up in my mind.

Mr. BISHOP: Am I mistaken in my understanding that the Executive Board, in accepting this report as a report of progress, referred it for discussion to the meeting today? While the matter is not before the meeting under the form of a motion, it is before us by request that we consider it as coming from the Executive Board of the Association. Is that not correct?

The PRESIDENT: That is the chair's opinion.

Dr. ANDREWS: My own opinion is exactly that of Dr. Bostwick. Perhaps I might speak with a little more force because I was one of the committee which drafted the constitution. I am quite certain that we meant two successive regular meetings of the Association, although the constitution does not say so. I shall vote, as Dr. Bostwick indicated, against any motion to adopt this constitution, but if the committee in charge wish our opinion, I see no objection to our discussing the constitution or having an advisory vote on the subjects involved.

The PRESIDENT: The official call for the meeting of the American Library Association was for the purpose of considering the proposed constitution. Nothing was said by the committee indicating that they wish anything but the assistance of the Association.

Mr. BOWKER: To save time and to clear the situation I will make a motion—and if that motion provokes discussion I will withdraw it. My motion is that this special meeting proceed to consider the proposed draft of the constitution, section by section, and to vote upon any suggested amendments to that draft and, in the end, report that draft back to the Executive Board for submission, for the first time, to a regular meeting of the Association. I might add that I make that motion as another "father of the constitution" in addition to Mr. Bostwick.

(Mr. Bowker's motion was seconded.)

Dr. HILL: Is that motion open to discussion?

The PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

Dr. HILL: I would like to say a word. We have been called here for specific purposes, to discuss and consider the constitution as reported by the Executive Board. Now, no words of Dr. Bostwick or Dr. Andrews can insert the word *regular* in the constitution, any more than any proposed amendment, and we are at liberty to take action upon this constitution. It seems to me that it would be unfortunate if we were to delay submission for a year, as proposed, or until a regular meeting, as proposed by the motion of Mr. Bowker. For one, I certainly hope that Mr. Bowker's motion may be amended, so that we will not have to carry this over until a regular meeting.

Mr. LOCKE: I received notice that we were to come here today to consider and discuss this proposed constitution. To raise an academic or technical question interfering with our discussion is a strange attitude to take. Having brought a large body of people here to discuss this question, technical questions are raised to prevent action.

Mr. BOWKER: I withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDENT: This leaves the question where it was.

Mr. BOWKER: I think perhaps we shall have to pass on a point of order; so I withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDENT: The recommendation of the committee is that the proposed revision be read section by section¹ for the purpose of discussion. If there are no objections, I will ask Mr. Roden to read, since the secretary is suffering from a severe cold. Some of the sections will not cause any comment whatever, probably. In order to expedite matters as much as we can, we will not read the sections of the old constitution unless they are called for. We will pass to Section 2 of the revised constitution, Membership, which Mr. Roden will read.

¹As the proposed revision of the Constitution was printed in the *Bulletin* for November, 1919, the sections as read are not reprinted here.

(Mr. Roden then read Section 2.)

The PRESIDENT: Is this section self-explanatory? Is there any difference of opinion regarding it?

Dr. ANDREWS: I am strongly against the adoption of this change. There is no intimation that even good moral character or knowledge of the English language, or any age, years or months are necessary for membership in the Association which the enlarged program proposes to certify to the library forces of the United States. I do not think that is a proper provision at all. If we are to have any control over the personnel of our work, we certainly ought to control the admission of people who are to be on the Executive Board, which will elect the Council, which discusses policies. I think the provision of the old constitution is vastly better. I do not care to be a member of any association which does not have such a provision.

(Mr. Roden, on request, read the corresponding section of the old constitution.)

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the two sections read. Is there any further discussion on the proposal of the committee or Dr. Andrews' recommendation?

Mr. WINDSOR: I sympathize strongly with Dr. Andrews' views. I like to look upon this Association as a national, professional association, but I would like to have the members of the organization at least interested in libraries. That is stating it mildly—a mild requirement. I greatly prefer the wording of the old section. Let the world know that we are an association of people or institutions who are at least interested and engaged in library work. I see nothing to gain and very much to lose by throwing down the bars and having no requirement for membership except the payment of dues.

Mr. RANCK: That matter of the provision of voting is also, I think, worthy of consideration, and I think the old constitution is better than the new. I don't know that that will ever come up in this organization, but I recall an association where there was a matter involving a good deal of money and policy and where a ma-

ajority were voted in, and at a particular meeting their dues were paid by other people interested and the control of the organization was taken out of the hands of those directly interested in the work of the organization. That would be possible under this new arrangement.

Mr. BISHOP: I would like to have an explanation of the phrase, "engaged in library work." I am not very strong for this change. It does not seem to be a vital matter at all. The committee took it over from the draft of the Committee on Enlarged Program, but in endeavoring to frame a definition of what library work is, would you exclude trustees under the old constitution?

Dr. ANDREWS: I think not.

Mr. BISHOP: But we would have to vote them in.

Dr. ANDREWS: No; I don't think we would. They are engaged in library work.

Mr. BISHOP: Emphatically, yes; at the same time it is almost as broad to say, "persons having an interest in library work." I can't conceive of people not interested in library work joining this organization.

The PRESIDENT: Is there further discussion of this point? If not, may we pass to the next section?

Mr. WINDSOR: Any taxpayer who supports a library has all rights under any definition we might make.

Mr. BOWKER: Can we get sense of the committee in some definite way, by asking for approval of the section?

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Bowker asks whether we can get the approval of the section.

(The chairman then put the question before the meeting by means of a yea and nay vote.)

The PRESIDENT: The chair believes approval is not carried.

Mr. BOWKER: Does that lack of approval leave the old constitution as it is?

The PRESIDENT: The chair believes that the old constitution remains in effect until a new constitution is adopted.

Mr. RANCK: This is what might be

termed the committee of the whole. The method of procedure might be to refer this whole matter back to the committee, to incorporate in a new draft what seems to be the sense of the Association.

Mr. RODEN: Mr. Ranck has indicated, I think, the only parliamentary method by which this can be informally discussed without taking binding action. I move that the meeting resolve itself into a committee of the whole, under the chairmanship of the president.

(The motion was seconded and carried, and thereupon the meeting was resolved into a committee of the whole.)

The PRESIDENT: Will the treasurer read Section 3, Honorary members?

(Mr. Roden thereupon read Section 3 of the new draft and then Section 3 of the old constitution.)

Mr. WINDSOR: I have a feeling that if any person of distinction were nominated for honorary membership in this Association at a general session, it would be embarrassing for any member to vote against that. In order to protect our honorary members and have a consistent general policy followed during a term of years and to prevent our being carried away by enthusiasm at any one meeting, I prefer the old section; that is, that some small body of the Association should first pass on all nominations and then present recommendations for honorary membership to the Association. And I would prefer to have a board rather than the Council pass on the recommendations.

Mr. BOWKER: Why not make it Executive Board or Council?

A MEMBER: What about the question of dues?

Mr. BISHOP: I think honorary members in the past have not paid dues. In the practice of the Association there have been very few honorary members elected. I should imagine that this is not a thing which will come up for action by the Association with great frequency. The first that I can recall was the election of Bishop Vincent to honorary membership, following his ad-

dress at the conference of 1898 at Lakewood. The committee left this section in the form that it is, recalling one or two instances of that sort, where a distinguished speaker moved the Association to honor him more or less quickly after conferring upon the Association the favor of addressing it, he having impressed the Association so favorably that honorary membership was given him without the delay of nomination. Other honorary members, if I remember correctly, are President Eliot, of Harvard; Mr. Vanderlip, made an honorary member in recognition of his remarkable services to the Association during the financial campaigns; Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Harris, who is the sole surviving member of the 1853 convention.

A MEMBER: I am perfectly willing to see the old form go, but it did leave the Association free to take action if desired.

Dr. ANDREWS: I think the danger is that we will become accustomed to making all of our speakers honorary members and the honor will cease to be what it is now.

The PRESIDENT: If there are no further remarks we will take a vote on the approval of Section 3, Honorary members, as printed in the revised constitution.

(The vote as taken was opposed to the adoption of the revised Section 3.)

The PRESIDENT: The next is Section 4, Contributing and sustaining members.

(Mr. Roden then read Section 4.)

The PRESIDENT: Section 4 is before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. RANCK: As I understand it, the only advantage of this is, the changing the dues now is in the by-laws, and dues can be changed very much easier than if they are in the constitution. It would be more difficult to change the matter of dues if the ruling is in the constitution.

Mr. BISHOP: I suppose a contributing or sustaining member would have to be somebody engaged in regular library work. The feeling of the meeting being very apparent that there should be something more than the ability to pay dues, the provisions in-

corporated in Section 2 should be preferred.

Mr. BOWKER: Any person eligible to regular membership.

Mr. BISHOP: Yes, that would make it all right.

Dr. ANDREWS: I move the approval of the section, with the change suggested.

Mr. HICKS: It seems to me a contributing member stands on an entirely different footing from a regular member. In fact, the word "contributing" means that one of the member's chief qualifications is that he is able to contribute. We should not cut off men who have that quality and ability. There are many men who are interested in library work who would not be eligible to membership, but who might be prevailed upon to contribute to our work. Personally, I am in favor of the article as it reads in the draft.

Mr. WINDSOR: I also favor this draft, but I should like to favor it with the implied understanding that the provisions for general membership are also changed to be somewhat in accord with the present provision which, in our present constitution, reads that others, after election by the Executive Board, may be members. I think that the term "contributing or sustaining members" means not only the possession of financial ability to pay, but it implies a distinction, and the Association ought to provide a way for such membership. I should like to see the section remain, with the understanding that the provision in the old constitution, or something similar to it, is incorporated in the draft, providing that others than people regularly engaged in library work may become members of the Association on election by the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT: The chairman believes the motion before the meeting is upon the approval of the section as printed, with the addition stated by Mr. Bishop. Any further remarks? If not, those in favor of approving will respond by saying "aye."

(A *viva voce* vote left doubt as to the result.)

Mr. BISHOP: The suggestion of Mr. Bowker was this: That we should use the phrase "eligible to regular membership" following the word "institution," making the section read, "Any person or institution eligible to regular membership may become a contributing or sustaining member on payment of the required annual sum."

Mr. BOWKER: How about the phrase "eligible or elected to membership"? Would that be satisfactory to Mr. Bishop?

Mr. BISHOP: I am perfectly willing to accept that as an amendment.

Mr. BOWKER: I presume all of this matter will go back to the Committee on Revision, to smooth out any verbiage after the committee of the whole has acted.

The PRESIDENT: That is the chair's judgment.

(Thereupon the chairman put the question on the motion to adopt Section 4 as amended, and Section 4 was adopted as amended.)

(Section 5 was thereupon read by Mr. Roden.)

Mr. BISHOP: Mr. Chairman, for the committee I move or suggest the insertion of a phrase in the last article, so that it shall read: "Any person eligible or elected to regular membership may become a life member or a life fellow by paying the required amount."

Mr. WINDSOR: In this instance I should like to get the sense of the meeting on the provision for life fellows. I have rather the feeling that it is cheapening the term to open our life fellowship to anybody who can pay the fee, with no other requirement. That term, "life fellow," has been in our old constitution. I do not know how many have chosen to pay the money and become life fellows, but if it can be done without embarrassing the present life fellows and I am not sure whether there are any—I should like to see that whole provision for life fellows stricken out. I think it is simply a cheapening of a very respectable term used by a good many societies for real distinction in a profession, contribu-

tion to literature or science, and it means making of it something that can be bought.

Dr. ANDREWS: May I suggest that we pass this question until we come to the later section on dues? I agree with Mr. Windsor, but the present life membership fee is altogether too small. The life members are simply avoiding their proper payments to the funds of the association. I speak as one, so that you may know what I am considering. I have considered making myself a life fellow for the purpose of returning to the society a sufficient amount to pay the expenses I am causing. I suggest that we pass this until we come to the question of dues.

Mr. WINDSOR: My question is not concerned with dues. It is simply in regard to having any life fellows at all. It is merely because I am strongly opposed to cheapening a highly respectable term among some societies by making any provision for life fellows, based on any membership fee, no matter what it is. I would be willing to postpone any consideration of this matter, provided the committee wants to consider something else not based on money return.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any life fellows in the Association at the present time?

The SECRETARY: There are two.

Mr. BOWKER: I would like to second Mr. Windsor's motion. I think Mr. Windsor is entirely right. If Mr. Windsor did not make the motion, I will make the motion.

Mr. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

Mr. BISHOP: This provision for life fellows was taken over directly from the old constitution. My opinion is that we should not take any action that would cut off life fellows. If we take any such action we ought to refund the money to those two who have contributed seventy-five dollars.

Mr. WINDSOR: I don't see any parliamentary way of putting this in. I stated in the beginning that I did not want to consider this if it would embarrass the present life fellows, but I do not think we ought to leave the way open to continue

it. I would be willing to leave the wording and action to the committee, with the understanding that we might find some way.

Miss WEST: It is generally understood that no such provision as this is retroactive. I think it is understood that any such legislation is not retroactive.

Mr. BOWKER: We might have an expression as to how many favor life fellows.

The PRESIDENT: Request has been made that all those who favor life fellows respond by raising their hands.

A MEMBER: On a money basis?

The PRESIDENT: On a money basis.

Dr. ANDREWS: If they want the money, why not use the present term or some similar term?

The PRESIDENT: Is the meeting ready to express approval or disapproval of the section?

Mr. RANCK: I think this matter, whether the Association will have life fellows on a money basis or any other basis should be considered right now.

The PRESIDENT: Would you ask for a vote on that?

Mr. RANCK: Yes, on a basis other than a money basis.

The PRESIDENT: Can we have a concerted approval or disapproval of the section?

(A vote was then taken by yeas and nays.)

The PRESIDENT: The ayes have it.

Mr. DANA: I am sure somebody has forgotten a very important point. We would not any more think of having a life member unless he were otherwise eligible than we would have any other kind of a member not eligible. If we are going to pass on the qualifications of members of the American Library Association as life members, surely this should be referred to the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT: The chair understood from Mr. Bishop that that was understood in the beginning of this discussion.

Mr. BISHOP: May I state for the benefit of the group here what I understand the question to be? The question is this: Does

the Association, by voting or taking an expression of opinion upon this section, approve having life members? They have instructed the committee to bring in something about life fellows that are not on a money basis. That will require a separate report. The only thing upon which approval or disapproval is asked is the question of the phrasing about life membership.

Mr. RICE: Wouldn't this be simplified a great deal if we voted upon the qualifications in each case?

The PRESIDENT: It would be highly desirable, if anyone has a definite contribution to make, that the recommendation be placed in some definite form so that we can act on it. It has been moved and seconded that the words "life fellow," be stricken from Section 5. It has been suggested that that has already been voted on.

Mr. RICE: I think we ought to vote on Mr. Bishop's suggestion or his amendment, first.

The PRESIDENT: Those in favor of striking out the words "life fellow," from the recommendation will respond by voting "aye."

(The amendment was carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Those in favor of approving the section as printed, with the amendment just passed—

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I want to move as an amendment to the section, that after the words "any person," there be inserted, "eligible to membership." If there is a limitation on membership, of course the limitation must be placed also in life membership.

Mr. BISHOP: I understood that our previous expression of opinion was to apply to both Sections 4 and 5. That is why I did not bring the matter up further. I think that is unquestionably the sense of the meeting and I do not believe it is necessary to vote again upon it.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: The sense of my motion was, I was not in favor of amending the original section. I was in favor

of the section as submitted by the committee. I presume any vote now taken is merely provisional and subject to further action when the constitution comes up for final amendment.

Miss WOOD: Isn't the amendment unnecessary because the by-laws provide that upon payment of a certain amount any individual member may become a life member?

A vote was then taken on the adoption of Section 5, as amended, and Section 5 was adopted.

Mr. RICE: I would like to move at this time that the Association consider a section providing for life members or life fellows. I should like to see that term adopted—Fellows of the American Library Association. There are members I would like to vote for now to have that honor.

The PRESIDENT: The committee will note the suggestion.

Mr. DANA: I would like to ask the Association a question or two; first, as to the headquarters. Mr. Utley is perhaps better informed than anybody else. I would like to ask whether it has been the custom at headquarters to inquire, when a person pays his or her two dollars, whether or not he or she is engaged in library work, before granting membership.

The SECRETARY: That is occasionally done, but I will admit the constitutional provision is not strictly adhered to.

Mr. DANA: Do you think one out of one hundred persons, in the last five years, has been inquired about as to whether he was eligible to membership?

The SECRETARY: I do not. We have been glad to get members.

Mr. DANA: I have been a member of the Association for several years and it has been my pleasure or function to make criticism of the management of the Association. So long as I remain on the Executive Board it will be my function to live up to the rules. You have just expressed your approval of the statement that a person or institution that is not engaged in library work must be elected to

this Association by the Executive Board. I would like to ask Mr. Utley if the Executive Board has ever elected anybody because of having discovered, first, that he was not engaged in library work.

The SECRETARY: Yes, that has been done on several occasions. The secretary has brought to the attention of the Executive Board that certain persons have applied for membership and they have been elected by the Executive Board, but the secretary has not enforced the rule strictly because of the desire to get members; the Executive Board also being anxious to increase the membership.

Mr. DANA: I would like to ask the secretary whether the Executive Board has impressed upon him the necessity of exercising great caution and scrutiny of persons desiring to become members? Has he been instructed as to whether or not he should refuse their two dollars when they are not actively engaged in library work?

The SECRETARY: I do not recall that the Executive Board has ever given any instructions of that sort to the secretary.

Mr. DANA: I want now to call your attention to the fact that you have expressed yourselves once more as in favor of a regulation which has never been lived up to, which, if it were lived up to, would lead you into immense trouble, applied to ordinary members would cause you difficulty, and applied to life members and contributing members of various kinds, would make life impossible to persons managing the institution. Suppose Mr. Spondulix, who is president of the Blue Sky Company, would be glad to become a member by paying \$1,000 to become a member; you would say to him, "Mr. Spondulix, we would be glad to have you become a member, but before making you a member, Mr. Spondulix, you must be viséed by the Executive Board."

Mr. WALTER: That is exactly what is being done by many associations which have more members than the American Library Association.

Mr. RANCK: Doesn't a person's application for membership show whether he or she is connected with a library?

The SECRETARY: Yes, usually the secretary has no difficulty in ascertaining whether an applicant is engaged in library work.

The PRESIDENT: We will pass to the next section, if there is no further discussion.

(Mr. Roden thereupon read Section 6.)

The PRESIDENT: The great speed at which we have gone has brought us to the annual meeting.

The treasurer will read the next section.

(Mr. Roden then read Section 7.)

The PRESIDENT: Is any feature of the proposed section unsatisfactory to you?

Mr. RICE: I think forty members are entirely too few to be empowered to call a special meeting of this Association.

The PRESIDENT: Twenty members are provided for in the existing constitution.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I suggest striking out the word "forty" and substituting *fifty*.

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. RICE: I am in favor of one hundred.

(Seconded.)

The chairman thereupon put to vote Mr. Rice's suggestion in the form of an amendment, and it was lost.

The PRESIDENT: We will now vote on Mr. Frothingham's proposed amendment, striking out the word "forty" and substituting the word "fifty."

(This amendment was then carried.)

The PRESIDENT: The next is Section 8, which the treasurer will kindly read.

(Mr. Roden then read Section 8.)

The PRESIDENT: This contains a change from the old constitution. Any remarks on the proposal submitted by the committee?

Mr. C. EDWARD GRAVES: Would it not expedite matters if we could have a statement from the committee?

Mr. BISHOP: As to the casting of the vote of institutional members, the secretary brought to the attention of the members of the Executive Board the case of a

dispute between two persons, neither of them head of a library or chief librarian and both claiming to represent the institution and to have the right to cast its vote at one of the meetings of the Association. It is on this account that the committee strove to make it perfectly clear who should cast the vote of an institutional member. The committee does not particularly care what is done with this section so long as the result is not open to question. Who shall cast a vote as an institutional member of course is for the Association to decide, but the committee wish to leave no ambiguity in the matter.

Mr. DUDGEON: There are ten or twenty institutions that I know of which have no chief librarians. So unless you have flexibility of interpretation there still exists uncertainty as to who shall cast the vote.

Mr. BISHOP: I confess it would be perfectly possible to file with the secretary credentials of individuals.

Mr. DUDGEON: It is in any case.

Mr. BISHOP: I think we have been making a campaign for institutional membership. We have been definitely asking institutions to join, and very few of them are of the sort described by Mr. Dudgeon. In the absence of the chief executive credentials may be filed. It may be possible to phrase this so as to leave no cases in doubt.

Miss TYLER: I would suggest that the word "executive" be substituted for the word "librarian"—the chief executive of the institution.

(Seconded.)

Dr. BOSTWICK: Who is the chief executive?

Mr. WINDSOR: With the permission of the maker of the motion now before the house, I should like to offer a motion which does not pertain to the particular questions raised. I rather have the feeling that this Association does not wish to have institutions vote. It happens in my official and personal capacity as a member of this Association and representing two institutions

that are members, technically speaking I am entitled to three votes here. In the case of my staff coming here, I have objection to anyone having more than one vote in an organization like this. I greatly prefer having the voting power of all institutional members abolished entirely and making the voting membership of the A. L. A. the individual persons who are members. A good many institutions become members in order to get the publications, but there is no necessity for their having a voting right. This proposal may work a hardship on some librarians who are not members, but whose libraries are members of the A. L. A. In some cases the chief executive officer or librarian is also a member, so that we would not be barring those individuals of the right to express themselves by voting. There is another factor which moves me to oppose this provision. The University of Illinois, as a member of this Association, ought not to have, legally, any voice in determining the affairs of the Association. If it exercises the voting right it assumes, impliedly, certain legal obligations, and if the question were ever put in a case against state institutions, that objection would be upheld—that we assume obligations when we accept the voting privilege in an organization. For these two reasons, one purely professional and the other rather technical, I should like to move that the voting power provided in this section for institutional members, be entirely done away with.

The PRESIDENT: The motion before the house is the motion of Miss Tyler, that we strike out "librarian" and insert "executive."

(A vote was taken on Miss Tyler's amendment, which was lost.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I move that the second sentence be stricken from the section. If an institutional member is not enough interested in the vote to give credentials, I do not think such a member ought to have that privilege of voting.

Mr. WINDSOR: I am not sure what the effect of the pending motion would be. I

would like to ask the gentleman if he would word his motion so as to mean that the voting power of institutional members be entirely done away with, or whether he wishes this?

The PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Frothingham answer?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I will withdraw my motion temporarily so as to make way for such a motion as that, because if the Association does not want institutional members to vote, of course they should not vote.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask how many instances there are where the librarian comes to a meeting, himself or herself, not a member of the Association, but whose membership stands entirely in the name of the institution?

The SECRETARY: There are a number of instances where the librarian personally is not a member of this Association. A certain proportion of librarians come to meetings of the Association. As you know, there are very few close votes at the meetings of the Association. There are very few instances in which the vote has to be carefully scrutinized. This has not had a chance to get a fair test.

Mr. BISHOP: If we cut out institutional members at all, certain questions will arise; in the case of some institutions, about getting the publications. I scanned the list very carefully when we were preparing this section of the constitution and I was amazed to find out how many libraries are members of this Association and their librarians are not members. Of course many of them are not down as members because of recent changes, but there is a decided number of institutions which are members of this Association, whose librarians are not members. If it is desirable to cut off institutions, well and good, but we have had a good deal of trouble raising money enough to float the ordinary business affairs of this Association. We make a good deal higher charge to institutions than we do to individuals.

Dr. BOSTWICK: I am a member of scores

of institutions simply to permit my library to get the publications. The library pays my dues and it gets the publications. I think we might very properly cut off the institutions altogether and have the library pay the librarian's dues.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: Where the librarian is a member and the institution also is a member, two votes might be cast.

The PRESIDENT: The withdrawal of Mr. Frothingham's amendment seems to leave the section as it was originally.

Mr. WINDSOR: I would like to have the question I raised voted on, namely: the question as to whether we had not better take away the voting power of institutional members. That does not abolish institutional members, but takes away their voting powers. As Mr. Bishop says, there are very few institutions that exercise their voting privilege. We are rightly taking away a rather empty power, but in the time of a close vote in the Council or in this meeting, a good many of us would cast two votes, which I think is unfair.

The PRESIDENT: Does the chairman understand Mr. Windsor to mean that Section 8 be stricken?

Mr. WINDSOR: That the voting power of institutions be abolished, and leave the wording to the committee to work out.

Mr. BOWKER: As an institution is a member, it has a right to vote. If we don't want the institutions to vote, we must use the words "without vote" somewhere in the constitution.

Dr. ANDREWS: I am so utterly opposed to this motion that I do not know how to express myself with sufficient restraint. The idea that institutions should be asked to pay \$5.00 per year (when we individuals pay only \$2.00) and still have no vote, seems to me contrary to all principles of our responsibility to our institutions. I frankly say I would suggest to my board that we withdraw from membership if we do not have a vote. If we cannot express our opinion by a vote in the meetings of the Association, I do not think the John Cramer Library would care to have a mem-

bership in this Association. If you don't want to do that, I suggest you change your name to American Librarians Association.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is that the committee word a provision so as to prevent voting by institutional members.

Mr. PORTER: I do not think that could be done under the law. Did the committee consider the law of Massachusetts? I understand this Association is incorporated under the law of Massachusetts. If the law of Massachusetts provides for membership in such organizations and that the members shall have voting power, you cannot change the law.

Mr. BISHOP: The committee did not take the advice of counsel in this matter. The committee did try to make clear the provision of the present constitution which seemed to us ambiguous. We did not consider for a moment the question whether there should be or should not be institutional members. We assumed there were institutional members and that there would continue to be institutional members. We tried to make explicit the designation of the person who casts the vote of such members.

Mr. SCHENCK: This question that has been raised came to my mind some days ago. A copy of the charter is printed in the handbook. I will read one extract. (Reads from charter.) This charter was granted to the American Library Association in 1879, and the laws of Massachusetts in regard to corporations have changed since that time. I know that one of the requirements of the law was to maintain an office in Massachusetts. I asked Professor Beale and Professor Scott, of Harvard Law School, if it was wise for the American Library Association to secure legal advice in regard to the enlarged program, and they said it would be advisable to ask legal advice.

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the wording of this section be changed so as to provide that institutional members shall not be entitled to vote. That is the amendment.

(A vote was thereupon taken on the amendment, which was lost.)

Mr. RICE: I move that we insert the provision that no member shall have more than one vote.

Mr. DUDGEON: That would not prevent a member carrying the vote of his institution as well as his own vote.

Mr. RANCK: I think that brings up the question of voting by proxy, and that is the customary thing in many corporations. That question should be raised, whether the librarian or somebody attending a meeting to represent an institution is a proxy for the institution.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I want to point out the provision in the constitution that no one member shall have any more than one vote.

The PRESIDENT: That is as the chair understands it.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I move that the second sentence of Section 8 be stricken from the section.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

(A vote was then taken on the approval of Section 8 as amended, and the same was approved.)

The PRESIDENT: The next is Section 9, which the treasurer will read.

(Mr. Roden then read Section 9.)

Mr. RODEN: Mr. President, I see no provision for a quorum of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Roden has raised the question of the lack of a provision for a quorum of the Council.

Mr. BISHOP: It should come under "Council," if at all.

The PRESIDENT: Without objections, the section stands approved as read.

Dr. ANDREWS: Why should not the Executive Board and Council be mentioned in Section 9?

Mr. BISHOP: Reference is made in Section 13 about an Executive Board, and Section 9 referred, as the committee understood it, to meetings of the Association and not to meetings of any parts of the Association. This refers to annual meetings.

Mr. DANIELS: I move that the committee adjourn until 2 o'clock.

(The motion was seconded and on vote being taken, was lost.)

The PRESIDENT: No definite action has been proposed by any member—

Miss RATHBONE: Is it proper to propose that the words "at a special or general meeting of the Association," be added?

Mr. BISHOP: I do not think that is necessary. I do not know why anyone should question it.

Mr. DANIELS: Mr. Chairman, I have no intention of breaking up the meeting. My motion to adjourn was not only to further good will, but with a view to the possibility of conferences, which would require more than the time before us.

The PRESIDENT: We have Section 9 before us with no definite proposal.

Miss WALES: If Section 9 is intended to refer to regular meetings, why not say so?

Miss RATHBONE: I move the addition of the words "of the Association."

(The motion was seconded by Dr. Andrews.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: This whole thing refers to the Association. If we insert those words here we might as well insert them in all other places.

(A vote was taken on the amendment, which was lost.)

A vote was then taken and Section 9, as printed in the revised constitution, was then approved.)

The PRESIDENT: The next is Section 10 (under "Management"), Executive Board.

(Mr. Roden read Section 10.)

Mr. BISHOP: Would it not be well to read all other sections under the heading "Management?"

The PRESIDENT: Without objection that will be done.

(Mr. Roden thereupon read the remainder of the sections under the heading "Management.")

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the reading of the entire sections under "Management." What is your pleasure?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I want to make a motion in reference to Section 10, the latter half of the section providing for division by lot and election each year, which of course is entirely correct as to form, but it seems to me it is longer than necessary to accomplish the purpose. It gives a good deal of detail relating to the initiation of this larger board. I would suggest, instead of saying "as hereinafter specified," we should say, "divided by lot in four equal classes, to serve by lot for four years." Of course, at the next election, it would become perfectly obvious whose places become vacant. I move, after the words "president, vice-president and treasurer," in the middle of the section, the remainder of the section read as follows: "Shall be divided by lot into four different classes, and shall thereafter be elected two in each year, to serve for four years."

Mr. RANCK: Would not that throw those members of the present board, elected at the present time, into those divided by lot? This might shorten their terms.

Mr. BOWKER: It seems to me that is a matter we could discuss a good while verbally. I rise as an associate of Dr. Bostwick and Dr. Andrews, as one of the grandfathers of the present constitution, to say that I very heartily concur in this very radical change in the management and methods of the Association. The past president, Mr. Bishop, I feel met with the general approval of the Association in proposing somewhat radical changes, which were, I think, radical enough even to suit Mr. Dana. I should like to speak for one of the older men, one of the conservatives, in saying that it does seem to me that the time has come when this radical change should be made. It seems to me the committee has made the change in a wise way, and the details, I think, can be left to the committee. I take pleasure in expressing my approval of the proposed change.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I still think that the provision can be expressed in briefer language. If that can be informally re-

ferred to the committee I will withdraw the motion.

Mr. BISHOP: The committee wrestled with that. We would be very glad to have a briefer statement. Perhaps without the legal acumen to do it in a few words, we were unable to shorten it. The committee did not want to shorten the terms of the members elected previously, and that accounts for this.

Miss TYLER: Did the committee think of including the retiring ex-president in the Executive Board? It seems to me there is much value in having the experience of the retiring president on the Executive Board.

Mr. BISHOP: The matter was mentioned, but was not pressed. I do not think it is particularly proper for me to express an opinion upon the subject, but the matter was mentioned in earlier correspondence and we felt it wise to keep the present provision. I do not think the committee threshed the matter out.

Miss TYLER: I would move that the committee consider the advisability of including the retiring president of the Association as a member of the Executive Board.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

Miss CURTISS: Would that provision make an additional member of the Executive Board as far as numbers are concerned?

Miss TYLER: It does not seem to me that that is a serious matter, but there is still the question of including the treasurer as a member of the Executive Board. I have heard the question raised, if the treasurer is to be included on the Executive Board, why should not the secretary be included?

Mr. MALCOLM G. WYER: I would suggest that the section might be amended by making it consist of the first vice-president, the second vice-president, etc.

Miss AHERN: We understood that Miss Tyler did not intend that definite instructions be given to the committee, but that the committee consider adding the retiring president to the Executive Board; that it

is of value to have the retiring president continue as a member of the board, even though members on the board must be somewhat limited.

The PRESIDENT: There is a motion before the meeting that provision be made for first vice-president and second vice-president.

Miss AHERN: Why at this particular place was there inserted "including the publishing activities," when there are so many other things that might be included under management? Why single this out at this particular point? Is there any reason for it?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I move that it be stricken out.

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved that "including its publishing activities," be stricken out.

Miss TYLER: I wonder again what the reason for it is.

Dr. ANDREWS: My object, in seconding it, was simply to perfect the paragraph. I agree with Miss Ahern that it is not advisable to specify any one particular thing. I agree that it is wise to place the publishing activities under the direction of the Executive Board.

Mr. JOHNSON BRIGHAM: I think we ought to have the reasons for this.

Mr. BISHOP: The fact that I am serving as a mouthpiece does not preclude me from saying that the members of the committee had differences of opinion, and we gave and took on the matter. There is no reason for putting that in there, which stands against the objection urged. The committee made no provision in this draft for a continuation of the Publishing Board that now exists. It charged the Executive Board specifically with the duties now cared for by the Publishing Board. That is the only reason why that phrase was inserted. Perhaps any unnecessary phraseology should be eliminated.

Mr. BRIGHAM: In what condition does it leave the publishing activities of the A. L. A. if we vote this out?

The PRESIDENT: If you address the

chair, just as it is now, in the hands of the Publishing Board, under our existing constitution.

Mr. DUDGEON: As a member of the Publishing Board, I want to ask whether the word "activity" is used with any degree of offence?

Miss AIERN: It seems to me there is so much involved in this paragraph—the question of the makeup of the board, the organization of it—that it is not the time to pick out one thing on which to center the activities and the interest of the Executive Board, which runs this body. We have come here to consider the best things for the Association. I am firmly of the opinion that there must be something done for the Publishing Board or it will die of inanition, but I believe there are other things that are just as vital for the Association to give attention to, and that somewhere in the constitution provision ought to be made, either by giving authority to the Executive Board or otherwise, to perform these things. What I hope will not be done is to bring emphasis at this point upon one particular thing, which is given into the hands of the Executive Board. There are many things that I would like to see the Executive Board take more interest in than heretofore. Why single out this one thing for mention?

The PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion on the proposed amendment?

(There being no further discussion on the amendment to strike out the reference to publishing activities, the amendment was carried.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I believe we voted to recommend for consideration the making of the retiring president ex officio a member of the Executive Board. That would make him a member other than the executive officers. That would result in four years in the Executive Board, having out of its full membership of eleven, five presidents in its membership. The presidents are only elected for one-year terms and on retiring would automatically become members of the Executive Board and

there would be only one member of the Executive Board to be elected each year.

The PRESIDENT: It was the chair's opinion that Miss Tyler intended only the one year following the retirement of the president.

Miss TYLER: I never dreamed that it would be necessary to explain that the term would be not more than one year on the Executive Board. My construction of "retiring" would certainly be "for one year."

Mr. RODEN: May I say a word about the status of the treasurer in this new constitution? I have been treasurer of the Association since the headquarters were installed in Chicago. I am convinced that the only reason I was made treasurer was because I was convenient to the secretary's office, being in the same building. That appears to be about the only qualification which any treasurer of such an organization as this, which controls or handles any considerable sum of money, can ever have—merely convenience to the secretary when the treasurer's signature is needed in any transaction. You cannot dignify that office by making him a half-way member of the Executive Board not chosen by the organization, but put there by provision in the constitution; not elected, but chosen by his future colleagues of the Executive Board. That is an anomalous situation and I doubt whether it is legal or parliamentary. I do not know whether my continuance in this office for a whole decade has had anything to do with it in an attempt to make the office more attractive, but that it cannot be. It is the function of the treasurer of the organization, if he is not vested with the control of the money, as he should be, simply to sign his name to a check when necessary. Having him sit around with the members of the Executive Board, in a complimentary way, does not accomplish anything.

Mr. BISHOP: Would Mr. Roden feel differently about it if the treasurer were elected by the Association?

Mr. RODEN: That would seem all right, Mr. Bishop—having a change every year.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the approval of Section 10 as amended, striking out the words "including its publishing activities."

Mr. GRAVES: As amended, where does this leave the publishing activities?

Mr. BOWKER: May I raise this question? A straight vote on this proposed amendment, a vote "aye," means, does it not, that the Association approves this most important change of consolidating activities in the hands of the Executive Board? Whether the words "including its publishing activities" are excluded or not, the section has the same force. And as the constitution is proceeded with and it is found the Publishing Board is left out, if we adopt this general scheme, of course the publishing activities fall under the jurisdiction of the Executive Board. In other words, we are simply voting on the main question—shall the Association approve the concentration of management in the Executive Board? Is that not right?

The PRESIDENT: That is as the chair understands it.

Miss WALES: The point Mr. Roden made, it seems to me, should come up as a separate amendment, that something be done to change the status of the treasurer, either that that officer be appointed by the Executive Board, without a vote, or that the treasurer be elected.

The PRESIDENT: The matter of the selection of the treasurer will come up later.

Miss TYLER: I would like to have a little further definition of the sentence, "The affairs of the Association, including its publishing activities, shall be vested in the Executive Board." I presume that is a significant sentence, and I should like a little more enlightenment on it.

Mr. BISHOP: Section 6 of the old constitution reads, "The business of the Association"—and in this case, as I have said, the administration of the affairs of the association—"except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be en-

trusted to the Executive Board." The new phraseology is, "The administration of the affairs of the Association, including its publishing activities, shall be vested in the Executive Board, which shall consist of the president, vice-president, treasurer and eight other members." This makes the Executive Board, between meetings of the Association, a board to do business. I can't see that there is any limitation in this constitution or otherwise upon the action of the Association at an annual meeting, except as to the policy of the Association as such. That is the only thing that is limited. I don't think any construction of the constitution could remove from the Association the entire conduct of its own affairs. If such construction could be placed on this language, that was not the intention of the committee.

Mr. WALTER: Then I move the including of the old provision in any suitable place in this new Section 10. There seems to be no doubt that that is the meaning, and in order to remove all doubt, I think that should be included.

(Mr. Roden again read Section 15.)

Mr. WALTER: That was the point I had in mind.

Mr. BOWKER: That Section 15 means session and not meeting, doesn't it?—several sessions, and the board must report between sessions.

Mr. BISHOP: Section 15 merely transfers to the Executive Board the functions formerly vested in the Council. That is all it does as far as I can see. If other constructions can be placed upon it I don't know what they can be.

Mr. WINDSOR: There is one thing, in addition to what Mr. Bishop has explained. I think Mr. Walter has struck a vital point in this new constitution. As I understand it, the power of considering first questions of policy of the Association is now taken out of the hands of the Council and put into the hands of the Executive Board. There is nothing in this constitution which would prevent the Executive Board passing upon and taking action upon matters

of Association policy between meetings. Frankly, I am opposed to that. I think the vesting of the administrative care of the affairs of the Association in a small Executive Board and centralizing that authority, is a wise move, but when a matter of Association policy comes up I do not think an administrative body should decide on a policy and then carry it out. I think some other body, either the Council or the general Association, should have the whole authority to pass on matters of Association policy.

Mr. BISHOP: Section 15 states definitely that the Executive Board must report to the Association on matters of policy.

Mr. RODEN: Mr. Bishop, is there ever a time when the board will be waiting until it gets authority from the Association to go ahead?

Mr. BISHOP: I should conceive there might be. This matter of policy is a question that we have interpreted differently at different times. The question of phraseology was used at the time the constitution was revised at the Bretton Woods meeting, a declaration of matters which commits the Association to a definite line of action. That can be handled by this body in any way it sees fit. Take up Section 15, reject or amend it as you see fit; but now we have before us the question whether we should vest the Executive Board with executive powers. What I do want to make a plea for is giving the Association's Executive Board authority to act when it needs to act. I think we can trust them—I am sure we can—and I think they should be specifically vested with that power between meetings of the Association.

Mr. RODEN: We all have in mind a recent startling enlargement of the activities of the Executive Board, by which the policy of the Association has been greatly extended, changed, almost reversed. Personally I have grave doubts whether the old constitution ever gave the A. L. A. Executive Board that much power between meetings; and it is a grave question whether we should not proceed more cau-

ministration, as has been pointed out, is tiously before vesting a new board with the same degree of power which has been exercised by the old board, under questionable interpretation. Therefore I asked the question, whether there was anything providing that the Executive Board ascertain the wishes of the Association before exercising power between meetings—I mean the provision for the Executive Board in this draft.

Mr. BISHOP: This draft does not contain anything portentous or startling. It simply deals with questions of the proper conduct of business. This is my question, and I think we ought to consider all phases of this, but I do think that we ought to separate declarations of questions of policy—keep them separate from the matter of making the Executive Board responsible for the business of the Association when the Association is not in session. I have been speaking here a great deal longer than I had any expectation of doing. It is almost one o'clock. If we are going to meet again at half-past two, we ought to adjourn now, it seems to me, and take this matter up later.

Mr. BOWKER: It seems to me we are practically as one on the fundamental questions, and questions which seem subsidiary ought to be voted on separately. Therefore I move that as a committee of the whole we approve the concentration of management of the Association in the hands of a single Executive Board.

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I am in favor of the motion, as such, but what I want to say is regarding the discussion which has immediately preceded, based, as I think, on a misunderstanding of the purport of this constitution. The Association, speaking broadly, has every power in its own hands at the Association's meetings, except in so far as it delegates it to some other body or person. There is in this constitution as drafted no delegation of power except the power of administration in this Section 10 about to be voted on. The power of administration, as has been pointed out, is

purely executive power, the power to carry out the policy of the Association. There is nothing in Section 10 or Section 15 which gives the Executive Board any power to determine the policy of the organization. The purport of Section 15, which I think is very wise, is simply to insure reasonable deliberation, a reasonable interval of time between a proposal of a new policy and action upon it. This is similar to the very frequent provision regarding change of policy as expressed in the by-laws of an organization. It is frequently provided that by-laws shall not be amended save by a vote at two successive meetings, and the purpose of that is to insure opportunity for deliberation, so that some new policy cannot be "sprung" at a meeting and be carried through before the members have had an opportunity to consider it. This simply provides that the members shall have an opportunity to consider any proposals and that between meetings the Executive Board may consider the proposals. The Executive Board has no power to pass on the proposals, but it simply gives the Executive Board opportunity to express its judgment.

Miss AHERN: With all due respect to the men who have spoken, I think there is too much involved in that first sentence, "The administration of the affairs of the Association," without a clearer and fuller exposition or an understanding of what is included in that statement.

Mr. BOWKER: I withdraw the motion.

Miss AHERN: Suppose a question of policy arises in the last session of a conference—

Mr. BOWKER: If I may, I move that the Committee of the Whole arise, because I want to move the adoption of a motion which, I think, will be unanimously adopted. I move that the Committee of the Whole arise and that the Association immediately go into a general session.

(Mr. Bowker's motion was seconded and carried.)

Thereupon the Committee of the Whole arose.

The Association then went into general session, President Hadley presiding.

Mr. BOWKER: Mr. President and members of the Association: We have met in a city that is more dear to us because of the memory of an honored member of this Association, who was with us at every meeting heretofore held in Chicago; and I move that the presiding officer be directed to communicate with the widow of our deceased and beloved member, Henry E. Legler, to express our sympathy at this time at his passing, this being the occasion of our first meeting in this city since his death.

(Motion seconded and unanimously carried.)

Thereupon, on motion, the meeting stood adjourned until 2 p. m.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

(Thursday Afternoon, January 1.)

President Hadley presided.

The PRESIDENT: We have with us Doctor Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, who will speak to us at this time. Dr. Duggan has recently been abroad and it is a privilege to have him address us.

Dr. DUGGAN: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose we are all agreed that at the beginning of the great war our people were provincially minded. Some of us have been very anxious that the new interest in international affairs created by the war should not die out. We have tried to form an institution which would keep alive that interest, and we have been able to secure the necessary support—the necessary endowment to do that.

There was founded in New York the Institute of International Education, which has for its general aim the development of international good will through educational agencies. As soon as I was ap-

¹(Mrs. Legler requests the secretary to convey to the Association the sincere appreciation of herself and her three sons of this expression of regard and sympathy.—Ed.)

pointed director of that institute I determined to build at first upon foundations which already existed. Among those were the exchange of professors and students.

As the result of a questionnaire and after a trip abroad, I found out that our own old exchange of professors was probably dead. The universities of Europe are under-manned and they are all poverty-stricken. Nevertheless, despite the fact that they cannot spare the men nor the money to send men over here, they are very anxious to have Americans go over there. In formulating a plan to have our professors go abroad, I suggested to my board that a professor on sabbatical year leave might be willing to teach during that time if this institution would pay the cost of transportation of the professor to and from wherever he would go to teach.

I am coming to the connection with the American Library Association.

While abroad I tried to get information on all aspects of education, and I found out that, with few exceptions, there are few places in Europe that compare in their library economy or in any way with the libraries of America. It seemed to me the A. L. A. might take advantage of this scheme of visiting professors and send librarians abroad who might do great work in advancing the cause of American scholarship and American efficiency through library economy and librarianship.

Another thing that the Institute wants to do in order to develop international good will, is not merely to send individuals abroad, but to send commissions abroad and invite commissions here, not merely commissions of educators, but commissions of journalists, labor men, librarians and industrialists. I do think, if this great Association were, for example, to make an application to be assisted in sending a commission abroad, or in inviting a commission from the other side to come here, it would receive a favorable response.

That is one of the ways in which, it seems to me, the Institute of International

Education can cooperate with the American Library Association.

For a time I served on the House Commission of Inquiry. One of the first things we discovered was the lack of resources in our country to carry out our researches. There were books, reports and abstracts that we could not get in our own country. I discussed with Mr. Hicks, at the Columbia Library, what this Institute might do in order to help this condition, and he said there were possibilities of cooperation in this way: that if you would prepare lists I might print and distribute them at the cost of the Institute, and I should be very glad to do that. When the college librarians of the eastern states met, they asked me to meet with them, and as the result of our discussion, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Hicks, Dr. Richardson and others are members, and they are drawing up some plan of cooperation. It was my feeling that if the Institute were going to cooperate with librarians, it ought to do so not with one body, such as the college librarians, but it ought to give its resources to all the librarians formed in such a great organization as the American Library Association.

That, generally, is the idea that I wanted to express here this afternoon. There are ways, of course, other than those I have mentioned, in which this Institute might serve the cause of international good will through the libraries. It would astonish you, I think, to know the way in which all the peoples of the other side are looking to the United States for help. They are not doing it in a selfish spirit, but they are doing it because they believe that in certain things, particularly the things that you represent, we have developed much faster, much farther than they have and they are anxious to learn; and I think anything that you can do or anything that I can do in order to facilitate that object, will be very much worth while.

Mr. Bowker: Mr. President, I propose to move that the matter which Professor Duggan has so kindly brought before us

be referred to the Executive Board, or to the Council (according to whether it be the old or the new constitution under which we shall work); and I take this opportunity to do that which you asked me to do, to speak on another matter of international concern.

Of course we shall have a report as to a very definite scheme, worked out for the definite continuance of the American library in Paris, under the auspices of this Association and the local committee that has been formed; but the American Economic Association has had brought before it a very interesting statement as to another international organization, the Union Académique. That is a proposal from Paris for a union of learned societies into an international body. (Whether the American Library Association is a learned society I would not conjecture, but let others decide it.) However, it seems to me proper that such matters as have been presented by Professor Duggan should be brought before that body. What has been done has been to form in this country a group council comprising several societies, economic, sociological and others, and that council considers new lines of usefulness to be opened before such a body.

I therefore move that such questions as those brought up by Professor Duggan be referred to the international body.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, the suggestions made by Mr. Bowker will be referred to the Council of the American Library Association.

At this morning's meeting of the Association, the chair stated it was suggested, in view of the great importance and interest shown in the report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, that that matter would be taken up this afternoon. However, this lies in the hands of the Association. Does the Association wish to take up at this time the report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, or does it wish to continue the discussion started this morning on the proposed new constitution?

Miss AHERN: It seems to me there is

so much in the proposed enlarged program that depends on the new constitution and the interpretation of its various parts, that it would be the part of wisdom to finish the discussion on the constitution so that we may have the point of view of the committee which prepared it as to what we are entering into in the enlarged program. Therefore I move that we continue the discussion of the proposed revised constitution.

(Motion seconded and carried by a rising vote of 43 to 29.)

Dr. BOSTWICK: I move that the consideration of Section 10, Executive Board, further be postponed until after the consideration of the sections from 11 to 16, 10 being in a fashion something like an enacting clause for all the rest. In other words I do not think we can vote intelligently on Section 10 until we have considered the other sections.

(Dr. Bostwick's motion was thereupon seconded and carried.)

The PRESIDENT: That means, Dr. Bostwick, that we take up Section 17?

Dr. BOSTWICK: No, take up Sections 11 to 16 before taking up Section 10. They are all under the head of "Management" and refer to the Executive Board.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: Isn't it proper to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole, as before, to continue the discussion of this subject?

The PRESIDENT: Yes, it is.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I so move.

(Motion seconded and carried; and thereupon the meeting was resolved into a committee of the whole. President Hadley continuing in the chair. Mr. Roden then read Section 11 of the new draft of the constitution.)

The PRESIDENT: Is there anything in Section 11 that calls for discussion or remarks?

(Motion was made that Section 11 be approved.)

Miss WALES: Should there not be added the words "between annual meetings?" I

would like to make that as an amendment for consideration.

(Motion seconded.)

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that Section 11 be amended by adding the words "between annual meetings," following the word "office" in the second line.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I think that goes without saying, Mr. Chairman. The vacancy must continue until the next election.

(A vote was then taken on the motion and it was lost.)

The PRESIDENT: Is there a motion to approve Section 11 as it stands?

(A motion was made and seconded that Section 11 be approved as written.)

Mr. WINDSOR: I have no feeling on the question, but I think it might be well to consider one possibility. Shall we give the Executive Board the power to fill these vacancies for the full unexpired term of any elected member of the Board, or shall we give them authority to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting and then let the Association fill the office until the end of the term?

Mr. WALTER M. SMITH: I would move to embody the substance of Mr. Windsor's motion, that the vacancy to be filled shall be filled until the next annual meeting. I think it is customary in boards of directors to fill the vacancy.

Mr. BISHOP: Might we have the matter more definitely stated? As I understand Mr. Windsor's proposal, the filling of vacancies on the Executive Board shall be only between such vacancy and the annual meeting of the Association.

Mr. WINDSOR: That is not my proposal. I expressed it, disavowing any feeling. I expressed that as the only question at issue.

Mr. SMITH: My motion, of course, would cover the members of the Executive Board who are elected for a number of years. I think until the Association can act to fill a vacancy, it can temporarily be filled by the Executive Board.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: Was it the intention

of the committee, in alluding to vacancies in office to include the members of the Executive Board? The only other vacancy that can occur is the vice-president. As to all other offices proper, vacancies would naturally be filled by the Executive Board. The only office proper to which this can apply is the vice-presidency, as I understand it. The question was whether it was intended to apply also to members of the Executive Board.

Mr. BISHOP: It certainly was intended so to apply, and has been and is now the practice of the Association, that when vacancies arise on the Executive Board, by death, resignation or otherwise, they have been filled by the board, and unless I am incorrectly informed, up to the present time those vacancies have been filled for the full term of the officer who has left the board. I think when a man has gone off of the board and his successor has been elected by the board, he has served out the entire term. It might be advisable to make the filling of the vacancy only temporary.

Mr. SMITH: There is an article of the old constitution which applies, Section 4 of the by-laws. (Reads Section 4 of the by-laws.) I take it "pro tempore" would mean the substance of my suggestion—until the next annual meeting.

The PRESIDENT: State your amendment in its proper wording, please.

Mr. SMITH: The wording of the old constitution is, "in the case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive Board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same pro tempore." I presume this must cover positions of members of the Executive Board as well as other offices. It seems to me the substance of it is, that an elective office, in the case of a vacancy, should be filled by the Executive Board until the next annual election, when the members of the Association have a chance to fill the office.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I might add one word. I think that if this is intended to include among officers, so-called, the mem-

bers of the Executive Board, and if it is proposed the Executive Board shall be elected for a four-year term, it would not be desirable for the Executive Board—if a vacancy occurred in the first half a year of a member's term—to appoint a member for three and one-half years. It would be better to have the place filled by the members at the annual election.

The PRESIDENT: There is a motion before the meeting to amend Section 11.

(The amendment offered to Section 11, was then carried, and it was moved that Section 11 as amended be approved. The motion was seconded and carried.)

(Mr. Roden then read Section 12 of the new draft.

It was moved and seconded that Section 12 be approved as printed.

Motion carried and Section 12 was approved.)

(Mr. Roden then read Section 13.)

Dr. BOSTWICK: If the number of the Executive Board has been materially increased, should not this be changed? This is on the supposition that the Executive Board consists of eleven, but the proposition is to make it larger, twelve or thirteen. If it is to be thirteen, should not this be made seven?

Mr. RICE: I move that it be made a majority of the Executive Board.

Mr. BISHOP: If it is the sense of the meeting that the Executive Board be made larger, then this should be a majority of the Executive Board.

(It was moved and seconded that Section 13 be amended by the addition of the words "a majority of the Executive Board.")

Motion carried.

On motion, duly seconded, Section 13 was approved as amended.

Mr. Roden then read Section 14 of the new draft.)

The PRESIDENT: Section 14 is before the Association.

Dr. ANDREWS: I would like to bring this before the Association: For ten years I served the Association on the Finance Committee, which during that time acted

not merely as an auditing committee but as a check upon the estimates of the Executive Board; and more than once we exercised our power as a check. The present constitution proposes to do away with that check. It is not for me to say that it is wise or unwise to do so, but I would not like to have the Association vote approval of this section without their knowing what they are doing, that they are removing all outside criticism of the estimates of the Executive Board until such time as such criticism would be without effect.

Miss AHERN: Would it not be possible to bring into the Association or the Board, perhaps not quite the scope that the committee now has but some way to make it an Association endeavor to spend the money of the Association? In the affairs of the Association, would the work in the future be hindered or crippled by a board of people interested in spending wisely and well the moneys of the Association? Shall there be called a conference with the Executive Board, or shall we give the Executive Board power to close the purse strings of the Association?

Mr. WALTER: I don't know very much about very many business corporations, but I have yet to know of any whose budget is anything but a small amount which does not have a controller to check up the expenditures of money. Corporations must act quickly, and they find a controller is necessary or advisable. This Association might find it advantageous to have the Finance Committee or a controller to help check where the money should go.

Mr. SANBORN: I would like to ask a rather personal question. It seems to me this bears on the next thing to be considered. It says, "they shall adopt annual and supplementary budgets." I believe we are where we should have a supplementary budget presented to us at this meeting. The Executive Board might have power to adopt a ten million dollar budget, and having adopted Section 10, they would have the administration of the affairs of the

Association and could expend the money as they saw fit. It seems to me, if this constitution were in effect at the present, it would give the Executive Board the right to go ahead with the enlarged program without presenting it to the Association. I may be exaggerating, but I see a possibility there. I wonder what the supplementary budget means.

Mr. BISHOP: This is a point which requires a bit of explanation. The present practice of the Association—and I would like to be corrected if I do not state it properly—is to have the Finance Committee prepare a budget. One member of the Finance Committee is a member of the Executive Board; the other two members are not. The Finance Committee reports to the Executive Board a tentative budget. The board, under our present constitution, has the power to alter items within that budget. It does not have the power to authorize expenditures in excess of the amount stated. If the income of the Association is increased in any way whatever, supplementary budgets have to be prepared by the Finance Committee, submitted to the Executive Board and adopted by the Board before any such moneys can be expended. Now, am I incorrect in that statement, Dr. Andrews?

Dr. ANDREWS: No, but I would leave out the "must." Whenever the funds of the Association have proven larger than we anticipated, the Finance Committee has approved plans for their expenditure, and I suppose any finance committee appointed by the Association would naturally take the view that we should spend the money to the best advantage, but not to spend money until we had it.

Miss AIERN: Mr. Bishop, as you had to do with the making of this draft, may I refer to my question, what had you in mind that might be deflected from its proper channel?

Mr. BISHOP: I do not think there was anything to the disadvantage of the Association. I do think there is possibly

considerable delay. I do not believe it is an advisable thing (but I may differ from many as to this) to have two bodies concerned in this matter. The question is to find out what the Association's income will be and to decide if the income is about what is proposed to be apportioned. There is considerable difficulty in the way of having the Association as such pass upon the budget of the Executive Board. That difficulty could perhaps be removed. The fiscal year of the Association is the calendar year and our annual meetings have been habitually in summer. We should have to revise the whole financial plan in order to let the Association as a whole pass upon the budget. That could be done. Frankly, this is not a criticism of the previous process, so much as it is an effort to center responsibility in the hands of one group and have them carry out the affairs of the Association under that responsibility.

Mr. WINDSOR: I simply desire centralized authority in the Executive Board. I think they should have the making up of the budget. I do have a feeling very strongly, however, that the Executive Board, which has charge of the expenditure of the money when the income is unknown, is likely to be rather optimistic regarding the amount of the income for any particular year; and the only safeguard that I have in mind is a safeguard which would hold the total of these annual budgets within a fairly conservative estimate of the expected income for the year. The total is the only thing involved. I think the Executive Board ought to make out the budget, if by that you mean dividing that total into the various items which make up the budget proper. I should like to see, however, some committee which will perform apparently the chief function, which this Finance Committee has performed, of preparing an estimate of the income for the year within which the Executive Board must confine its budget, and then let the Executive Board spend that money exactly as it sees fit, though not exceed it. If

later in the year there is an unexpected increase in income, let this committee authorize an additional or supplementary budget. That centralizes all of the necessary authority over the budget in the hands of the Executive Board. It safeguards the only thing that I am interested in—to hold the total amount of the budget within, presumably, a conservative estimate of the income of the year.

I am not sure whether that can be very easily worked out, but if Mr. Bishop or his committee could make some provision which will safeguard that one point, I am wondering if that would not satisfy the real thing the committee is after, namely, centralizing and facilitating the business after the estimated income has been decided upon. But I have grave doubts about the wisdom of putting both the estimate of the income and the carrying out of the program in the hands of the same body, because they are naturally optimistic and they have their plans so much at heart they naturally want all the money they can get. They are not best qualified to decide on the total expected income for the year.

I should like to move that the motion be amended to make some provision for an estimate of the expected income for the year, within which the Executive Board must confine its budget.

Mr. BISHOP: May I say one thing more? The Executive Board cannot spend more money than it has and it is merely a question of estimating. Who is going to estimate? Is anybody more in touch with the affairs of the Association—is there anybody more familiar with them and in touch with them than the secretary? He lays at the disposal of the Executive Board or this committee all the data on which he bases the expected income. It merely has to be approved by somebody. Is the Executive Board unwisely going to adopt a policy of extravagance? If it is it should not be charged with any conduct of this business whatever. It is not a question of saying "We will borrow \$10,000" or "We

agree that this is going to be a violently prosperous year" and go ahead. It is merely a question of how you will apportion the income. It does not make any difference whether it is an institution depending upon dividends, depending upon fees or something else. Let me take the analogy of the university, with which I am most familiar. In the making up of the budget and estimating income, it knows what it is going to get from the state by way of taxes, but it never knows how much it will receive from fees.

Mr. WALTER: Is there a finance committee of the board of regents of the university?

Mr. BISHOP: Of course there has to be a finance committee.

Miss AHERN: I would like to ask if the other duties of the Finance Committee, mentioned in the last of Section 12 of the present constitution, have been lodged anywhere else?

Mr. BISHOP: Yes, they have been lodged with an Auditing Committee provided for by the by-laws among the standing committees.

Mr. DUDGEON: As I understand, the Executive Board has absolute power over expenditures. I understand also the experience of the human race is that people who have absolute powers over expenditures sometimes do incur obligations beyond their resources. As I understand, most of the state universities are limited by a budget which the legislature has approved and which absolutely limits the total amount that can be spent in any general activity. It seems to me that we are getting into a position here that there is no analogy for. A body determines what it shall expend, what it shall be expended for and then expends it absolutely without any check or balance of any kind. If there is a balance of any kind, as is customary in public and private business, what is it? I haven't seen it. What is the system under which the body on expenditures expends and plans the work? Is it limited in any way?

Mr. BISHOP: There is no check in the constitution. There is a very definite check in the bank account.

Mr. WALTER: I suppose there never was an institution that was not limited in some way. They can incur obligations which they have not funds to meet. We are in the same position as any administrative board. An administrative board can't pay out money it does not have, but it can incur obligations to pay out money which it does not have. I think we ought to have some check on expenditures of moneys.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: The organization of a business corporation is relatively simple. There are three kinds of bodies concerned; first, the stockholders, who have annual meetings and may have special meetings, and at the annual meetings they elect a board of directors. The directors, in turn, elect officers of the business corporation and then the organization is complete.

Mr. Frothingham then related in detail the plan and operation of an ordinary business corporation, after which he continued:

You have here your membership, represented in its annual or special meetings. You have your Executive Board, which corresponds to the board of directors, and you have your officers. If this Association were to be run along the lines of a business corporation, most of the questions which have been raised would answer themselves. The individuals present at this meeting could not run any executive proposition whatsoever. It has been suggested that controllers and an auditing committee do it. They do not. They simply see that the accounts go through the books and that the vouchers go where they properly should go.

So far as expenditures go, as will be developed later, I think the policy of this Association should be determined by the Association and not by the Executive Board. All the Executive Board should have to do in the interval between annual meetings of the Association is to carry out the policies. It expends the moneys in car-

rying out the policies. The questions raised are not free from difficulty.

I think the language of this particular section is possibly a little broad. It might perhaps be limited, and it might be well to consider whether the fiscal year should not be changed, so that it might begin after the regular meeting of the Association. I do not think the Executive Board should be hampered or limited in any way.

The PRESIDENT: Is it the sentiment that some authority outside of the Executive Board should estimate the expected income of the Association?

Dr. BOSTWICK: I would offer an amendment to the effect that the committee be requested to restore to the constitution, or to this Section 12, the substance of Section 12 of the present constitution, without using the exact wording, but use such wording in the present draft as may be deemed best.

Mr. WINDSOR: I will withdraw my amendment and accept Dr. Bostwick's substitute.

(Dr. Bostwick's amendment was seconded.)

Mr. WALTER M. SMITH: There is one point on which the committee should have the instructions of the Association. I agree that this Finance Committee should not prepare the budget. The wording of the old constitution, that this committee, of course, being a budget committee, prepare the budget, is unfortunate. It might be, of course, an estimating and auditing committee.

The PRESIDENT: Are you ready for the motion that in place of Section 14, the sense of Section 12 of the old constitution be applied in accordance with the finances of the Association?

Mr. BISHOP: Would this not, in effect, be restoring the Finance Committee, which is appointed by the president of the Association or by the Executive Board? I personally should feel that we were making a mistake if we did it. I do not want to make a personal appeal in this discussion. I am acting purely as an agent of the As-

sociation and I know that the others on the committee feel that they are your servants entirely, but this would set up a standing committee outside of the board and charge it with duties which, it seems to me, are purely executive in their nature.

Dr. BOSTWICK: I would like to ask Mr. Bishop if in the Auditing Committee there is not already set up such a function. I wish, in making my motion, to leave it perfectly free to do so.

Mr. BISHOP: The auditing functions are quite separate. One involves a check on what has been done, assuring the Association that the bills have been properly vouched for and that the expenses have been made in accordance with the budget. It does not seem to me that the two functions are tied together necessarily. I assume that we do need an auditing committee. The Finance Committee has been functioning as an auditing committee. I do not think the two things are necessarily tied together.

(A vote was then taken on Dr. Bostwick's motion to amend by inserting the substance of the old Section 12 in the new provision of the constitution, the chairman calling for a vote by the raising of hands. This vote resulted: In favor of the adoption of Dr. Bostwick's amendment, 75; opposed, 64.)

Miss DONNELLY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise the point as to institutional votes. Are we not losing them?

(The president then requested all those representing institutions to vote on the previous question of Dr. Bostwick's amendment to Section 12, the combined voting resulting as follows: 99 in favor of the amendment and 94 opposed.)

(The president then called for a vote on the matter of holding a meeting in the evening of the 1st of January for the purpose of considering the enlarged program, which vote was in the negative.)

Mr. DANA: Now, as I understand it, the Executive Board is obligated (under the old constitution) to appoint a Finance Committee, one of whose members would be

a member of the Executive Board, and the others from the outside. Is that the old custom?

Secretary UTLEY: One member of the Finance Committee, at least, must be a member of the Executive Board. The other two need not be.

Mr. DANA: And the Finance Committee, as we have had it, and it has been brought out before us, is to count the money that we have and tell the Executive Board how much it has to spend. That is its chief function. I have the same lack of confidence in the Finance Committee that the meeting seems to have in the Executive Board. So I wish to make a motion that the Committee on Revised Constitution be instructed to add to the content of Section 14 a statement to the effect that there shall be appointed an arithmetical board, consisting of two competent members, to count the money and make sure that the Finance Committee counts it right. (Laughter.)

(Motion seconded.)

The PRESIDENT: The chair believes that Section 14 was passed by the Association.

Mr. DANA: Whatever it was was passed. To that section I now wish to have the Association add instructions to the Committee on Revised Constitution that it add a statement to the effect that the Association shall have an arithmetical committee of two, elected by the Association itself, which shall visé and approve the counting done by the Finance Committee.

(Motion seconded, and, on vote, lost.)

The PRESIDENT: The next question is Section 15, Policy.

(Mr. Roden thereupon read Section 15 of the new draft.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON: It seems to me that this is a matter tacked on to the tail end of the section on "management." I move that this be referred back, or be moved back of this Section 9, as a separate section.

Mr. WALTER SMITH: I do not really believe the geographical position in this constitution has much to do with the force that it has. I suggest to Mr. Josephson that the articles as to the Executive Board

should appear before the establishing of the Executive Board.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I accept the modification made, that it be left in the order, but that it be made a separate article.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is that Section 15 be left where it is in the printed draft, but that it be given a separate section number.

(On vote, the amendment was lost.)

Miss WEST: Mr. Chairman, I move to amend Section 15 by adding the last sentence of Section 6 in the present constitution: "But the Association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action or revise the action of the Executive Board or Council or give them mandatory instructions."

Mr. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: How about the place at which the voting is to be done?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: The objection to that amendment is simply that it might make possible the carrying through of some unconsidered action at a single meeting, by a relatively small proportion of the membership of the Association. It might happen that some very small meeting would be held and some matter might be brought up which was in the public thought at the moment, in which the public were interested for the moment, and might be passed by a three-quarters vote without consideration which would justify it. If it is so important that it must be acted on quickly, a second special meeting of the Association could be called to act on it. Whether the Executive Board acts on it in the interval is immaterial. The Association at least ought to have the opinion of the Executive Board, but the main principle is to secure an interval for deliberation.

Mr. WALTER: The time for deliberation is merely the time between two sessions. The Executive Board reports back at the next session. It seems to me the only way to safeguard it is to increase the interval between the time the thing is reported by

the Executive Board to the Association and the meeting.

Miss WEST: I feel perfect confidence in the constitution as the committee has recommended it, but it seems to me it will do no harm to put something in that will conduce to harmony and good feeling. I would have every desire to concede everything possible for safeguards that don't do any harm.

Mr. COOLIDGE: I should like to reënforce the plea for more deliberate action. If we had had put before us this morning a plea for the starving peoples of central Europe, such a matter would have excited my sympathy, but would not have seemed to me competent for the Association to act on. It seems to me, under the constitution, action would be referred by the Executive Board to the next meeting of the Association. A half an hour of notice of a matter affecting the policy of the Association, to be reported upon at the end of that limited interval, or else the session of the Association itself having to be postponed, does not seem to me to be reasonable. I think we are in danger of adopting an unworkable proposition here. I should like to see real deliberation. If the amendment prevails, the hasty action of the Executive Board might be reversed by a three-fourths vote of the Association at the following session. This is not the spirit in which we are desirous of conducting the affairs of this Association.

Dr. BOSTWICK: I think we ought to try to get at what those wish who are dissatisfied with this action. This action makes it possible for the Association to pass measures hastily, but it does not make it possible for the Executive Board to do the same thing. I agree with what Mr. Coolidge said, about sufficient time not being given for consideration. I think the Executive Board should not take action without first referring a matter to the Association.

Mr. BOWKER: We have had the theoretical considerations stated by Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Coolidge. Those of us who

have been at many meetings of the Association recognize the extreme dangers which have to be safeguarded on both sides. We all know that at the very last session of a business meeting of the Association at which the attendance dwindles to the irreducible minimum, there might be a deliberate attempt to get certain people, of a certain notion, to stay until the last minute and put through a certain undesirable resolution. The safeguard is a democratic safeguard to prevent the Association taking action that might be misconstrued by a small and carefully calculating minority. In revising the constitution we must give careful consideration to this, and neither the amendment Miss West offered nor the proposal of the committee will quite fill the bill. I hope the amendment will not be adopted, because that invites the condition that we faced at the last conference. I hope the committee will reconsider the question and make a careful rewording of the matter.

Mr. BISHOP: This section is designed to prevent hasty action by the Association on matters of vital importance. It does insure action without waiting a year. It insures deliberation, at least a second time by the Executive Board, and it also insures a prompt report. If we should make it the next meeting, everything that came up which involved any matter of Association policy would have to be deferred a year. I do not think anyone wants to keep putting off things quite as far as that. The amendment proposed by Miss West was very carefully considered by the committee. It is part of the old constitution. It takes away this safeguard against snap judgment. It enables the Association to give mandatory instructions to the Executive Board. That would be, ordinarily, perfectly proper, but I repeat this wording is based on experience, and I hope that we will not attempt to confuse the effort to prevent hasty action with any other matters which may concern the action of the Executive Board as such. It seems to me

the two things are fundamentally different.

Mr. WALTER: I would like to know why this power is taken from the Council and put in the Executive Board.

Mr. BISHOP: The Council holds rather infrequent meetings—it is impossible for it to gather often—while the Executive Board holds frequent meetings. There is no particular reason why matters of this sort should not be referred to the Council, if it is the purpose of the Association so to do. We usually have two meetings of the Council at annual meetings, and we have meetings in the midwinter of the year here, but I do not believe that you get that prompt action which is desired by the amendment if you refer this power to the Council.

Mr. HAMILTON: May I ask Miss West whether the suggestions made by Dr. Bostwick would cover the difficulties she sees, and in case those are put in the proposed constitution, whether she would accept the amendment suggested by Dr. Bostwick?

Miss WEST: I had in mind withdrawing my amendment in favor of Mr. Bowker's. I understood him to suggest that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Revision of Constitution, with the request that they try to work out some check that will meet the wish that seems to be in the minds of a great many members of the Association, to have some such check as this. I would be glad to withdraw my amendment in favor of Mr. Bowker's.

Mr. BOWKER: I did not make an amendment—I made a suggestion.

Dr. BOSTWICK: I will restate it. Add to Section 15—"and the Executive Board shall take no action affecting the policy of the Association without referring the matter to the Association."

The PRESIDENT: Miss West withdraws her proposed amendment.

Mr. BISHOP: The two things are totally dissimilar. Miss West proposed to adopt the old section of the constitution, which made it possible for the Association, by a three-fourths vote, to adopt anything on

the question of policy, or give the Executive Board mandatory instructions. The other question is to give the Executive Board power to initiate questions of policy without having to refer them to the Association. The two things are, in my mind, not tied up at all. One is letting the Association do it if it wishes, by a three-fourths vote, and the other is a totally different subject requiring the Executive Board to report its actions to the Association. I do not think they are the same at all.

Mr. BOWKER: I quite agree with that. I will put my suggestion in the shape of a motion, which perhaps Dr. Bostwick and Miss West will accept.

I would move that this section be referred back to the committee, with the request that it provide safeguards, both with relation to the hasty action of the Association and of the Executive Board.

Dr. BOSTWICK: I accept that.

Miss WEST: I also accept the amendment.

Dr. ANDREWS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move, as an amendment also that provision for alternative reference to the Council be made with reference to these questions. Mr. Bishop says, quite correctly, that some of these questions can best be treated by the Executive Board, but others can be treated better by the Council.

Mr. BOWKER: I accept that, of course.

Mr. BRIGHAM: I would simply say, if this is referred back to the committee, it involves a question of policy of the Association. I think a little clearness on that subject might be a good thing for the committee to consider.

Mr. BISHOP: I don't like to ask for advice too much, but this is a most difficult thing for the committee to consider. What is the "policy" of this Association? What is involved in that phrase? It is all very well for you people to refer this back to this committee, but it is quite a difficult thing for the committee to arrive at any conclusion on the matter. I am convinced that we would profit materially by an ex-

pression of opinion, giving concrete cases. I do not know of anything more difficult for presidents to rule upon than this question of what involves a matter of policy. My good friend, Ranck, for example, has insisted with me that everything that came up involved policy, while others construed policy in a very broad sense. I am at a loss how to define this phrase. Have you reference to the policy of the Association, which necessarily commits the Association to certain activity, or have you reference to pronouncements in favor of or against the Association doing something? Does the policy of the Association, as such, refer to its business activities or does it refer to its attitude of mind on a given question at a given time? I don't know.

Miss AHERN: If you close up with Mr. Bowker's motion, it settles this whole thing. I think what Mr. Bishop says is the whole question, that we are all trying to do the best we can for the best interests of the Association, but are we going to treat this matter seriously or jocosely?

Miss TYLER: If it is in order, it would seem to me, at this point, there should be some suggestion as to what the function of the Council should be, if this question of policy comes up. I have cherished the feeling that the Council has great possibilities, but I think we can properly consider the extent of those possibilities, and what the functions of the Council should be with reference to the question of policy.

In answer to the question as to what is the policy, I should say, for instance, the question of the enlarged program is a question of policy for this Association, and if there had been or should be an effort to view it from all sides, it would seem to me that that kind of a question might properly come before the Council, that that smaller group could discuss such questions of policy. There are many minor things that would be involved in questions of policy that could be discussed there, that could be more easily discussed there than in a meeting of the Association, so that this question relative to the responsibility

of the Executive Board and the Council seems to me a fit question at this juncture.

Mr. BOWKER: As the responsibility has been put upon me for shaping that motion, may I call attention to the fact that Dr. Andrews' suggestion was accepted so as to leave that question of the Council or the Executive Board an open question? And in this motion the Committee on Revision is requested to devise a method of making safeguards on both sides. That is a separate question, which, I think, rightly can be voted on separately. Then there is the subsidiary question, and an important one—what is the question of policy? That is about the hardest thing to determine. Congress passes laws and the Supreme Court decides on the meaning of a term, and sometimes divides on the question. In Section 23, regarding the Council, the question Miss Tyler suggests comes up. I would suggest that that question be voted on separately.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion made by Mr. Bowker.

(A vote was thereupon taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bowker, which, having been duly seconded, was then carried.)

The PRESIDENT: We will now discuss the questions of policy.

Mr. RANCK: In reference to the Council, as I understand the matter to stand now, there will be little or no use for a Council.

Mr. BOWKER: That comes up under Section 23.

Mr. RANCK: We can take it up now. It seems to me if we want to take it up now or later, we could leave that question of policy with the Council or the Executive Board. Is it in order now to discuss that question?

The PRESIDENT: The chair would rule it is in order.

Mr. BOWKER: There is a phrase in Section 23 which goes more closely to defining this question of policy. It seems to me, if we defer that definition of Section 23

until we discuss the Council, we will make more progress.

Mr. RANCK: I am perfectly willing to let that go over, with the understanding that we will consider leaving all questions of policy to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: In deference to the very important work before the Convention, the question of the enlarged program will be taken up tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Section 16 is the next section before the meeting.

Dr. ANDREWS: I move its approval.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I believe it has been customary for some time for the Association to have these votes by correspondence. It is, legally speaking, a little irregular. A board of directors cannot legally vote by correspondence, or even by proxy, or in any way other than by person. In the case of this Association the members are widely scattered and it may be necessary to have votes by correspondence, but I think they should be safeguarded in every possible way. My suggestion would be that the committee reconsider the section and incorporate in it the provisions which are put in the by-laws and a few words to provide that notice of the proposed action shall be sent to each member of the Executive Board and that a certain specified time shall be mentioned within which approval or disapproval shall be expressed. If no specified time is mentioned, the board will never know within what time it shall act.

I move that it be referred back to the committee to incorporate into this provision in the constitution all safeguards that are necessary for the purposes I have stated.

(Motion seconded.)

Miss AHERN: There are conditions which may come up which would make the taking of a vote of that kind very advantageous, and provision for it should be incorporated in the constitution, rather than in the by-laws. The by-laws are easily changed. This is one of the provisions of the constitution

which, it seems to me, is wisely put there, and I am heartily in favor of it.

Mr. BISHOP: The committee considered carefully the question of providing a specific time, and finally decided it was unwise to incorporate that in the by-laws, although if it did incorporate a provision for taking a vote. There is no objection to changing it from the by-laws to the constitution. The secretary is accustomed, in taking mail votes, to allow for a certain lapse of time and to make sure, by sending registered letters, that the members of the Executive Board or committees receive the information requested, and the secretary has seldom announced the result of a mail vote until he has had the result in full. We have found it was unwise to attempt to write into the by-laws the custom the secretary has followed, but the committee is perfectly willing to incorporate it here if the Association thinks it advisable.

(The motion made by Mr. Frothingham, having been seconded, was then voted on and lost.)

The PRESIDENT: The section is before the meeting in its original form. It has been moved and seconded that this section be approved by the meeting.

(The motion to approve Section 16 was then voted upon and carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Roden read Section 10 at the beginning of the afternoon session.

Miss RATHBONE: If we make the treasurer a member of the Executive Board, that means that the treasurer will be elected by the board itself, and I do not think that is constitutional. On the other hand, if we make him a member of the board and he is not a member of the board, he has got to be elected. The election of the treasurer ought to be determined by a very careful consideration and a carefully considered vote. If we put him on the board, as I say, we have got to adopt one or the other of two policies, and if we make the treasurer a member of the board, why not the secretary, who is equally elected by the board? I would suggest an amend-

ment omitting the treasurer from membership on the board.

(Amendment seconded.)

The PRESIDENT: The motion is to amend the section by striking out the word "treasurer" in the first sentence.

Mr. RODEN: As I said this morning, the functions of the treasurer are purely routine. He cannot, in the nature of things, be the actual custodian of funds of the size which this Association has, and he has no direct responsibility for the investment of the funds. That, under the old constitution, is under the supervision of the Finance Committee, and under the new constitution will be in the hands of the Executive Board. As a matter of fact, I have frequently said to Mr. Utley, "the treasurer of the A. L. A. has neither duties, responsibilities, privileges nor honors." Partly because all parliamentary bodies are so organized, a treasurer is provided for. I don't think a treasurer necessary, but if it is necessary to conform to parliamentary custom, it is quite immaterial how he is selected, and if it should make any future treasurer feel more important to be a member of the Executive Board and to be chosen as the other members of the Executive Board are chosen, then by all means let us choose him that way. I can speak with perfect impartiality now, because I have resigned, and I assume my resignation has been accepted. If, on the other hand, he should be bonded—and this is in answer to Miss Rathbone's question as to why he should not be of the same status as the secretary—that would imply that there was something for him to do. And again, I suggest that there really is nothing for him to do. Therefore, he is not in the category that I have mentioned, first, because he has nothing to do and Mr. Utley has everything to do; second, because Mr. Utley is a salaried officer and the treasurer is not, and never was. Therefore, there is not an analogy there. If a treasurer is necessary, to be perfectly correct, let us elect a treasurer just as we elect any other member of the Executive Board,

and it will be quite immaterial whether he lives where the headquarters are or is far away, because, as the new constitution provides that an assistant treasurer shall be a trust company and shall be custodian of the funds and shall disburse them on the order of the secretary, it is quite immaterial who or where or what the treasurer may be.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I think Mr. Roden is correct, that the treasurer ought either to be elected or, if appointed by the Executive Board, ought not to be a member of it. I was going to ask him which, from his experience, would be preferable. The treasurer has, of course, ideas which would be of value to the Executive Board. Generally a treasurer is a member of the board of directors and is referred to on financial questions. Would an elected treasurer or an appointed treasurer be better who is not a member of the board?

Mr. RODEN: I think an elected treasurer would be in better form. Under the old constitution the treasurer had no discretion; he was not expected to assume responsibility. All he had to know was that the Finance Committee had approved the particular vouchers presented for his signature, the Finance Committee intervening between the Executive Board and one of its officers. If the treasurer is vested with some responsibility, I think he ought to be a member of the board and ought to be entitled to sit in all meetings on an equality with all of its members.

Mr. BISHOP: That could be brought about by omission of the word "treasurer" in Section 17. If at the top of the third page the word "treasurer" were omitted, he would be elected and serve on the Executive Board. That would remove the provision for his being chosen by the Executive Board. If an expression of opinion could be had as to whether it is advisable to make the treasurer a member of the Executive Board, the manner of his election could be handled when we come to consider Section 17.

Dr. ANDREWS: Mixed up with this is the

loss of our second vice-president. It will be a task to provide honorary provision for a certain class of our members.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I understand we are voting now on a motion to strike out the word "treasurer" as a member of the Executive Board. If that motion is disapproved, I will move, when we come to Section 17, to make the treasurer an elective officer.

Miss RATHBONE: I am glad to withdraw my motion, without the necessity of a vote; this will bring about the result I desire.

Mr. WINDSOR: Couldn't we act on this Section 17 now in connection with voting on Section 10?

The PRESIDENT: When we vote, we certainly can. Are there any proposals to amend Section 10?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I understand Section 10 will stand as it is, if the treasurer is made an elective officer.

Miss TYLER: I made that motion, and it is now, I presume, among the other recommendations that have gone back to the committee, that have included the retiring president as a member of the board.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: There was a recommendation to the committee to consider whether or not that should be incorporated.

Miss TYLER: I am willing to make the motion. I move that the committee incorporate in Section 10 wording to provide that the first vice-president and the retiring president be included as members of the Executive Board.

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: The intention being to leave the eight elective members the same and to add one member to the Executive Board?

Miss TYLER: My understanding is that we ought to take up this question so as to take up the question of the second vice-president.

Dr. ANDREWS: I will make a motion that the committee consider the second vice-president—

The PRESIDENT: It is moved that the committee be asked to consider providing

for a second vice-president who shall be a member of the Executive Board.

(The motion was seconded.)

Mr. RANCK: I think it is important that we have a second vice-president. In my experience, on one or two occasions the president and the first vice-president could not function and the second vice-president carried on the meeting. It seems to me it would be advisable; in an organization that covers the whole country in this way, there should be no question that could arise as to who is to carry on the organization.

Dr. ANDREWS: My motion was that the committee be asked to consider putting the second vice-president on the Executive Board as a member.

(The motion, having been seconded, was then carried.)

Mr. SCHENCK: I move, in order to bring it before the house, that the secretary be considered as a member of the Executive Board.

Secretary UTLEY: It seems to me it would be more embarrassing for the executive secretary of the Association, who is a salaried officer, to have a vote on the Executive Board than to be outside, as he should put before the board matters that should receive attention and be acted on and he should not have to vote on these matters himself.

Dr. BOWERMAN: It seems to me that there might properly be some provision making it mandatory that the secretary should always be present at every meeting of the Executive Board.

Mr. BISHOP: I don't think that we would gain anything by making the secretary a member of the board. I believe that we would lose. If this motion should or should not prevail, I want to speak on one matter. Does the Association wish to have a retiring president, first and second vice-president on the board, making a board of thirteen? This is a matter that deserves careful consideration. Do we want a board as large as thirteen? Is it advisable?

Mr. BOWKER: How about leaving out

both vice-presidents, except in case of disability of the president?

Mr. BISHOP: If we should do that you would leave the Executive Board solely in the hands of persons who had been serving a number of years, without bringing into the board any new blood.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Schenk has moved that the secretary be made a member of the Executive Board.

Mr. WINDSOR: I would like to second the amendment by Dr. Bowerman, that the secretary be given a seat with the Executive Board without a vote. That would not place him in the embarrassing position of having a vote.

(Motion seconded.)

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion, which has been seconded—

Mr. WINDSOR: It has been stated as mandatory that the executive secretary be present at the meetings of the Executive Board, but that he be not given a vote. That is not exactly the motion I made. An officer of the board of some universities is given a seat and attends all meetings of the board, but does not vote. It helps to dignify the office a little and gives him more standing.

Miss AHERN: Somewhere in the constitution it says the officers shall perform the duties customary in those offices. If you have a secretary of the board he will attend to the duties of the board.

The PRESIDENT: There is a motion before the meeting, made by Dr. Bowerman, seconded by Mr. Windsor—

Miss AHERN: The executive secretary will, in that case, be in a position to give himself orders, and it seems to me that it is expressing a lack of confidence, both in the Executive Board, which must be above reproach, and the executive secretary. I hope the motion will be voted down.

(A vote was then taken on the motion and it was lost.)

Miss TYLER: Regarding the number of members on the Executive Board, there is this to be said: The suggestion has gone back to the committee that a quorum con-

sist of a majority of the members, so it is perfectly safe to count on seven members to do business. It is not so dangerous as it would seem. The advantage of having two additional members prevents much of the difficulty in securing a sufficient number of members to do business.

MISS RATHBONE: In view of the increased activities the board has taken, it would seem to me a great advantage to have a larger board to work on the many new activities.

MR. WINDSOR: May I ask the chairman of the Revision Committee just what considerations were in mind when the words in the second line were used, saying, "The administration of the affairs of the Association?" The word "affairs" is different from the reading of the present constitution, which is, I believe, "business." Is there any significant fact in mind in the changing of that wording?

THE PRESIDENT: Will our very much overworked chairman of the committee reply?

MR. BISHOP: I do not know that there was any sinister purpose or any Machiavellian thought in this change. In fact, I do not remember when it came in. I do know that we discussed the wording of every clause and at the time it seemed to us this was a proper method of expressing what we had in mind. I cannot see that there is much difference between the two. They seem to be the same to me, but I do not know just what reason there was in making the change. Probably the secretary, who was present at the committee's meetings, can state.

MR. WINDSOR: I regret that I gave the impression that there was anything sinister. I have had experience enough on committees to know that very careful consideration is given to the exact meaning of words, and even commas and periods. I do not desire to do more than ask the meaning of this word and the reason for the change.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved that this section be approved as amended.

(The motion, having been seconded, was then carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next section is Section 17, Officers.

(Mr. Roden then read Sections 17, 18 and 19.)

MR. BISHOP: By common consent, may I say that, having previously acted on these matters, this should now read, "The officers of the Association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary and assistant treasurer," and that "the first and second vice-presidents shall be elected at the annual meetings." I think we should insert that we elect the treasurer—I will read that.

"Officers. A president, first and second vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary and assistant treasurer, the secretary and assistant treasurer (a trust company) to be chosen by the Executive Board."

And in Section 18 it will be necessary to make "vice-president" read in the plural, "vice-presidents." I move the approval of the four sections as amended.

MR. FROTHINGHAM: In Section 17, the last line provides the officers shall receive such salaries as the Executive Board shall fix. Inasmuch as in Section 19 it is provided the Executive Board shall fix salaries of all employees, this should be stricken out. Section 19 covers all of them.

MR. BISHOP: The last line in Section 17 might be stricken out so as to avoid repetition.

MR. FROTHINGHAM: I move the last line in Section 17 be stricken out.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

MR. DUDGEON: This certainly authorizes the Executive Board to provide for the payment of those officers.

MR. FROTHINGHAM: It says "shall determine what officers shall be paid, and shall fix the salaries of all officers and employees." Would that meet the views of the committee?

MR. DUDGEON: The Executive Board could agree to pay the officers large sums of money or fees.

The PRESIDENT: Any other suggestion to make this clear?

Miss TYLER: It seems to me the treasurer and assistant treasurer are paid by retaining that sentence—it seems to me the treasurer and assistant treasurer shall receive such salaries as are fixed.

Mr. BOWKER: It is always the function of an administrative body to fix salaries where they are not otherwise provided for.

Mr. DUDGEON: I want to know whether or not there is anything in the constitution which limits in any way the officers who shall receive salaries from the Association. I think it essential that there should be such a limitation.

Mr. BISHOP: I differ that it is essential. It is possible that an emergency might arise, which is provided for by Section 19, authorizing the Executive Board to employ people who are not officers of the Association. This refers only to paid officers.

Mr. DUDGEON: I do not think there should be anything to limit the power of the Executive Board to employ persons to perform the business of the Association, but that it is proper to say which of the elected or appointive officials shall receive salaries. I think we ought to know what we are doing.

Mr. BISHOP: Personally, I think it was clearer as it stood before it was amended. I think Section 19 covers any cases that could arise, and if we should desire in the interest of clarity to sacrifice something for the sake of brevity, I would move to reconsider and allow the section to stand.

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved that we reconsider our action in striking out the last line of that section.

(A vote was then taken on the motion and same was carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Now we are in a position to reconsider and to replace the last line of Section 17.

Mr. RANCK: I would like to ask whether or not the committee considered allowing the retiring officers to occupy their positions for some time after the adjournment of the annual meeting, in order to close up

business affairs. It seems to me something of that kind would be advisable.

Mr. BISHOP: I do not believe there is any wisdom in making that provision, because we do have a permanent secretary, who will help the officers wind up our business affairs.

Mr. WINDSOR: May I ask Mr. Frothingham whether there might be a case like this: whether an assistant treasurer might have charge of funds and it might take some time before he can qualify?

The PRESIDENT: The assistant treasurer is appointed by the board.

(The chairman put the question on the approval of the four sections, numbered 17, 18, 19 and 20, as amended, and on vote being taken, said four sections were approved, as amended.)

Mr. BOWKER: That suggestion, as to the appointment, would be quite in line with the distinction between appointive and elective officers.

The PRESIDENT: The next is "Council," Section 21, Membership.

(The treasurer, Mr. Roden, then read all of the following sections regarding the Council, viz.: Sections 21, 22, 23.)

Mr. HAMILTON: In view of the fact that the committee was unable to recommend anything in reference to affiliated organizations, under Section 25, and I am unable to find anything in the old constitution as to what the meaning is, I would like to ask the secretary what is meant.

Secretary UTLEY: There is a provision in the constitution, as I recall it, that the Council may by vote affiliate with the American Library Association any other body engaged in kindred work, and there is a provision for affiliating regional or other associations as affiliated organizations, with representation on the Council.

Mr. HAMILTON: Regional and affiliated organizations are both mentioned here, and I do not get the distinction.

Secretary UTLEY: They are all affiliated organizations. In our general practice we mean by "affiliated organizations" the four organizations affiliated with the American

Library Association—the National Association of State Libraries, the League of Library Commissions, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association.

Mr. HAMILTON: I think there should be a distinction made.

Secretary UTLEY: I think it was the intention to make that distinction.

Mr. RICE: There is no mention made of the National Education Association, which has a library department. It seems to me that ought to be provided for, that the library department of the N. E. A. should be represented.

Mr. BISHOP: May I recall to the gentlemen who have been speaking my remark of this morning on the difficulty the committee found itself in as to the matter of affiliated associations? This rather difficult question remains to be solved as to what is an affiliated organization. Mr. Utley is quite right in saying that the matter has been rather loosely interpreted. We have affiliated four other associations. We have, following out the provisions of the by-laws, accepted as members of the Council the presidents of state and regional library associations which have contributed to the support of this Association five dollars a year, and a certain per cent per capita in addition to that. They are separate and diverse and yet it would be unfortunate in any consideration of the membership of the Council if either element were omitted. Both are in at the present time, and I cannot see how we could easily leave out either one.

Mr. RANCK: Mr. Chairman, as I understand this proposed constitution, the functions of the Council and of the Executive Board both have to deal with questions of policy. Heretofore questions of policy presumably were entirely to be handled by the Council. The Council was enlarged some years ago to take in regional organizations for the purpose of getting a better geographical representation on the Council. It frequently happens and it is often desirable that the members of the Execu-

tive Board who are facilitating the business of the organization should be relatively near together. It may not be so necessary perhaps under the larger membership, but it was necessary that they should get together rather easily during the year to transact the business of the organization. It seems to me the question of policy should be handled by one body only and not be divided or confused by reference to two; that either the Council should be abolished or we should put all questions of policy in the Council and questions of business administration in the hands of the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT: Shall we not confine our attention to Section 21, which has to do with the membership of the Council?

Mr. RICE: I am desirous that a provision should be made for a representative from the library department of the National Education Association. I move that the Committee on Constitution be instructed to make some such provision in such a place as they may see fit.

Miss AHERN: As one of the founders of the library section of the National Education Association, and one who has extended to the library department of that association an urgent request to become an affiliated member of the American Library Association, I cannot see that we are going to accomplish very much in the matter by simply naming the National Education Association any more than by naming two or three other national organizations. If it wants to become affiliated, it has an invitation. What shall we do with our national women's clubs, and with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc.? I do not believe it is necessary to name them specifically.

Miss TYLER: It seems to me, if we consider national bodies, they should be put on absolutely a reciprocal basis. If the National Education Association would welcome membership in this semi-official body, the Council, of course this organization should consider also the question whether membership in this organization would be

acceptable in the Council of the National Education Association. It is a question of reciprocal representation on the two national bodies.

Mr. YUST: May I raise a question of life membership of ex-presidents on the Council? I raise that question without having anything in particular in mind, simply as to the policy of making an ex-president a member for life, even though he may discontinue library work.

The PRESIDENT: Has anyone a definite amendment to Section 21 to put before the meeting?

Dr. ANDREWS: I would like to see the old provision restored and get the opinion of the meeting on the subject. I refer to the provision in the existing constitution regarding election to its membership by the Council, that that provision be inserted in the present draft. I am sorry that the committee has done away with the provision by which the Council itself annually elects five of its members.

Mr. BISHOP: The committee considered that point very carefully and presented the matter before you, not without considerable hesitation. We felt, as Dr. Andrews does, that the Council had been able to import into its membership from time to time individuals who had been of assistance to it, yet we did feel that, considering the history of the Council and of the Association, considering the opposition which had arisen previously, that it was probably wiser to elect all members of the Council by the Association itself. I can personally sympathize with both points of view. With reference to the other suggestion, about former presidents being members perpetually; that might, if we were all alive, become a rather serious question. I believe at the present time there are about fifteen living ex-presidents who are active members of the Association. Isn't that so, Mr. Utley?

Mr. UTLEY: I have not counted them. I think you are about right, however.

Mr. BISHOP: I think that is right. Both of these provisions are open to question.

I think it is wise that they should be discussed here. The committee has retained the living ex-presidents to continue as members of the organization and the Council can elect one-half of the elective members annually. When you consider how many persons come into the Council annually, by reason of being presidents of regional associations, there is considerable new material coming in. The option of choice by the Council of half of its members is a matter on which we might have an expression of opinion.

Miss WALES: When the Council was first started, it seemed to me, as I then stood viewing from afar the affairs of the Association, the presence of the ex-presidents tended very strongly to keep alive the ideals with which the Association was founded. While the policies, by-laws, etc., might possibly become cumbersome in the course of twenty-five or thirty years, it does not seem to me that ideals can become cumbersome. Personally, I would like to see continued the practice of retaining ex-presidents, when they are members of the Association.

Miss TYLER: I would like to speak of one difficulty regarding the election of ten members. I speak of that because I happened at one time to serve on the Nominating Committee. It does present a great many difficulties in trying to balance the membership. I thoroughly believe in the election of ten members, rather than electing five members by the Council itself. Some of the members of this organization know that I was one of two or three people who made an effort to bring this about two years ago, and we went down on the rocks. I am still of the opinion that this is in line with the developments that we would like to see in this organization, but tied up with this is the question of the method of nominations. It seems to me there should be some method discovered of selecting these members. If we are confined to voting for just the people whom the Nominating Committee represents, this narrows it down to

a wooden sort of an election. I think there should be some other method of election.

Mr. HAMILTON: I think this does apply to Section 21 rather than to Section 25. For the sake of clarity, I think the first sentence should finish like this:

"All members of affiliated societies other than regional organizations," and I make a motion that that be referred to the committee for insertion.

The PRESIDENT: The chair has heard no motion or second to any proposition in reference to this section.

Mr. YUST: Can final action be taken on these sections in regard to the Council until we have before the house the question previously referred to the committee? That is, the additional power possible to be granted to the Council. I think any action taken on these sections would have to be provisional.

Miss TYLER: I move that action on Section 21 be deferred until Section 23 is discussed.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Section 22 is before the meeting. Is there any discussion or any questions in regard to Section 22?

(On motion, Section 22 was approved as read.)

The PRESIDENT: Section 23, Duties of the Council, is before the meeting.

Miss TYLER: I may say briefly that I feel it is a mistake to take away the few powers the Council had. It seems to me that the Council has a very important function, and instead of taking away from it the few powers it had, I would be glad if it had more powers. It seems to me there is a great field in thoroughly discussing the question of policy, but it does seem that the Council has a very useful purpose if it is utilized. Personally, I would greatly regret to see the powers taken away from the Council, as is done by this new wording

Miss AHERN: May I call attention to a situation that might arise? In the first part of this, provision is made for the

policy of the Association to emanate from the Executive Board and Association itself in a sort of a fashion. Can you imagine the Executive Board promulgating a resolution of policy and then the Council coming in with another resolution, probably entirely different—I think something of that sort might happen—and by a two-thirds vote adopting a resolution on dues or any other matter of library practice? I think Miss Tyler is right in saying there is a double-action policy there that might prove disastrous to the standing of the organization.

Mr. BISHOP: Isn't the question of library policy one thing and the policy of the American Library Association another thing? Are these specific questions involving the action of the Association as such? Perhaps it is unwise to use the word "policy" here. The committee's feeling was that the Council had a decided function and that it would be unwise to abolish it. The powers Miss Tyler speaks about were few. One was passing upon questions submitted by vote to the Association. That was transferred to the Executive Board. Another was the privilege of passing upon affiliation of other organizations. That also was referred to the Executive Board. I may be wrong, but I do not at the moment recall other powers which have been removed from the Council.

Miss TYLER: What I have in mind particularly is the clause, "In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such."

Mr. BISHOP: You regard that as an unfortunate transfer?

Miss TYLER: I do.

Mr. BISHOP: I think we have no question of phraseology more difficult than that. What is meant, however, is not such questions as that to which you refer and which were referred formerly to the Council and by the Council referred back to the Association for action. The committee felt that if we were going to have the Council at all, it would be very proper to remove its

executive functions and to make it a deliberative body, composed of really more experienced, prudent minds of the Association who could meet for discussion of library practice and library policy, within our libraries; practices which we follow, practices of state libraries or such questions as interest city libraries, such questions as have been coming before the Council in the past. We should urge it to report upon these questions in print. I think if you will read the various reports made by committees of the Council you will agree with me. What the Committee on Revision had in mind, however, was to keep the Council as a deliberative body, to discuss the action of the American Library Association, not to report upon the action of the American Library Association, but to offer a forum different from that in the meetings at the present time, more resembling the smaller meetings of the earlier days, and giving opportunity for the careful and sober consideration of technical and professional matters which are very difficult to consider in the great meetings of the Association or in the smaller, sectional meetings, or meetings of the affiliated bodies.

This is a change—there is no question about it. It is to a certain extent a compromise between the very definite effort on the part of certain members actually to abolish the Council, and the feeling of other people that it should be retained. I am very much of the opinion that the retention of the Council as a part of the Association machinery is decidedly worth while. Exactly what its limitation should be is, of course, a matter for the meeting to decide.

Dr. ANDREWS: I think Mr. Bishop has presented the question very clearly. It is a question of difference of opinion between those who believe in the Council as provided for in the old constitution and those who want to do away with it altogether. If our practices as to library policy in general require careful, sober consideration, I do not see why the affairs of the American

Library Association should not be subjects for careful thought and serious consideration. I personally stood by Miss Tyler in her position, I think to adopt this section as it is printed would do away with most of our interest in the Council and would prevent the Council from being what it is supposed to be, counsellors to the American Library Association. We are here representing our own institutions and ourselves and the Council was supposed to give advice in that administration. It was not an executive body; it never has done a single administrative thing. I think Mr. Bishop's characterization as to taking away its powers was erroneous. I hardly consider it an executive body. It nominates, of course, honorary members, and I think we were agreed that some such change ought to be made.

Miss AHERN: "Library questions of professional and public interests." Where would the difference come in, the difference of policy, if they were questions of public interest? The public is only interested, I should think, in the American Library Association (if at all) in its attitude towards questions of public interest. For instance, supposing we wanted to go out and ask the great corporations and foundations of the country to finance extensions of library service, would that be a public interest, and might the Council talk about that, express its opinion and adopt resolutions concerning it, or would that come under the policy of the Association and would it be entirely in the hands of the Executive Board? Just what is the "public interest"?

Mr. BISHOP: Many library questions are divided into two parts, those which concern ourselves primarily in the conduct of our own internal organizations and those which touch our contact with the great general public outside. It was with the latter meaning that this phrase was put in; not to limit discussion in the Council but to give it an opportunity to discuss the broader questions involving relations of the institutions with which we are working, with civic organizations and with the

body politic. That is why we used that phrase. Perhaps it is not a happy phrase, but it emphasizes the broad function of the Council on this question.

Miss AHERN: Suppose, for instance, the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor were up and suppose that should pass in the Council,—that such affiliation would be a fine thing, and that a resolution on it should be promulgated as the opinion of the Council of the American Library Association. I think there would be some difficulty in clarifying in the minds of the public—part of the public at least—as to who was responsible for the action that was taken

Miss RATHBONE: I wonder if it would simplify matters if we could have a vote on the proposal to abolish the Council entirely; how large a part of the membership want to abolish the Council or to adopt the present constitution with the emasculated Council, or to retain the Council with the old powers it had?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: May I make a suggestion which, after listening to the discussion of this section, might meet some of the questions raised? I confess myself a little perplexed by the last three lines of the section—"And it may by two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice." The first question is on the two-thirds vote. Secondly, what peculiar significance has the adoption of a resolution over and above the issuing of a report? Thirdly, reference to "these or any other matters of library policy or practice" seems superfluous, because in the beginning, are there any questions of library policy and practice other than those? The adoption of a resolution by the Council might be misconstrued. It might be stated the Council was of the opinion so and so. If, however, the Council made simply a recommendation to the Association, that would put it in quite a different light. Therefore I had it in mind to suggest that the last three lines be left out altogether and that it then read as follows: "The Council

shall consider and discuss library questions of professional and public interest and shall from time to time issue reports and make recommendations thereon to the Association."

It seems to me that amended form would give abundant scope to the Council, which is not an executive body, empowered to commit the Association to anything, but a body on whose advice, experience, knowledge, etc., the Association would necessarily rely. Unless the committee sees some objection to it, I am prepared to move that the section be amended by striking out the last three lines of that section and adding, "and make recommendation to the Association."

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. WALTER: I understood Miss Tyler to make a motion.

Miss TYLER: I did not make a motion. I asked a question as to what particular part of the old section should be restored, but I did not make it in the form of a motion. I would like to speak to the motion in due time.

Mr. DUDGEON: It seems to me that Dr. Andrews and Miss Tyler come nearer to hitting the weakness in the new constitution, if there is a weakness, than anyone heretofore. As I understand, in the governmental bodies there are two separate functions, deliberative and legislative. It seems to me the weakness in that constitution is to ignore that principle altogether and to assume that men who are selected as business men to push through big things in a hurry, effectively, are always the men to whom should be submitted the more deliberative questions, questions of policy in their broadest sense, questions of ideals, questions of education, training, the whole question of professional ethics and everything else; it seems to me they are distinct functions, and this new constitution ignores that altogether. When statistics show that nineteen out of twenty business organizations go into bankruptcy, it does not appeal to me, and I do not think that we ought to proceed along those lines. This

is bigger than any business organization. It has to do with morality, ethics and principles a great deal more than a simple, one-idea business organization has to do. I think it is most important that the Council or some other organization connected with this American Library Association be kept in existence to function as a deliberative and legislative body.

Miss TYLER: I want to speak of what I consider to be the function of the Council, bearing somewhat upon the motion before the house. I do not feel like supporting that amendment, because it does not seem to me to cover the point at issue. In particular I refer to the section I quoted a while ago, "It shall consider and report on questions which involve the policy of the Association as such."

There is possibly a distinction between the policy of the Association and the question of library problems. There is a fine distinction possible. But I should consider it of great value if we could seriously work in the Council with some of the great, significant, fundamental questions, like the question of library laws. We are just sliding over it. What is the fundamental difficulty in the salary question? The library trustees do not have funds to increase salaries. That is the fundamental question. What is back of that? Are we sure our laws are what they should be?

For several years we have refused to look that matter in the face. It seems to me such questions as that could not be properly discussed on a program of the A. L. A. It would be fine work for a committee to compare the laws here and there and bring forth some sort of basic need for a law. Some such contribution right now would be most important in the whole library situation.

If we had a Council that would seriously consider and discuss matters of that sort and follow them up and report upon questions to the Executive Board, it seems to me the Executive Board would be glad to have a working group of really interested members studying these big questions and

reporting back some of the results. Of course those reports should be printed. It would be most valuable to all of the members. I simply illustrate my point by that one possibility, and your imaginations will at once take up the other subjects which will occur to you, which should be studied in a similar manner, and I think they should be considered by a Council.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I do not quite make out why what Miss Tyler has said is not covered by what is said here—"library questions of public interest" would necessarily include the matters Miss Tyler has mentioned. There does not occur to me any more comprehensive phrase than what has been used by the committee.

Miss TYLER: If we should accept the revised Section 23, (reading new draft of Section 23), make a report on what it has considered and discussed; if we should take the old section (reading the same), I can't see but that the old section is much stronger than the new, by the use of the word "shall."

Mr. BISHOP: I think Miss Tyler has made an eloquent plea for the adoption of Section 23. I don't believe there is such a difference as she has seemed to feel. I think she has stated the case for the committee better than the committee could have worded it.

Mr. RANCK: It seems to me there will be a conflict unless we eliminate some of Section 15 with reference to policy. I should like to say that the questions of public interest should not be voted on by the Association until the Council has voted upon them.

The PRESIDENT: Can we dispose of the proposed amendment by Mr. Frothingham?

Mr. BISHOP: Mr. Frothingham has moved to strike out the last three lines of the section as submitted by the committee, and to insert, after the word "reports" in the fourth line, a phrase which will make it read, "and shall from time to time issue reports and make recommendations thereon to the Association."

(A vote being taken on Mr. Frothingham's amendment, it was lost.)

Dr. RANEY: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 23 be amended by inserting, at its conclusion, the following phraseology of Section 16 of the old constitution: "In particular, it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation."

If we do this it will be necessary to revise Section 15.

Mr. BISHOP: If this is adopted by the members of the Association present, it will, of course, become mandatory upon the Committee on Revision to keep the Council with the powers that it now has in the constitution.

Mr. YUST: Isn't it liable to involve us in awkward obligations if we make it necessary to refer to two different bodies within the Association? It seems to me the whole intent and purpose of this new constitution is to centralize authority in the Executive Board. I think, also, the committee had in mind, too, the duties of the Council, which would involve action which would take a long time, so they have made the Council a nice, quiet place for members of the Association to retire and talk about a thing without any power. I sympathize with the desire to centralize authority in the Executive Board, but we cannot, without involving ourselves in dangerous possibilities, have two organizations or boards to which to refer questions of policy before the Association can act. It should be either one or the other.

Dr. ANDREWS: It is the Executive Board or the Council. The Association might determine which it shall refer to.

Miss TYLER: It seems to me the audience is thinning out so much that we cannot do much more at this time. I should dislike to see this come to a vote now. If the mover of this amendment can adjust

this in some way so that it will not come to a vote now, I think it would be better. I should like to see the point brought out that the Council should make recommendations to the Executive Board. I cannot see but that the Executive Board would be helped very much by recommendations from the Council. If there is some way by which action can be delayed until later, I think it would be better.

(Thereupon, on motion, the meeting stood adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Friday, January 2, 1920.)

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION (Saturday morning, January 3)

The meeting was called to order by President Hadley, at 10 a. m., Saturday, January 3.

The PRESIDENT: We will hear from Miss Edith Guerrier, on a matter of interest to all of us.

MISS GUERRIER: On page 6 of the enlarged program you have probably noticed "National Library Service," etc. Much as I dislike to occupy any time on the program when there are so many important matters, I felt it vitally necessary to tell you one or two important things that can be done with regard to this subject.

Mr. Belden, chairman of the A. L. A. committee having this matter in hand, asked me to represent him here this morning. A bill for the establishment of a library information service to act as a clearing house for Government information to every library in the country has been reported upon favorably by congressional committees. You can go home and begin work which will help call this bill so favorably to the attention of Congress that it will be passed. It seemed to me that one of the best things we could do at the present time was to demonstrate to the Government how we can make the matter we have, inadequate as it is, of vital moment to our people. I am going to make suggestions—shall I say "publicity suggestions"?—under four or five heads.

First: Display of current matter. Mr.

Belden has started in the Boston Public Library a demonstration room, or Government news room, showing how this matter can be made accessible to the people and how they can get something which connects with their daily lives and be shown what it means to them. Anyone who wants to get a further description of how we are conducting this Government room can have it by taking one of these little bulletins. Anyone can have a bulletin board and on the bulletin board you can post notices of important printed matter; you can say where it can be found and say something about its value. You can also attend to having newspaper notices of these Government publications as book news or other important matter put out. In this case I think it absolutely necessary for the person who writes of these goods to know the goods. Unless you know what is in Government documents you will never be able to "sell" them. Since everybody is so tremendously busy, and we are making a special study of this matter in the Boston Public Library, Mr. Belden is arranging to have a bulletin published once a month, and there will be articles furnished for your state library bulletins. Suggestions will also be given in the little bulletin to be sent out by the committee. The matter of exhibits, I know, is a fulsome thing; but in January one of our exhibits is going to be of the Bureau of Forestry. The reason we have chosen that is because it lends itself easily to dramatic interpretation. The Bureau of Forestry has been glad to coöperate in sending a wonderful collection of photographs. We shall have a colored transparency in the window, and on the bulletin board we shall have a short description of what your Bureau of Forestry means to you. The matters before Congress in regard to this bureau come to your public library. Inform yourself as to what this bureau is doing and how you can help in giving publicity to its purpose. There are a number of other suggestions in regard to the way the current documents can be made popu-

lar, but our means at present are inadequate because of the fact that we get our material when it is much out of date—it is actually historic, archaic; but if we get into this library work we can have the material up to date and in time. It is almost impossible to carry on a campaign of this kind because of the fact that the material is so late it is practically dead and buried before we get it. You are doing the best you can, but you are very much handicapped. If we use to the best advantage the material which we have now at our disposal, the Government will see that we mean business. We are, as it were, removing from the napkin in which it remained so long the talent at our disposal.

To show you what the little demonstration we have tried to make in the Boston Public Library has meant to the government of our state, I will read a communication received from Governor Coolidge.

(Miss Guerrier then read a letter from Governor Coolidge to Mr. Belden.)

We have now a wonderful opportunity. Since we were so keen in the war service, why can't we be as keen in these times? Those of us who believe in our Government should accept it as a message. Things like this ought to be a call to arms to us to show what our Government is doing and what it means to the people of the United States. I believe the libraries have an opportunity to put these things out in authentic shape and to show what these wonderful bureaus in Washington are doing and that they are really functioning, show the people what they are; so if we can give this service that I am calling on you to help give so splendidly and wholeheartedly, not a senator or congressman will dare say it is a waste of public moneys to entrust librarians to give this service to this country.

Dr. BOWKER: Does Miss Guerrier mean she wants complaints as to delay in the sending out of Government documents, or, as I understand, does she want to bring pressure on Congress in regard to com-

plaints concerning Government documents? Do you want them sent direct to you, Miss Guerrier, or direct to congressmen?

MISS GUERRIER: I think they ought to be sent direct to Washington, but if this committee in Boston could have copies of the correspondence, so much the better. I have tried to get copies of things going to Washington so that we could get the general attitude of the country. Thank you for the question, but I think it is a good idea to have all of this material in one place.

MISS AHERN: Wouldn't it be well to call attention to the fact that there is a splendid opportunity to aid these bills by calling attention to them by numbers?

DR. BOSRWICK: Would you suggest writing both senators and congressmen?

MISS GUERRIER: Yes, the committee has considered that this would be good action now. Of course I have had people in each state working on this particular bill. Representative librarians have been working in each state, but the committee considered that this might be the next best move, to have a committee with headquarters in Boston write to the people acting for each state, asking them to get one librarian or one prominent business man in each congressional district to attempt to land the congressman. I don't mean necessarily his votes, and I say "land him" because I know you will land him if you show him what this means, but to call attention sufficiently to the importance of this bill so that you will succeed in gaining his support.

DR. BOWKER: What are the numbers of the bills?

MISS GUERRIER: S 2457, H 6870. Both have been favorably reported. S 2457 is on the calendar of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT: The two remaining members of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution wish to make a word of explanation. Mr. Bishop, in his presidential address at Asbury Park last summer, gave his opinions of the constitution after

a year's intimate relations with the constitution had given him opportunity fully to understand it. He worked several weeks on the revision as you have it in your hands at the present time. The other two members of the committee were the president and secretary. We had a chance to have but one meeting. We approved a form in which Mr. Bishop had drawn up this revision. I am sure that the president and the secretary will attempt to answer anything that may be asked, but I myself, as chairman, am not prepared to answer many of the questions which could have been answered by Mr. Bishop, who unfortunately had to leave last night. We will now ask attention to Section 23, which was the one under consideration when we adjourned.

MR. BOWKER: I want to supplement your remarks and say that we should not pay attention to anything in the way of details, but give our attention to the important points, so that we may have time enough to speak about the question of the enlarged program and get the information and thought of librarians regarding it.

THE PRESIDENT: We will go about it in the way Mr. Bowker suggests, but the section the committee felt particularly anxious about is Section 25.

(At this point the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole.)

MISS TYLER: There were two points it seemed to me that were important in connection with Section 23; first, to include something in that section that will tend to emphasize the fact that the Council is a deliberative body, and, second, a clause that shall insure a genuine program for Council meetings. I think we are all agreed that the great weakness of the Council has been that it has been absolutely dependent upon the personal interest of the president as to whether we had a Council meeting or not. There was nothing in the constitution or the by-laws that placed any responsibility as to the Council meeting. For that reason I would present these two suggestions to the committee.

I would move that a clause be inserted in the section (I am not able to say exactly where—that would have to be decided by the committee) providing a committee of three to be appointed by the president, one each year, for the term of three years, which shall prepare a program for Council meetings to be mailed to Council members one month before the meetings. That would insure, it seems to me, a program that would call for thoughtful consideration. Whether the meetings are open or not we certainly want a program that is dignified and substantial.

The second point is to restore the section in the old constitution in some way to provide definitely that in particular the Council shall consider questions which involve the policy of the Association and shall make recommendations and reports to the Executive Board and to the association. It seems to me, if the Council really deliberates and comes to conclusions that are of value, it should recommend to the Executive Board certain things. It does not follow that the Executive Board would approve of them, but inasmuch as we are now recognizing the two functions, executive on the part of the Executive Board, deliberative on the part of the Council, it seems to me the Council should make recommendations to the Executive Board. So that I would be glad to see those two amendments incorporated, and I will write them out more fully and present them as motions.

Mr. DUDGEON: I wonder if I might introduce a resolution which would incorporate those things, with Miss Tyler's permission?

Miss TYLER: Certainly.

Mr. Dudgeon then read and offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Revision be asked to express in the constitution and by-laws the following principles:

First: Confer upon the Executive Board the largest possible purely executive powers.

Second: Provide that the Council shall function definitely as a deliberative body, which shall consider library questions of

professional and public interest, and also questions involving the policy of the Association; and which may make recommendations and reports to the Executive Board and to the Association.

Third: That a procedure be provided:

(a) To make sure that important issues be placed before the Council at such a time and in such a form as will insure some measure of mature thought.

(Possibly this could best be accomplished by a Council committee of three, appointed by the president, one each year for a term of three years, to prepare a program for Council meetings to be mailed to members thirty days in advance of a meeting.)

(b) To convey to the Association and to the Executive Board the conclusions of the Council at a time and in a manner to make these conclusions helpful.

(Suggestions:

(a) Possibility of Council meeting in advance of Association meeting is suggested.

(b) Provision for calling emergency meetings promptly, possibly should be made.)

Mr. DUDGEON: I have added two or three specific suggestions along the line Miss Tyler has stated and I would be glad to incorporate her suggestions to the committee, to make this committee a deliberative body.

I have suggested a meeting in advance of the meeting of the Association; second, preliminary notice of subjects to be discussed; third, provision for calling meetings of the Council quickly during the period when the Association is in session and at other times so that emergency matters can be referred to it; fourth, constituting a comparatively small number a quorum.

It seems to me that this body ought to go on record on two things very definitely; first, we must have an Executive Board with really executive powers, the broadest possible executive powers, and, secondly, we must have some way by which men and women—notably women—who are not on the Executive Board but are leaders in thought, should have a chance to deliberate and bring advice and suggestions to the Association and the Executive Board.

I realize that there is some difficulty in

defining just exactly what executive powers are, and what are deliberative or legislative, broad policies—what those words mean is sometimes a little difficult to tell; but we have no more difficulty there than we have in legislation by a state, when administrative and legislative powers are spoken of. I think we can entrust some broad language to the interpretation of the chairman and the convention at the time. I would venture, if this is not antagonistic to Miss Tyler's wishes, to suggest that some such resolution as that, declaratory of the sentiment expressed heretofore, be adopted.

Mr. BOWKER: I second the motion.

Dr. ANDREWS: I would suggest that matters of procedure be taken care of in the by-laws.

Mr. DUDGEON: Yes, it seems to me that this resolution could be amended by anybody who has a definite suggestion such as Miss Tyler's, but I do not feel that we should spend our time nor accomplish much by moving to strike out here and add something there. Have Miss Tyler's suggestions been included in the motion?

Miss TYLER: I accept the suggestions.

Mr. RANCK: I am not quite clear in my own mind whether Mr. Dudgeon's resolution sets forth clearly that all matters of policy are within the powers of the Council only, not the Executive Board, and that administrative matters are in the hands of the Executive Board. In other words, it should be very clear, in my mind, that there will be no conflict; that the Executive Board, for instance, should not deal with things which are presumed to be in the hands of the Council.

Mr. DUDGEON: I think we all agree upon that general principle, yet I doubt whether it would be a very wise policy to delegate any policy powers to the Executive Board. There are some things that are pretty close to the border, and I don't know that I would care to say that nothing approaching the matter of policy should be passed on by the Executive Board. I think if we express our conviction on

that, that is as far as we ought to go.

Miss DONNELLY: I would like to ask Mr. Dudgeon what effect this has on the first sentence of two of Section 15, already passed?

Mr. DUDGEON: I have no doubt that this goes back, as a later thought, that would affect that. I think it will probably call for some revision of that section, that this is a later enactment and will call for some revision of the language there.

The PRESIDENT: I think it will prove true that there will have to be revisions all the way through, but that will not interfere with our getting the sense of the meeting on these matters. You have heard the motion submitted by Mr. Dudgeon. Is the Association ready to approve the sense of the resolutions?

Mr. DUDGEON: There is nothing in this resolution that requires the committee to put in a provision which shall make it mandatory to refer the questions of policy to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Tyler, have you any further remarks?

Miss TYLER: This resolution embodies the points I had in mind.

(A vote was then taken on the motion to adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. Dudgeon; and the motion having been seconded and carried, the resolutions were adopted.)

Dr. ANDREWS: I wish to bring to the attention of the committee a serious defect in Section 24. It says that "all gifts for endowment purposes shall be invested and the principal kept forever inviolate and the interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct." With all due desire to give the Executive Board power I do not think we have any right to accept gifts and then turn money over to the board to use as it sees fit.

We have a gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a specific purpose.

I move that this section be referred back to the committee for the purpose of providing especially for the acceptance of gifts for specific purposes within the power of

the Association and the expenditure of income for the purposes specified.

(The motion was seconded by Mr. Ranck and, a vote having been taken, was carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Is there anything further in the section on Endowment Fund?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I notice that that section is taken more or less from the existing constitution. Under the existing constitution there was provision for a treasurer. That being so, there was some necessity for having the endowment fund in the hands of trustees or some similar body. Under the new constitution it is provided there shall be an assistant treasurer, who shall be a trust company. Ordinarily endowment funds are a part of the functions of the treasurer of an organization. In this organization, when there was simply a treasurer, it was not convenient to have them so handled; but if you are planning to appoint a trust company as an assistant treasurer, making it a permanent body, might not the endowment funds very properly be in direct charge of the assistant treasurer and do away with the necessity for trustees? I have only considered the matter as it appears. I do not know what experience the Association may have had which led to the desirability of trustees, but this seems necessary in view of the proposed change.

Dr. ANDREWS: I really would like to have Mr. Craver's opinion on that question. He is in touch with the present board of trustees and I am not. We have rather divided our functions. I am the auditing member of the Finance Committee and he has had charge of overseeing the action of the trustees in New York. I think, on the whole—I am very positive I would not like to express a personal opinion on that point. It seems to be correctly made, but I should not like to express a personal opinion on that point. I would like to ask some of my own trustees how they feel on the matter. I say that because, when the Association honored one of my directors with election to the position of trustee of the

A. L. A. he declined on the ground that we were altogether too loose in our methods; that he did not propose to be a trustee for an institution which allowed a majority of two men to take charge of things. If that is the general opinion among men who serve as trustees, I am afraid a trust company would be considered still more haphazard, and we might have criticism for not having taken proper custody of our trust funds.

The PRESIDENT: Would you be so good as to get the opinion of your fellow-members and communicate with our secretary?

Dr. ANDREWS: That is for the chairman of the Finance Committee. I am not chairman. I want to confer with the other members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. RANCK: I think it would be exceedingly unwise for this Association to place the investment of any trust funds in the hands of any outside corporation; that it ought to have a committee of its own members at least to consult with such an organization.

It so happens that trust companies, such as I have known of, are sometimes interested in specific things which they are floating and you would have to have a limitation, at least, that the company be confined to the kind of funds which savings banks may invest in. It seems to me that persons actively interested in the work and welfare of the American Library Association should have some direct control over investments and not turn them over to an outside organization for a consideration.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I move that this question be referred back to the committee for consideration on that point, as to the best method—in view of the other changes proposed in the constitution—as to the best method of handling the trust funds.

I was cautioned by a friend of mine, a day or so ago, not to make any legal suggestions to the Association. Dr. Andrews touched upon a legal point which might be made clear; that is, the Association is a corporation and the trust funds belong to the corporation unless they are specifically

deeded (transferred) to some other body. The trustees are given the custody of the trust funds. That means the custody of the securities and it puts a rather heavy responsibility on the trustees. They are responsible for the physical safety of the securities and they are, apparently, made responsible for the safe investment of the funds. Their duties, responsibilities, and so forth, should be more clearly defined; but the funds themselves belong only to the corporation and, belonging to the corporation, they are primarily in charge of the physical department of the corporation, the treasurer or the assistant treasurer.

It is perfectly competent for the Association to appoint a committee or to give an ordinary board of trustees physical custody. Now that funds are increasing this ought to be carefully thought out.

Mr. BOWKER: Would you separate custody and control as not necessarily the same?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: Separate them, of course. Custody means locking a thing up or keeping it safely somewhere.

Mr. RANCK: I think an assistant treasurer would be competent to take care of the funds. I have custody of the funds of my board.

Dr. RICHARDSON: It seems to be a thoroughly good thing to have introduced the element of the assistant treasurer, and under those circumstances the financial authorities of the Association will be showing entire diligence as to the custody of the funds if they are in the custody of the assistant treasurer. I, therefore, think the point made is particularly well taken and I think the matter ought to be referred back.

(Dr. Richardson's remarks were regarded as a motion, and carried.)

The PRESIDENT: Section 25. As mentioned in the beginning, it seemed to be difficult for the committee to submit anything in writing which met their own views. We simply left it open and asked for advice of the Association at large. Sev-

eral questions have come up as to the responsibility of the American Library Association toward the affiliated organizations and what is reciprocal. Our affiliated members have always attended the meetings of the American Library Association. They get the benefits our own members get regarding railroad rates and hotel rates. A contribution is made by the American Library Association toward meeting the expense of printing part of the proceedings of the affiliated organizations. Realizing the American Library Association cannot afford a great deal of expense, and realizing there is nothing that makes it necessary for a member of an affiliated organization to be a member of the parent organization, the question arises, Is there anything we can do to make such affiliation fair both to the American Library Association and the affiliated organizations?

Dr. RICHARDSON: At the opening of the meeting I prepared a memorandum of my suggestions as to Section 25, which I will read:

(1) That all officers of affiliated organizations should be or become members of the A. L. A.

(2) That the executive board or officers of affiliated organizations shall be constituted an A. L. A. committees on the special aspects represented by the organizations and report to the A. L. A. in this matter.

By-laws, Section 13: It is moved that a standing Committee on Research Aspects of Library Work be constituted.

There are various things in this growing and multiplying subdivision of library interests which seem to be better taken care of by the affiliated organizations; at the same time they are all aspects of librarianship and there is nothing in librarianship which is foreign to the American Library Association. I therefore take this form to bring into concrete purview these suggestions, with the suggestion that no society shall affiliate which does not represent membership in the A. L. A., and that

all their executive boards shall become members of the American Library Association.

This would afford an efficient method for bringing these matters together, by reports to this organization in regard to all subdivided matters.

I therefore suggest that the executive board of each such organization be ex officio a committee required to report to this Association on the specialty involved in it. In handing in this suggestion, I want also to hand in one alternative. In case some provision of that sort is not made, I wish to introduce, for the kind consideration of the committee and ask the support of the Association for a suggestion, that there be appointed a standing Committee on Research Aspects of Library Work.

There are certain aspects not worth while taking the attention of the Association to consider at this time, but it is a fact that we make no respectable showing in our activities in regard to research as to these matters. It is a situation which has driven the American Library Association to a sort of extra effort to try to get somehow a right recognition of that aspect of things; and in the course of development and differentiation, certain particularly small bodies, which, in my opinion should be affiliated with the American Library Association, represent things which we who are interested in research aspects feel must be, in self-respect, taken account of by the American Library Association. The situation is too bad not to have it definitely taken into account by the American Library Association in some way. I therefore have made this alternative suggestion in case the Association does not provide by other methods; otherwise we are being driven into a situation of not only indifference, but neglect of opportunity to engage in larger functions.

The Association is bound to stand for the promotion of libraries, the common diffusion of knowledge; the spreading into the common places of knowledge through

education, but the discovery of new knowledge is as much a function of this Association, and it has been neglected.

The PRESIDENT: As a basis for further discussion, let us read again the two suggestions made by Dr. Richardson.

(Dr. Richardson's suggestions or motions were read.)

Dr. BOSTWICK: I would like to ask Dr. Richardson whether that could be made retroactive? We cannot force the affiliated organizations to elect members of the A. L. A., can we?

Dr. RICHARDSON: I think if they are asked to represent an activity in the way of librarianship, there will be the possibility of having centralized suggestions and reports. But I think it should not be made in such a way as to be retroactive.

Mr. BOWKER: Dr. Richardson contemplates, I think, as most of us agree heartily, that the American Library Institute should become an affiliated body and that its board would be practically the Committee on Research.

Dr. RICHARDSON: I am offering a suggestion to be considered and worked out. I have no authority to offer anything for the Institute, of course. I am only making the suggestion in that way, that if the Institute should be affiliated, it would be normally formed.

Mr. ROOR: In doing some work for the A. L. A. a little while ago, I ran across what seemed to me an extremely indifferent attitude of mind on the part of one of these affiliated organizations, which may be summed up in two statements. In the first place, they felt they were being dictated to too much by the A. L. A., and in the second place they felt that they were not properly conferred with by the A. L. A.

I am a little afraid that this resolution offered by Dr. Richardson may look, in the latter direction, a little more to them like dictation. I want to suggest whether or not it would not be better to refer this suggestion back to the Committee on Revision with the request that the four affiliated organizations be consulted with a view to

preparing a resolution which would be satisfactory to all.

MISS AHERN: I think Mr. Root is right, wherever he got his information, that there has been a misunderstanding between those that are interested in an organization where specialists in certain lines of library work may have their own conferences and in a great body of the American Library Association. I wanted to propose that in some way, we might come together upon this thing and have one American Library Association, with its various departments or sections, if you please, or meetings, or what not, where these people interested in one special sort of work may have opportunity to discuss it.

I suppose in this day and age not one of us would object to being called Americans, and certainly we are librarians, and certainly we ought to be able to associate together, and we will have the American librarians associated.

For an analogy we may go to the American Medical Association. The doctors are divided according to their interests. Some are interested in one part of the anatomy, some in another, but it has never, so far as I know—and I have had some close connection with the officers of that association—interfered with their coming together as one strong body in the American Medical Association.

I do not think that we have had the proper conciliatory attitude—and perhaps I have been tempestuous about it; I could not see why they could not live with us. Perhaps we have not made the effort that we should have made, to bring into harmony in meeting and association and in planning our library work these folk who saw a line of endeavor which appealed to them more than the American Library Association work did; but we probably did not get their viewpoint. It has created a discord in the eyes of the public, and particularly in the eyes of the public whom both of us serve.

Regarding the state librarians (and I have had the honor of being connected

with them in my time, and have had close personal touch with them since 1889) I cannot see that they should be separated from the American Library Association. The excuse is made sometimes that they do not progress as rapidly and thoroughly in a large association as they do in their own separate body. You know, so far as progress is concerned, there is not any obstacle in the way of it except one's own self. I do not think, if we had a state librarians section, that they would be any the less well served than they are now under the National Association of State Libraries. There must be, in order to obtain the success that both branches of service should have—there should be closer affiliation, closer understanding, a greater sympathetic attitude on the part of each toward the other.

There is nothing to prevent a corporation or anybody having a library and a special librarian, but if that library sets itself up as something entirely different from the great public library service, it seems to me that is not conservation of effort and it does tend toward misunderstanding.

I want heartily to commend Dr. Richardson's opening remarks on this subject. If he had not done so I should have asked that at this time we appoint a committee, made up of representatives of all these organizations, to see if we could not have one great national body. When it comes to the American Library Association, let us not have affiliation; let us have one great, strong body, working shoulder to shoulder.

Mrs. EARL: Miss Ahern has made the speech that I would have liked to make. I have been thinking along this line for a long time. I feel that the definition of the American Library Association as we now understand it, means public libraries, and I do feel that we want this definition to mean all library interests. I would like to suggest to the committee that they work out some plan with these various affiliated bodies, as we call them now, so that they

can be departments, or use any word that is probably better than that, and all together make that the means of creating a great American library association. When the states are organized as they should be with commissions in the League of Library Commissions, that will be far bigger than the American Library Association as it is now, and so there would be a difference in our favor.

Mr. HAMILTON: I want to speak a word of approval of what Miss Ahern has said. I want to endorse heartily the second part of Dr. Richardson's motion. I cannot speak for the League of Library Commissions, but I am sure that we would be glad to be automatically at the command of the American Library Association. It seems to me, however, it would be out of place to put into the constitution of the American Library Association any of the requirements as to the officers of the affiliated associations. I listened carefully to Miss Ahern, and I endorse what she had said.

Dr. ANDREWS: You have heard from the state libraries and the League of Library Commissions. I am a member of the Special Libraries Association. I think Dr. Richardson's second motion would go far toward allaying a distinct feeling of discontent that you have noticed among my colleagues in that association. They feel that the general association has ignored their special qualifications and knowledge, particularly of the conditions of special libraries and business library conditions. Knowing that that feeling is fairly warm and knowing that they have even considered breaking off their relations with the American Library Association because of it, I think Dr. Richardson's motion is a most happy one and would tend to make them feel that the general association does appreciate their particular qualifications.

The PRESIDENT: Would the Association care to hear the memorandum to which Mr. Bishop referred the first day of our meeting?

(Several members responding affirmative-

ly, Mr. Hadley read from a memorandum prepared by a member of the Association, from which Mr. Bishop quoted at a previous session, which proposed that the A. L. A. be composed of a federation of library associations instead of an organization of individual libraries and librarians.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I have listened to that with much interest. It seems to me it brings out a question which is fundamental, and that is whether the differences between librarians, in their different practices, are more important than the things which they have in common. If the differences are the essential things, then separate organizations in federation would probably be necessary; but if the things which they have in common are more important within an organization like the A. L. A., including all the members of the library profession, while making provision for their different interests, you would seem to be indicating a plan for the organization.

It seems to me that the things librarians have in common very far outweigh the differences in practice and occupation. If that is so, we should keep the A. L. A. substantially along its present lines, only broadening it.

I dislike to disagree with Dr. Andrews, but I agree with Miss Ahern. I think her simile as to the medical profession was a felicitous one, because it seems to me the parallel is rather close.

Mr. Daniels pointed out a well-known fact that there are different schools of medicine. If there were different schools of librarians there would be different practices on the part of librarians too. Taking the orthodox school of medicine, every man in that school, whether a specialist or not, has first to study medicine as a whole. No matter how eminent a specialist he may be, no matter how he was regarded, he would not be considered competent to practice his specialty unless he was first thoroughly grounded in the principles of medicine. It seems to me there is the parallel for the American Library Associa-

tion, no matter what direction the work may later take a librarian into—commercial, special, university, libraries or what not—the individual must first be a librarian, drilled and grounded in sympathy with all the fundamental principles involved in ordinary librarianship, the custody, use and distribution of books.

That being so, it seems to me not the federated idea, but the united idea of the present A. L. A. is the proper idea for organization. I see no reason why, with proper liberality on the part of the officers who draft this constitution, there will not be made ample provision. We could think of sections—that is the form in which most societies divide themselves—a provision for sections, giving those sections full recognition and ample opportunity, not only for separate action, but for the expression of their views and expression of them to the general assembly—it seems to me that would be the ideal way to provide for organization. I should suppose the matter could not reach satisfactory shape for the constitution until there had been a joint committee meeting, a committee representative of the A. L. A. generally and representatives of the various special associations, to thresh out together the form in which the special associations might be included in the A. L. A., yet give full freedom for action and expression.

Dr. RICHARDSON: My assumption was that the Committee on Revision was to formulate such matters for us to pass on here. I introduced this on practical grounds. I am inclined to think the evolution that has come by means of these affiliated associations is better than could have come by having sections.

I introduced this rather as a preliminary matter to pass along as suggestions without taking too much time in this meeting. I have been active in almost all operations of the Association since 1883 and have fought these constitutional revisions through. It is a practical situation. It has developed to a point where something useful may be done. I introduced this form,

not as dogmatism, but as suggestion to the committee. I think it sums up the experience of the committee since 1883 and represents my own judgment, but I am ready to accept anything by which the force of these matters may be brought to bear upon library development in the United States.

Miss AHERN: I am very sorry that the memorandum regarding federation makes the statement that the A. L. A. is in large degree an association of librarians of public libraries. It seems to me this is the *casus belli* of the whole thing. I don't believe at all that the American Library Association is made up of people connected with public libraries. Taking this roster of the members of the Council, simply reading the institutions, we have Public Library; Division of Education and Extension; the H. W. Wilson Company; Yale University; Carnegie Library; and so forth. So that the other kinds of libraries are certainly in the same proportion, if not more than the public libraries. That is what I want taken out of the minds of everybody, that the American Library Association is now or ever has been an organization consisting only of public librarians.

Mr. FERGUSON: As an immediate past president of one of the affiliated organizations I would say that if you will look back into the dead archives of our record, you will find this suggestion was made by this immediate past president—that there was something wrong with our association as it was then run, that it was not doing the good it ought to do; that we ought either to get closer to the A. L. A. or get further away, and it seemed to me the thing to do was to get closer.

I have little respect for federations. I think that is a good way to do nothing. The thing it seems to me we ought to do is to have one library organization in this country, a national library organization. I am in favor of an American Library Association, not made up of a lot of affiliated organizations, but of people who are inter-

ested in the American Library Association. My experience in library work has demonstrated the fact that you are not going to get success by dividing your work and your funds and efforts into a multiplicity of lines; that you are going to get success by concentration upon the thing you are going to do. I remember something about what we had on the other side, and that the war was won only after the allied countries came into unification; and that is a good example for the A. L. A. or any other American organization in these peace times.

I am strongly for the American Library Association, and I think if a right conference is had with the affiliated organizations, the point can be clearly made, and it ought to be made at this time, because this is evidently the turning point in the life of the American Library Association and of library work in this country. If this new arrangement does not come about it is evident to me that we are going to have further divisions in the ranks by the affiliated organizations and the A. L. A. will become in time a federation.

Mr. DANIELS: The great trouble is this, there has been a natural tendency toward segregation in order to preserve certain rights and prerogatives. There is some hesitancy in association through fear of jeopardizing those rights and prerogatives. I think it should be put this way, possibly; that one of the things we are after when we really wish to run our institutions is enough money upon which we may base a substantial budget for operation. We can never get that money from the taxpaying and levying bodies unless we are united. To me, if there is any final word I want to say, it is this: we must hunt in packs; we must go after the thing that is necessary in doing our work. Legislators, legislatures, city councils, all kinds of taxpaying bodies are not merely to be studied as bugs under microscopes, not merely psychologically, but to be met with the weight and prestige that comes with union.

Dr. RICHARDSON: How about differentiation?

The PRESIDENT: Dr. Richardson has moved the adoption of one or two resolutions—

Dr. RICHARDSON: I offered them to the committee for their consideration.

The PRESIDENT: The committee will be glad to consider them.

Dr. ANDREWS: Section 8 to 12 of the proposed by-laws have a direct bearing on this. It is evident that the committee intended what Miss Ahern wants, to bring in the affiliated associations as sections. I move that Sections 8 to 12 be referred back in that way.

Miss AHERN: Speaking to Dr. Andrews' motion, I believe that that is all right in principle, but is a little perfunctory for the thing that I want to see done, and if it were proper I should make a motion that a committee be appointed to bring into consultation and conference the representatives of these various organizations, to report at the next annual meeting on the question of consolidation.

Dr. ANDREWS: Why not the next special meeting? If you will make it the next special meeting, I will be glad to accept the amendment.

Miss AHERN: Then I will include that. I think the committee ought to represent all the organizations.

Dr. ANDREWS: I accept the amendment, that the matter be referred back and that a special committee be appointed.

The PRESIDENT: How shall the committee be appointed?

Miss AHERN: Perhaps "appointed" is not the word we want. If they are not a part of the American Library Association and if they are not under our authority, I do not see how we can "appoint" them. You might form the committee by the president of the associations and the constitutional committee—the thing is to get them face to face, a committee to advise in regard to the constitution.

The PRESIDENT: Dr. Andrews has moved that Sections 8 to 12 of the by-laws be

referred back to the Committee on Revision, and Miss Ahern has suggested that a committee be appointed on this particular paragraph. If there is no objection, that will be done. Have we abandoned any other section temporarily?

(A member called for Section 21 and another called for Section 22.)

The PRESIDENT: Let us discuss Section 21 of the revised constitution.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: May I ask how large the Council is or would be under the proposed section?

The SECRETARY: This does not alter the size of the Council. At the present time the size, depending as it does on the number of affiliated organizations, state and regional associations, brings the number of the Council up to eighty-five or ninety.

Miss TYLER: I would like to speak briefly about the Council, because I think there is a question involved that should be considered. Section 14 of the present constitution reads: "and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws."

The new draft of the constitution reads as follows: "and one member from each state, provincial or regional library association or club which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws."

Now the conditions set forth in the by-laws are, I think, those carried over from the old constitution. I have very distinct recollections of the discussions that were involved in that, and I also know that there is a little unrest in the state library associations, regarding the conditions under which they are represented in the Council.

A good many of us have felt that if it had been possible in some way to have based membership in the Council geographically it would have been a fine thing, but there are so many difficulties involved in

doing that, that it seemed to me it might be well to remove that condition, complying with the conditions of and making it a straight representation of each of the libraries, whether they comply with the conditions in the by-laws or not. After all we want the A. L. A. to function back through the state organizations, and the state organizations feel that they have a part in the A. L. A. I think it would be advisable for the committee to consider removing those restrictions, and make a provision that there shall be one member from every state-library association as a member of the Council.

It seems to me there is no danger of the Council becoming too large, if it shall be kept within such bounds as this. I would like the committee to consider that.

The PRESIDENT: Does anyone wish to discuss Miss Tyler's suggestions?

Mr. RANCK: I think Miss Tyler and I were on a committee that had something to do with this question. My recollection is that a matter of finance came up. It seems to me, as I recall it, the secretary of the A. L. A. at that time stated there would be additional expense in carrying state library association representatives as Council members, and he thought that the Association at least should be reimbursed to some extent. If the finances of the Association will warrant our admitting state association representatives without additional obligation on the part of the state associations, I think that is all right.

Miss TYLER: I was on that committee as Mr. Ranck recalls and we did not get the other part of that provision in. There was considerable difficulty, and I think Dr. Andrews will recall he rather blocked our proceedings. We wanted to couple with this heavy tax on the state association the corresponding obligation on the part of the A. L. A. to send a speaker to the A. L. A. meeting, and the Executive Board cut that out. I felt that that was not quite fair.

Dr. ANDREWS: Does Miss Tyler think that five dollars from the state association,

or ten cents from each member, would pay the expense of sending a member to the state association?

Miss TYLER: Not in the least. It is not a question of bargaining, but it is a question of spirit.

Dr. ANDREWS: I am a member of the Finance Committee at the present time, and I may take a prejudiced view of it, but it seems to me no one has any right to expect services from the Association who does not help to the extent of his ability to contribute towards it. I would still oppose Miss Tyler's suggestion that we open membership on the Council to people who are not interested enough to pay the very moderate amount which is indicated in the by-laws.

Miss AHERN: I was also a member of that committee, and while I did not follow it up until it reached the Finance Committee, I have never felt their position was justified. They assumed the membership in the A. L. A. from the various associations is below par. That is not really so. The only thing that I think they would have a right to ask would be that the representative from the state association be a member of the A. L. A. Take it in Illinois. I don't think anybody has ever gone to the meetings of the Council who is not, herself or himself, a member of the A. L. A. and has paid dues and made contributions whenever called on. I know that is true in the southwest, a place where they need an A. L. A. library representative most. There is always a question, "What do we get out of it?" They do not always come to A. L. A. meetings and a representative of the A. L. A. does not go to them. The majority of them are members.

The PRESIDENT: The chair would like to ask what state library associations think they get out of Council representation.

Miss AHERN: As my observation goes in attending these meetings, there is always a definite place in the state association programs, where these people are expected to report on the things of general

interest that come up, and they are not at all backward about expressing their opinions upon what is done at the A. L. A. meetings. They are a very good thermometer of the rise and fall of the "market." I remember especially reports in two states where I attended meetings this fall. One was as splendid a presentation of the spirit of librarianship as I have ever heard.

Dr. BOSTWICK: It seems to me that the matter of expenditures is not very material, for there is always a member of the A. L. A. near-by who could be sent to represent us. I do not think we would necessarily incur large expense.

Mr. HAMILTON: Indiana has about 200 members in its state library association. An assessment of ten cents a member means \$20 a year. That is a heavy amount for dues for state associations. I think that it is a rather large amount to ask the state association to pay for dues, for representation on the Council.

Dr. ANDREWS: I think I have expressed myself rather badly in supposing that the amount of the money was of any importance. I would be willing to take Miss Ahern's suggestion and move that the by-laws be changed and simply provide that the special representative be a member for the year. What I don't want to see is people who do not contribute at all, and have no actual membership, admitted to the Council.

Miss MERRILL: I can remember when I was treasurer of the Ohio State Association, sending a check for \$25.00, which I felt was rather large at the time. I think the A. L. A. ought to feel a greater responsibility towards the smaller associations—the duty should not be all on the part of the state organizations to the national association.

Mr. RANCK: With the understanding that this matter be handled in the by-laws, I think it might stand as it is.

Secretary UTLEY: May I speak as secretary of the Association, not as a member of the constitution committee?

The PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Utley.

Secretary UTLEY: It is always embarrassing to the secretary that the Association cannot do more for the affiliated associations than it does. We would like to send speakers to the various meetings more often than we do. We would like to do more direct service, but in writing to the officers of the various affiliated associations, I do attempt to point out, that, small as it is, unsatisfactory and inadequate as it is, we do feel the state associations are getting considerable benefit from the A. L. A., in the way of indirect service, whether they are affiliated or not, and that the indirect service is increased just in proportion as the funds of the Association are increased. I am frank to say in my relations with the officers of the state associations, that the dues the affiliated associations pay, are, to a considerable extent, contributions on the part of these state associations to the A. L. A. We are forced to admit that the amount of direct service which the A. L. A. is able to offer the state associations is small. But it is true, on the other hand, that the A. L. A., in indirect service—in advice, in work through committees and in other indirect ways—confers benefits on the state associations; and every \$100 the A. L. A. has at its disposal helps the indirect service the A. L. A. does. I merely bring that out to show that there is an indirect service to the state associations. It is absolutely inadequate and unsatisfactory, but I hope that the state associations will feel there is some service they are getting even now.

The PRESIDENT: What else may be suggested at this time?

Section 22 is the next in numerical order, in regard to meetings of the Council.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I think there should be in that section some provision as to the quorum. The quorum of the Executive Board and of the Association has been stated. It should be stated as to the Council also. If Section 21 should be so modified as to admit representatives of the state associations without qualification, I suppose the membership would rise to

something like 125, because there would be thirteen members of the Executive Board, and I do not know how many past presidents, ten or fifteen, and four or five affiliated societies, and possibly fifty state associations; so it would run up to about 125.

The PRESIDENT: That also will be referred to the committee for its attention. Is there anything else to come before the Association in regard to this constitution?

Mr. RANCK: There is one more section, the last one, about amendments, Section 27. I offer this as a motion. Where it reads, that the constitution be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, add thereto, "at least one of which shall be an annual meeting."

Dr. ANDREWS: I would like to move to amend the motion by inserting "annual" before the word "meetings."

(Motion seconded by Mr. Root.)

Mr. RANCK: I accept the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON: Isn't this Association unduly limiting itself in making such a provision as that? Is there any possibility that something is going to be done by the Association, even at called meetings, that would be to the detriment of the library profession? I feel that if we would spend more of our money for spurs rather than checks, we would get further.

Mr. H. L. WHEELER: Ever since I can recall there has been criticism in this Association to the effect that it is practically impossible to get anything done in the Association because it takes so long. We have shot to pieces the entire proposed revision in this meeting. Is there any prospect that it will ever be possible to get two successive meetings of this Association to approve a revision in the same form, without any change of phraseology? It seems to me our efforts should be in the other direction.

Dr. BOSTWICK: It seems to me that this meeting could spend considerable time in such a discussion as this, and we have had a practical illustration of the inadvis-

ability and, perhaps, the absolute impossibility of trying to discuss phrase by phrase, word by word, and letter by letter, in a general meeting of the Association, a revised constitution. Pretty nearly everybody who has talked and taken any active part in the discussion of the constitution at this meeting, would have done the same thing in a meeting of the Council. I think this whole thing should be threshed out at a meeting of the Council, and then the Association can take it or leave it. If we are to go through this thing at annual meetings, I agree with what Mr. Wheeler has said. But I believe the approval of the constitution, after being considered by the Council, should be done at an annual meeting.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: As I understand, the motion now is that the constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two annual meetings of the Association, etc. There are three separate checks on action, which inevitably would involve great delay in any change, and any one or two of which may postpone things indefinitely. First, three-fourths vote is in itself an enormous check. One-quarter of the members present can block anything. We have seen what has been happening in the Senate during the past year. It has been impossible to get a two-thirds vote of the Senate on so urgently needed a matter as the treaty. Here it is proposed to require a three-fourths vote, and it is about to be passed in the form of an amendment to the constitution. That three-quarters vote must be gotten together in two consecutive years. To pass an amendment in 1920 and have it fail in 1921, you must begin again in 1922 and pass it in 1923. And, finally, as to notice. I don't know what that means or how it would work out. No notice of a proposed amendment is, apparently, to be brought up at the first meeting. Therefore any amendment may be proposed at the first meeting, changed, re-changed, etc., and as it is left at the end of the first meeting in that form, it must be notified to

the second meeting. Then, to what extent would further amendments at the second meeting be permitted, if at all? It seems to me this thing is much too cumbersome, especially in its proposed form. I think it would be better to refer this also back to the committee for consideration, with a view to its being kept workable. Personally, I shall have to vote against the amendment, and if the amendment is lost I shall move for reconsideration.

Dr. ANDREWS: Mr. Frothingham's objections are rather academic. The Association has changed its constitution twice within my membership, and is about to do it the third time.

Miss TYLER: If it is first referred to the Council and then the Council refers it to the committee for a vote at successive meetings, we might save at least a year. Let the Council, as a committee of the whole, work on the constitutional revision.

The PRESIDENT: The motion before the house is that the section be amended by inserting the word "annual" between the words "successive" and "meetings."

Mr. RANCK: It seems to me highly important that the whole membership of the Association should have one chance at amendments to the constitution.

Dr. BOSTWICK: If you don't have the space between two annual meetings for publicity and discussion, it would be possible to call a special meeting before an annual meeting, and in that way rush a constitution through practically all at once.

(A vote was then taken on Dr. Andrews' motion and it was lost.)

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I move that this section also be referred back to the committee for reconsideration, with a view to making it at once as workable as possible, and yet safeguard the Association against unconsidered amendments.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

Thereupon the committee of the whole rose.

The Association then resumed its special

meeting, and the further proceedings were as follows:

The PRESIDENT: The treasurer, Mr. Roden, has presented his resignation and I will ask the secretary to read a minute adopted by the Executive Board appreciative of his ten years of faithful service:

Secretary Utley thereupon read the following minute:

The Executive Board has accepted with great regret the resignation of Mr. Carl B. Roden as treasurer of the A. L. A. In doing this they asked the secretary to present to the Association the following statement in the hope and expectation that it will meet with the Association's approval.

Mr. Roden has for ten years given freely of his time and care to a rather irksome task, being moved thereto by his wish to be of service to our organization. He has not only given his service as treasurer of the A. L. A. itself, with all the troublesome and time-consuming details that that service implies, he has also carried through a large amount of similar work in handling war service funds, and in all this—in spite of the fact that he found the work uncongenial to his temperament—he has shown the greatest consideration for those with whom he came in close contact therein, especially the secretary and his staff, and has made always plain his desire to be of practical service to them. He deserves at the Association's hands the heartiest thanks that it lies within its power to express.

(On motion by Dr. Andrews, duly seconded and carried, the foregoing minute was ordered spread on the records of the Association.)

Dr. ANDREWS: It is with great regret that I rise to a question of personal privilege. It is the duty of the Finance Committee, under the constitution, to prepare and adopt budgets. There has come a distinct division of opinion between the members of the Executive Board and the members of the Finance Committee as to the preparation of the budget for the coming year. The Executive Board wishes the Finance Committee to approve a budget which distinctly provides income from sources not in sight. I have therefore determined to ask the opinion of the Association as to which policy shall prevail.

I therefore move that the Finance Com-

mittee be and hereby is instructed to prepare a budget in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Board.

If the motion carries by a three-quarters vote, it is mandatory, and I shall obey it. I shall then resign. If a majority of those present vote, I shall consider it the wish of the Association, and I shall resign then. If, however, a majority of those present agree with me in thinking it is not wise to base our expenditures on anticipated income, I shall do my best to perform the duties laid upon me by the constitution and see that the expenditures do not exceed the appropriation.

My motion is that the Finance Committee be and hereby is instructed to prepare a budget in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Board.

(Motion seconded by Miss Tobitt.)

Mr. DUDGEON: Under the constitution which now governs us, should funds later appear, there is nothing to prevent a supplementary budget.

Dr. ANDREWS: Most assuredly not. That is what we have always done. That is the provision of the constitution. The moment funds appear, the committee will at once increase the staff and carry out all the functions the Executive Board desires.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: I am unable to vote on the question unless I know a little more about it. If it is in order, I wish Dr. Andrews would be more concrete and state what expenditures the Executive Board has desired and what sources they are expected to be paid from. Speaking in the abstract, one does not authorize expenditure unless the receipt of sufficient funds is known in advance with sufficient definiteness to authorize it. Here, I apprehend, the funds in question are to be raised by subscription, and whether they will be raised or not is not definitely known. I think it might clarify the situation to know what funds are to be authorized and what source they are to come from.

Dr. ANDREWS: It is a question of policy, and that is why I brought it up. Does the Association wish to give mandatory in-

structions to the Finance Committee to accept this enlarged program before the funds, or any part of them, are in hand? Answering Mr. Frothingham's question, the form in which the budget was submitted to the Finance Committee stated that the funds would not be sufficient for the whole year, and when we said we could not approve the budget in that form, a budget was submitted which, by limiting appropriations, might result in possible economy, or might be obtained by a complete sacrifice of the present way in which we are doing things. The two things do balance, the income and the expenditures—

Dr. BOSTWICK: Those who wish to sustain Dr. Andrews should vote against his motion.

Dr. ANDREWS: It is not sustaining Dr. Andrews. It is a question of policy for the Association. If they want practically to have the Executive Board in absolute control, it may be right and well, and I don't want to stand in the road. It is not a question of anybody sustaining me. It is a question of the Finance Committee versus the Executive Board.

(A vote was then taken upon Dr. Andrews' motion and the vote resulted as follows: In the affirmative, 6; negative, 42.)

The PRESIDENT: The motion is lost.

Mr. RANCK: I think it would be advisable for the Committee on Revision of the Constitution to consult legal advice with reference to the incorporation of the American Library Association and some other things.

The PRESIDENT: That was done, I think.

Miss TYLER: May I have the privilege of a few words before adjournment?

The PRESIDENT: Certainly.

Miss TYLER: I am taking a good deal on myself, but I happen this year to be chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training. The question of library training seems to be particularly acute now, when there is such a great need of librarians and library assistants. I am also a member of the Association of Amer-

ican Library Schools, and I think the president is in the room. I hope he will say a few words supplementary to what I am saying now. We hoped we would have an opportunity to make a statement at the time the enlarged program was under consideration, because we are not at all satisfied with the scope of the statement in the enlarged program regarding library training. We feel strongly that there should be a larger, broader, and a more comprehensive statement made than is contained therein, and I have no doubt the Committee on Enlarged Program will include such a statement. We do want to go on record as supporting, in a general way, the proposition as set forth in the paper by Dr. Williamson at the recent meeting of the A. L. A. regarding an A. L. A. Training Board. We feel that the question of library training is not solely a question of library schools, but that we need a board that will study the whole field and will feel there is some method set forth to articulate the various degrees and kinds of library training, which would include staff and apprentice training, the summer schools, the library schools, and, perchance, the advanced library school, which is much talked of—to create a board of library training.

I want this Association to know that we hope for a larger formulation of that subject than is on the A. L. A. program.

I am presuming again to speak to you as librarians in behalf of the whole question of library recruits. Those of us who have charge of library schools feel very keenly that there is great need for each of you to recruit for library service. The library schools are making an honest effort to provide adequate library training. We realize that our methods are faulty. We are trying to correct them as rapidly as we can. All the library schools are hampered by lack of funds; nevertheless, we feel that it is your problem to find the people to be trained, and I want to say that with great emphasis.

Library schools cannot, in the very na-

ture of things, find the recruits. We can do a reasonable amount of advertising, but it must be limited. You are the people who must find recruits for library service. It is not that we want this school or that school pushed. We want the whole question of library training brought home to you. You must find the people who, by education, temperament and personality, are suited to library service, and urge upon those people to secure the training that will

make them available to the profession; and we, on our part, pledge ourselves to give them such training as will make them of greater service.

The PRESIDENT: Miss Tyler's remarks and recommendations will be referred directly to the committee having these activities in charge.

Thereupon, on motion, the special meeting of the Association was adjourned.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meetings of the Executive Board were held in Chicago, in conjunction with the 1919-20 midwinter meetings, as follows: December 31, 10 a. m.; 4 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.; January 1, 8 p. m.; January 3, 2:30 p. m.

FIRST SESSION

Present: President Hadley (presiding), Misses Doren, Eastman and Tobitt; Messrs. Dana, Hill, Locke and Strohm; also Mr. Milam, director of enlarged program, and Secretary Utley.

Minutes of Previous Meeting

Voted, That the minutes of September 9, 10 and 11, 1919, be approved.

Minute on Death of Andrew Carnegie

The final draft, prepared by a special

committee was presented (preliminary draft having been presented and approved at a previous meeting) and it was

Voted, That the minute on death of Andrew Carnegie be adopted.

(Appended to these minutes as Appendix A.)

It was taken as the sense of the Board that the minute should be reported to the Association at its next annual Conference.

Report of the Treasurer

The report of the treasurer for the year 1919 was presented and read by the secretary.

Voted, That the report of the treasurer be accepted and adopted as audited.

The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1-December 29, 1919

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1919.....	\$ 4,278.40
Membership dues (annual)	11,030.80
Memberships (life)	550.00
Membership (life fellow).....	100.00
Trustees Carnegie fund, income.....	4,500.00
Trustees Endowment fund, income.....	418.97
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	3,000.00
Refund from Committee on Importations (M. L. Raney, Sec'y).....	1,000.00
Library war service, refund on salary of secretary.....	1,512.50
Refund on Voucher No. 2089.....	75.00
Interest on bank balance, Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1919, inclusive.....	74.39
	\$26,540.06

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 128-145 (Vouchers Nos. 1888-2116, inclusive)	\$16,535.48	
Distributed as follows:		
Bulletin	\$2,345.41	
Conference	1,019.09	
Committees	1,516.90	
Headquarters:		
Salaries	5,350.00	
Additional services	846.07	
Supplies	620.39	
Postage and telephone.....	697.52	
Miscellaneous	340.15	
Travel	649.95	
Life memberships transferred to Endowment fund.....	650.00	
Subscription to W. H. Brett Memorial.....	100.00	
Membership campaign	1,400.00	
Loan to Committee on Importations (M. L. Raney, Sec'y)	1,000.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie fund income.....		4,500.00 21,035.48
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....		\$ 5,504.58
Balance, National Bank of the Republic.....		250.00
Due from A. L. A. Publishing Board, balance headquarters expense, 1919.....		600.00
Total balance (in cash and in prospect)		\$ 6,354.58

James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1918.....	\$413.92
Interest, Jan. 1, 1919.....	6.12
Twelfth installment, Jan. 30, 1919.....	28.72
Interest, July 1, 1919.....	6.65
Thirteenth installment, July 18, 1919.....	28.51
Total	\$483.92

A. L. A. War Service Fund

Receipts, Feb. 10-Dec. 20, 1919:

Contributions	\$ 5,881.96
Sale of unsuitable books, magazines, waste.....	8,266.57
Sale of buildings and equipment.....	11,537.99
Miscellaneous sources	5,262.64
Interest on bank balance, Chicago Trust Co., Feb. 10-Nov. 30, 1919.....	60.83
Total receipts	\$31,009.99

Expenditures:

By charge, handling checks, Chicago Trust Co., Feb. 10-Nov. 30, 1919	\$ 21.70
Draft forwarded to A. L. A. Library War Service, Washington, D. C.	15,000.00
Draft, refund of amount erroneously consigned.....	285.00 15,306.70
Total on deposit Chicago Trust Co., and receipts on hand, Dec. 20, 1919....	\$15,703.29

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN,
Treasurer.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1919.

Audits of War Service Funds

Miss Eastman, as chairman of the Finance Committee, reported certain recent audits of war service funds, made since the Asbury Park Conference, and it was

Voted, To approve and adopt the last three audits of the war service funds, as presented by the Finance Committee; for the quarter ended June 30, for the quarter ended September 30, and for the two months ended November 30, 1919.

Annual A. L. A. Conference 1920

Secretary Utley announced that, in accordance with the vote of the Executive Board at Richfield Springs, arrangements had been made to hold the next annual conference of the A. L. A. at Colorado Springs, May 31 to Saturday, June 5, 1920.

Second Special Meeting of the A. L. A.

Secretary Utley announced that a special meeting of the A. L. A. would be held at Atlantic City, April 29 and 30 and May 1, in accordance with the vote of the Board at Richfield Springs.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee, appointed in accordance with Section 2 of the By-laws to the Constitution, was named as follows:

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman, librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mary Frances Isom, Librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.

Theodore W. Koch, librarian Northwest-ern University, Evanston, Ill.

Charlotte Templeton, secretary Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank K. Walter, librarian General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Resignation of Mr. Milam from Publishing Board

Mr. Milam presented his resignation as a member of the Publishing Board as, owing to his resignation from the Executive Board, he could no longer serve as representative of the Executive Board on the Publishing Board.

Voted, To accept the resignation of Carl H. Milam as a member of the Publishing Board, with great regret.

Appointment of Miss Tobitt to Publishing Board

Voted, That Edith Tobitt be appointed a member of the Publishing Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carl H. Milam.

Revision of Constitution

The secretary, in behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, having reported that that committee had prepared as a report a proposed revision of the Constitution which had been printed in the November *Bulletin*, it was

Voted, That the report be received as a report of progress and submitted to the Association for discussion and such action as the Association desires to take.

Voted, That the By-laws as recommended by the Committee on Revision of Constitution be received and reported to the Association for consideration in connection with the Constitution.

Committee on Enlarged Program

Dr. Hill extended to the members of the Executive Board, in behalf of the Committee on Enlarged Program, a cordial invitation to be present at the meeting of the committee at 2:30 p. m. of that day.

SECOND SESSION

Present: Same as previous session, and in addition, Miss Caroline Webster and Mr. W. L. Brown, members of the Committee on Enlarged Program, and Miss Julia A. Robinson, representing the League of Library Commissions, the last three present by special invitation.

Report of the Committee on Enlarged Program

Dr. Hill presented a supplementary report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, covering the work which had been done since the meeting at Richfield Springs, and also a four-page "Summary" of the report of the committee, and it was

Voted, To adopt the complete summary of the report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, subject to any possible changes at the meeting of the Executive Board on the evening of December 31.

President Hadley invited the members

of the Committee on Enlarged Program to attend the meeting of the Executive Board that evening.

THIRD SESSION

Present: Same as previous session, except Miss Robinson and Secretary Utley.

Dr. Hill presented the supplementary report of the Committee on Enlarged Program (a copy of which is assumed to be appended to and made a part of these minutes) and the recommendations under the various heads in that report were approved and adopted, either as printed or with minor changes or additions.

It was voted to eliminate the recommendation under "National library for Canada," previously adopted at the suggestion of certain Canadian librarians, because, according to Mr. Locke, this project had not been approved by the Canadian library associations.

Budget of \$2,000,000

Voted, That the Executive Board approves of the budget of \$2,000,000 as presented by the Committee on Enlarged Program, subject to such revisions as the decisions on the Enlarged Program by the A. L. A., and other circumstances, may necessitate.

FOURTH SESSION

Present: Members of Board as at previous session; also Mr. Milam and Secretary Utley.

National Library Service

Voted, That the president appoint a Committee on National Library Service to consider matters in connection with this subject.

The president appointed the following:

Charles F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library (chairman).

Wm. W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library.

Edith Guerrier, Boston Public Library.

Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky Library Commission.

Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Library School.

Relations with Publishing Board

Dr. Bostwick, chairman of the Publishing Board, was present by invitation during part of the meeting, to participate in an informal consideration of the above subject.

Resignation of Treasurer

The secretary laid before the Board a letter from Mr. Carl B. Roden, submitting his resignation as treasurer of the A. L. A. It was

Voted, To accept the resignation of Carl B. Roden as treasurer of the American Library Association with regret, and with appreciation of his work, the date of resignation to be left in the hands of the president and secretary.

Voted, That a suitable resolution on Mr. Roden's resignation be prepared and that this resolution be read to the Association and spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Voted, That the president and secretary be empowered to select a treasurer to serve in Mr. Roden's place.

Letter from Rochester Librarians regarding Enlarged Program

Secretary Utley presented a communication from the members of the staff of the Rochester Public Library, and other Rochester librarians, in regard to the enlarged program.

Session adjourned at 11 p. m.

FIFTH SESSION

Present: President Hadley (presiding), Misses Doren, Eastman and Tobitt; Messrs. Dana and Hill, and Mr. Locke (for a few minutes only at beginning of meeting); also Mr. Milam and Secretary Utley.

Report of Finance Committee and Budget

Miss Eastman, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report, which was approved and adopted, including the accompanying budget for 1920:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The income of the Association during 1919 was as follows:

Membership dues (annual)	\$11,030.80
Membership dues (life)	550.00
Membership dues (life fellow).....	100.00
Income Endowment fund.....	418.97
Income Carnegie fund.....	4,500.00
Interest, January-December, 1919	77.84
Sale of publications.....	13,882.33
Sale of books (review copies).....	1,080.00

BUDGET, 1920 **\$31,639.94**
Estimated Income

Membership dues	\$11,000.00
Income Endowment fund.....	400.00
Income Carnegie fund.....	4,500.00
Appropriation from Committee on Enlarged Program toward headquarters expense	1,200.00
Appropriation from library war service toward headquarters expense in consideration of war service work performed at headquarters.....	3,300.00
Interest	80.00
Sale of Publications	12,000.00
Sale of Books (review copies).....	900.00

\$33,380.00

Estimated Expenditures

Bulletin	\$ 1,800.00
Conference	1,200.00
Committees:	
Public Documents	\$ 25.00
Committee on Education.....	75.00
Library Administration	50.00
Library Training	50.00
Bookbinding	50.00
Federal and State Relations.....	25.00
Travel	300.00
Decimal Classification	50.00
Publicity	100.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
	800.00

Salaries:¹

Secretary	\$4,200.00
Assistant secretary	2,100.00
General assistant	1,550.00
Additional services, including a professional assistant, stenographer, messenger, etc.....	2,900.00
	10,750.00

Supplies	600.00
Postage, telephone, etc.....	600.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Contingencies	1,730.00
Travel (Executive Board).....	400.00
Travel (others)	400.00
Publishing Board:	
Carnegie fund interest.....	4,500.00
Sale of publications, etc.....	10,100.00

\$33,380.00

¹In adopting the budget it was voted that salaries be fixed at the following monthly rate for the first six months of 1920, with the understanding that this monthly rate be continued, if a supplementary budget provides the necessary funds:

Secretary	\$400
Assistant Secretary	200
General Assistant	150

Your committee is prepared to approve appropriations, in accordance with this budget, of the sum of \$18,780 to the general expenses of the Association, and to the use of the Publishing Board the sum of \$4,500 and the total amount received from the sale of publications, except the \$2,800 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation toward the support of the executive offices, the total for the Publishing Board being estimated at \$14,600.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. C. W. Andrews has audited the accounts of the treasurer, and of the secretary as assistant treasurer. His audit finds these accounts correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees of the endowment fund. His final report together with a report on the audit of the accounts of the trustees, which will be made by Mr. Craver, will be given in the formal report of this committee to the Association at its annual meeting.

Dr. Andrews has also examined the accounts of the treasurer, as treasurer of the Publishing Board. He finds that the receipts as stated agree with the transfers of the assistant treasurer and with the entries of interest in the bank statements. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers and the balance shown agrees with the bank statements of December 31, 1919.

Since the Proceedings and Handbook for 1919 have not been issued, the Finance Committee recommends that the unexpended balance for the appropriation of the *Bulletin* be held to meet the expenses of publication of Proceedings and Handbook, and certain other bills in the hands of the secretary, for the payment of which no appropriation has been made.

The firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company has made quarterly audits of the war service funds, the last period for which a complete audit is in hand being that for the three months ended September 30, 1919. The reports of the auditors

found the accounts correct and all expenditures properly vouched for.

Respectfully submitted,

LINDA A. EASTMAN,
Chairman.

Appropriation to the Publishing Board

Voted, That in accordance with the report of the Finance Committee there be appropriated for the use of the A. L. A. Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie Fund, estimated at \$4,500, and all proceeds from sales of publications and of review copies of books, estimated at \$12,900, excepting the amount of \$2,800 agreed upon by the A. L. A. Publishing Board as its appropriation toward the support of the executive offices of the Association.

Transfer of Work of War Service—Committee to Executive Board

A communication from the chairman of the War Service Committee, relative to the above subject, was laid before the Board. It was

Voted, That the Executive Board, in accordance with the wish of the War Service Committee, as expressed in the letter of the chairman, dated December 27, take over the work of the War Service Committee, accompanied by a proper audit which should contain a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys from the inception of war service work until the date of the transfer, at such time as may be mutually agreed upon between the president of the A. L. A., the chairman of the War Service Committee and the general director of library war service.

National Examining Board

The Executive Board, resuming consideration of this subject from an earlier session, expressed its opinion that the appropriate time had not arrived for the appointment of an examining board, and instead, took the following action:

Voted, That the president be authorized to appoint a committee of five to consider the subjects of standardization, certification and library training, and to report on these subjects to the Executive Board and the Council at the Atlantic City meeting.

The president named as this committee:

Frank K. Walter, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich. (chairman).

A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library.

Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Library School.

Caroline M. Underhill, Utica Public Library. (Unable to serve.)

C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library.

Meeting adjourned.

Appendix A

(Memorial minute on Andrew Carnegie prepared by the committee appointed by the president of the Association and adopted by the Executive Board.)

The death of Andrew Carnegie on August 11, 1919, at his summer home at Lenox, Massachusetts, in his eighty-fourth year, deprives the American Library Association of one of its few honorary members, and the free public libraries of the English-speaking world of their staunchest and most munificent friend. His substantial encouragement of the establishment of libraries stands unparalleled in the history of the world. His benefactions for libraries have been on such a scale as to make him a unique figure in popular education. His support of library schools in various parts of the country has been an important contribution to professional librarianship, and a natural supplement to his great work for the encouragement and promotion of libraries.

Mr. Carnegie's extensive gifts to libraries began in the eighties and followed each other with increasing rapidity, until the number and size of his donations attracted world-wide attention. His interest continued until his death; in fact, still continues, as much of his wealth was left for the continuance of the work.

Believing, as he did, that free libraries were "cradles of democracy" and "fruits of the true American ideal," he made it the business of his later life to give the opportunity for reading to any community which manifested sufficient interest to give promise of adequate and continuous sup-

port. Before his death, some three thousand library buildings were erected, at a cost to him of over \$66,000,000.

His interest in libraries was based on a keen appreciation of the educational benefits he had received personally from them, and his approval of an institution so unusually fitted to assist those compelled to educate themselves. Among the many avenues open to those who wish to benefit others, this made the strongest appeal to him, and received much the greatest share of his attention.

The principal direction to which his gifts were devoted was the erection of buildings. Believing, as he did, that a library was a necessary public utility in a modern community, he felt that the institution of this aid to education was best promoted by this direct initial contribution to those communities which already felt the need and were anxious to meet it. Once established, he felt, every community would maintain its library to the extent justified by the value of its work.

The sudden increase in library facilities occasioned by his benefactions, especially in this country, created an acute need for skilled librarians. To meet this want, Mr. Carnegie became an active benefactor of library schools, and continued to contribute to their support until his death. An additional contribution to professional librarianship was the endowment of \$100,000 presented to this Association, to promote the publication of professional literature, which has made possible the production of many useful handbooks. Be it therefore

RESOLVED, That there be recorded in the minutes of the Association our deep sense of the loss of the greatest friend and benefactor of libraries in the world's history; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this minute be sent to Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter.

E. H. ANDERSON, Chairman.

LINDA A. EASTMAN,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,

HARRISON W. CRAVER,

JOHN W. LEETE.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

A meeting of the Publishing Board was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on the evening of January 2, 1920.

Present: Dr. Bostwick (chairman), Misses Rathbone and Tobitt (recently appointed to succeed Mr. Milam, resigned), Messrs. Roden and Dudgeon; also Miss Masee, editor of *The Booklist*, and Mr. Utley, secretary of the Board.

Minutes

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Appointment of Chairman and Secretary

Dr. Bostwick and Mr. Utley were reappointed chairman and secretary, respectively, for the coming year.

Treasurer's Report

The following report of the treasurer for year 1919 was presented and accepted:

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1-December 29, 1919

Receipts

Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1919.....	\$ 786.16
Sale of publications.....	14,962.33
American Library Association, Carnegie fund income.....	4,500.00
War Service Committee appropriation toward "After-war reading lists".....	1,500.00
Refund on Voucher No. 2540.....	125.00
Interest on bank balance, Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1919, inclusive.....	45.53

\$21,919.02

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 113-124 (Vouchers Nos. 2343-2572, inclusive).....	\$18,240.49	
Distributed as follows:		
Salaries	6,896.00	
Publications	5,445.91	
Supplies	643.59	
Postage and express.....	1,069.03	
Advertising	258.27	
Incidentals	462.61	
Travel	434.10	
A. L. A. (Final payment 1918 account \$ 800.00) (First payment 1919 account 2,200.00).....	3,000.00	
Royalties	30.98	18,240.49
Balance, Union Trust Company.....	\$ 3,678.53	
Balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00	

Total Balance \$ 3,928.53

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN,
Treasurer.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1919.

Audited for the Finance Committee,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.

BUDGET, 1920

The following budget for 1920 was adopted:

Estimated Income	
Balance, December 23, 1919.....	\$ 1,428.53
Carnegie Endowment fund, interest.....	4,500.00
Sales of publications	12,000.00
Accounts receivable, December 23, 1919.....	1,231.66
Sales of books—review copies.....	900.00
	<u>\$20,060.19</u>

Estimated Expenditures

Salaries:

Editor of <i>The Booklist</i>	\$3,000	
Three assistants on <i>Booklist</i>	4,100	7,100.00
Printing <i>Booklist</i> , including Index.....		3,000.00
Advertising		300.00
A. L. A. appropriation, 1920.....		2,800.00
A. L. A. appropriation, balance for 1919 yet due.....		600.00
Express and postage.....		900.00
Supplies		700.00
Incidentals		500.00
Travel		500.00
Balance available for publications, etc.....		3,660.19
		\$20,060.19

Survey and Report upon Publishing Activities

The secretary laid before the Board the following votes which had been passed by the Committee on Enlarged Program and approved by the Executive Board:

Voted, That the Publishing Board instruct someone with publishing experience to study A. L. A. present publications and report thereon within thirty days, or as soon thereafter as possible after his appointment, and that this report be submitted with the recommendations and suggestions of the Publishing Board to the Executive Board.

Voted, That the Publishing Board be asked to instruct the secretary to give the

direction of all publishing to one competent person who shall be called the "Publisher" and shall report through its secretary to the Publishing Board.

The Board thereupon

Voted, That the chairman and secretary be authorized to arrange with Mr. Fred-eric G. Melcher to make the requested survey and report, provided the Executive Board arrange for funds to meet the ex-penses incurred.

Voted, That the chairman report to the Executive Board its regret that lack of funds prevents taking action at this time relative to the appointment of a person to take over the direction of the publishing activities.

The meeting was then adjourned.

COUNCIL

Immediately following the adjournment of the special meeting of the Association, the Council met, at 11:45 a. m., January 3, 1920, President Hadley presiding. The following business was transacted:

Secretary UTLEY: Mr. Chairman, the only item of business the secretary knows of that should be brought before the Council is a petition presented some time ago by the Lending Department Round Table, to become a section of this Association.

The constitution provides that such a petition be referred to a special committee to report to the Council. That committee was appointed, and Mr. Wellman of Massa-

chusetts was chairman. The committee is in favor of the Lending Department Round Table becoming a section of this Association.

The CHAIRMAN: The secretary will state the substance of the communication from Mr. Wellman.

Secretary UTLEY: I have stated the substance of the matter. The people interested in circulation work have been operating for several years, having a program at each annual meeting, operating under the name of the Lending Department Round Table. They have found that their meetings are of benefit, and that they would like to become a section of the As-

sociation. They have taken the constitutional step required. They have presented a petition to the officers of the Association. The president of the Association has, according to the constitution, appointed a committee to consider that petition. The committee was appointed; the petition has

been considered and the committee reports favorably upon it.

Dr. ANDREWS: I move that the report be accepted and adopted.

Motion seconded and carried.

Thereupon, on motion, the meeting was adjourned.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The holding of the regular annual meeting of the League in connection with the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. was resumed this year. Two sessions had been planned for, but the afternoon session was given up when it was discovered that a reconvening of the A. L. A.'s morning session was necessary.

The single League session was therefore called to order Friday evening, January 2, 1920, in the LaSalle Hotel, Miss Julia A. Robinson of the Iowa Commission presiding, owing to Mr. Lowe's resignation. About seventy-five were present and a roll call by states showed the presence of representatives of eighteen states: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Owing to the shift in programs and a consequent conflict of schedules, Dr. Bostwick was unable to lead the expected discussion concerning the library survey and the small library.

Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon spoke briefly concerning the standing of the library in the community and its relation to increased appropriations. He made the point that library commission visitors have often failed to do effective work in local communities by restricting their activities to conference with librarians and not dealing directly with the library trustees. He stated that now Wisconsin visitors take less interest in checking up detail work than in having real conferences with library boards on questions of making the

library strong with the business men and appropriating bodies in the various communities. The common councils are more ready now to recognize the money values of libraries; some of them have even told library boards that increases would have been given before if a businesslike showing of definite results had been placed before them.

At Mr. Dudgeon's request, Miss Vivian Little of the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library, told of the resolution of the library board adopted by the common council that henceforth the librarian should be paid the same salary as the most highly paid high school teacher in the city schools. This was made a part of the permanent schedules.

As closely related to the salaries question, Mr. Brigham of Iowa raised the question of certification. Mr. Dudgeon stated that Wisconsin was working toward a standardization of salaries which would later mean a standardization of requirements. Miss Robinson of Iowa spoke of the necessity of a publicity campaign on the need of certification. The plan adopted by the Iowa Library Association and set forth in the November *Library Journal* was briefly discussed, Miss Ahern approving of the combination of ex officio and elective members. Mr. Dudgeon raised the point that the plan was extralegal and could not be enforced if any board object. Miss Ahern felt that the acceptance of the plan by the Iowa Commission gave it a tentative legality and she also stated that the educative value of such a state plan was excellent.

Mr. Dudgeon asked for a discussion on the subject of response by town councils to the increased library needs. Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana reported a generous tendency on the part of local authorities. Mr. Ranck of Michigan amused the League by telling of the effect of the enforcement of the dry law. In Michigan a large percentage of penal fines go to the local library. The heavy fines mulcted from boot-leggers have helped a large number of libraries. At Monroe, Michigan, between Toledo and Detroit, so many men have been captured smuggling liquor from Ohio that the local library has a fund of \$150,000. At this point Mr. Ranck yielded the floor to Miss Elizabeth Ronan of the Indiana Commission, who comes from Monroe, and who made enthusiastic remarks.

Miss Rawson of Kentucky spoke of the good results to be obtained if Kentucky is successful in persuading the legislature, which meets soon, to adopt the Indiana Library law placing the power to fix library taxes in the hands of the local library boards. A county law has also been introduced in Kentucky.

Mr. Dudgeon remarked that in Wisconsin and some other states constitutional provisions prevented tax rates being fixed by any but elected officials, thus barring appointed library boards from any power over rates. Miss Tyler asked for information as to results obtained from elected library boards, such as that in Minneapolis, regarding whether they might not render as good service as appointed ones. No one present, however, seemed to have had any experience with elected boards.

Mr. Dudgeon's motion was carried that a committee of three be appointed with Indiana, Kentucky and Iowa members, to investigate legal phases of the rights of appointed boards to fix tax rates. The president appointed as the committee, Mr. Hamilton, chairman, Miss Rawson, and Mr. Brigham.

Mr. Locke, of the Toronto Public Library, spoke of the remarkable progress of

the library movement in Ontario under the guidance of Mr. W. O. Carson, the provincial superintendent of libraries. The former Liberal government has just been overthrown by a combination party composed of the farmers and the working class people from the cities. The new so-called Farmer government has been very liberal with all educational institutions, including libraries. They aim at a broad cultural education for all classes of the people and have asked Messrs. Carson and Locke to prepare recommendations for the development of provincial library service. The maximum tax rate has been raised to meet the increased needs of local institutions. Mr. Locke also mentioned the plan under which attendance at various district library meetings in different parts of the province is obtained. Each library is eligible to a government subsidy to aid in its support. A noticeable part of this subsidy is withheld from libraries not having representatives at district library meetings. The attendance since this ruling went into effect is remarkable, and the spirit and enthusiasm in the service has increased decidedly both with librarians and trustees.

Mr. Kerr of Emporia reported for Kansas, and Mr. Powers of Brookings for South Dakota, that the maximum tax rate was still satisfactory and that more councils are granting it. Miss Lewis of South Dakota stated that her state, like Indiana, had a minimum rate below which authorities could not cut. Mrs. Earl of Indiana responded briefly to a request that she tell how the commission of which she is president succeeded in getting through the legislature twenty years ago a tax minimum that was fairly adequate.

Miss Tyler suggested and Mrs. Earl endorsed a proposition to appoint a committee of five from as many different states to sift the library laws (Mr. Brett's compilation issued by the Carnegie Corporation in 1916 was mentioned) and draw up a model law, the committee to make a preliminary report at the next

meeting. Mr. Watson put this into the form of a motion.

Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids spoke to this motion and called attention to the model library provision inserted in a model city charter some time since. Various city authorities objected to the steady library income thus provided, but library people have been able to show that only with an assured dependable income could a strong and effective library organization be built up. He mentioned a recent election in Cadillac where the vote prevented giving to the library board the power of fixing library tax rates. The local library workers felt that despite their defeat, the educational effect of the campaign had been valuable.

Miss Price of Illinois mentioned the total limit set for all taxes in Illinois and Ohio, which results in the shaving down of each tax for any purpose so that all will fit within the fixed total.

At the suggestion of the president, the discussion planned on county extension was deferred until the end of the meeting, and the business to come before the League was taken up.

The secretary-treasurer's report was read. Two new commissions have been organized, that of British Columbia, with Mr. Herbert Killam of Victoria as secretary, and that of Oklahoma City, with Mrs. J. R. Dale as secretary. The Georgia and New Hampshire commissions hitherto have existed on paper, but neither has had an appropriation until the last session of the legislature. The new appropriation made possible real service. Georgia has called as secretary Miss Charlotte Templeton, formerly of the Nebraska commission, and New Hampshire appointed Miss Grace E. Kingsland, formerly with the Vermont commission. The Minnesota commission has been made a department in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, though Miss Baldwin remains at the head of the work, while the North Dakota commission has been placed under the bureau of administration

which controls all state educational and correctional institutions. The work of the commission is to be carried on by a "deputy librarian," who is Miss A. E. Peterson, formerly with the circulation department of the New York Public Library. The League treasury holds \$435.48 in cash and \$250 in Liberty Loan bonds.

The secretary presented a request from Miss Askew of the New Jersey commission that a sectional meeting for eastern members of the League be arranged for the Atlantic City meeting of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey librarians, which is to be held April 30-May 2. In view of the fact that so many librarians from all the coast states attend this meeting, Mrs. Earl moved that if the request should come as the constitution requires, from three of more states, a meeting be arranged for and the president be instructed to attend at the expense of the League. The motion was carried.

The committee (Mr. Hamilton and Miss Price) appointed at Asbury Park to draft an amendment to the constitution to provide for individual memberships, reported that the constitution provided for a League of Commissions, not of commission workers. This was so firmly imbedded in the constitution that any change other than one of reducing dues was impracticable. Therefore it was recommended that the dues be reduced to \$2.00, so as to be payable by individuals whose states refuse to assume the indebtedness. The amendment proposed was refused the sanction of the executive committee, and was apparently very unacceptable to League members present. No further action was requested of the committee.

The question of the preparation of a new edition of the League Handbook was by motion referred to the executive committee.

Miss Peterson of North Dakota spoke briefly of the legislative investigation of the shelves of the North Dakota commission. A judicious selection of sentences from certain books were read aloud in the

legislative halls and so horrified the Solons that the commission came near being abolished entirely. Miss Peterson felt that the bureau of administration of her state would appreciate a statement from the League that the province of a library was to present all sides of a matter. Those present at the meeting, however, felt this to be such a truism that a formal resolution on the subject would be ineffective. Questions from the floor as to the books in question showed that a number of them were on the shelves of other commissions as well, and had been there and somewhat neglected for a number of years. Miss Peterson made the point that the books in question were not being sent out except on request, and that some of them were purely reference works for the legislative reference department which was in charge of the commission.

The nominating committee, Mrs. Earl, Miss Wales, and Mr. Watson next reported. The report was adopted and the following officers were declared elected:

President, Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library Commission (to fill unexpired term of John A. Lowe, which expires January, 1921).

First vice-president for one year, Charlotte Templeton, Georgia Library Commission.

Second vice-president for one year, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Oklahoma Library Commission.

Secretary, for two years, Anna May Price, Illinois Library Extension Commission.

Members at large: Grace E. Kingsland, New Hampshire Public Library Commission (term expires January, 1923, succeeding Mary Palmer, who filled unexpired term of Mrs. Minnie Leatherman Blanton).

Members at large, terms holding over: M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission (term expires January, 1921). Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri Public Library Commission (term expires January, 1922).

The meeting formally adjourned, though many persons remained to discuss informally the question of county extension and the laws under which the work can best be conducted.

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Below is a check list, giving name and locality only, of those who attended the Chicago Conference, so far as the A. L. A. registration records show. It is probable a number of others were present who did not register at A. L. A. headquarters.

Those marked with a star (*) are not members of the A. L. A.
The total number here reported is 328.

Ahern, Mary Eileen, Chicago.
Allen, Amy, Lexington, Ky.
Andrews, C. W., Chicago.
Arnold, Gladys, Chicago.
Austin, Willard, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ayers, Louise, Chicago.
Bagley, Helen A., Oak Park, Ill.
Baker, Mary E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Baldwin, Clara F., St. Paul, Minn.
Baldwin, Rachel, Highland Park, Ill.
Ball, Rose, Albion, Mich.
Barnes, Elizabeth, Chicago.
Barr, Charles J., New Haven, Conn.
Bates, Flora J., Chicago.
* Bay, J. C., Chicago.
Belden, Charles F. D., Boston, Mass.
Bishop, W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
* Blake, Eleanor, Evanston, Ill.
* Blazere, George J., Marietta, O.
Bogle, Sarah C. N., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bond, Ethel, Urbana, Ill.
Booth, Mary J., Charleston, Ill.
Borden, Fanny, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Borressen, Lilly M. E., La Crosse, Wis.
Bostwick, Arthur E., St. Louis, Mo.
* Bostwick, Mrs. Arthur E., St. Louis, Mo.
Bowerman, George F., Washington, D. C.
Bowker, R. R., New York City.
Bowker, Mrs. R. R., New York City.
Boyd, Anne M., Urbana, Ill.

Brace, Maria C., Waterloo, Ia.
Brigham, Johnson, Des Moines, Ia.
* Bright, Winifred, Evanston, Ill.
Broomell, Ellyn C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Brown, D. C., Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Gertrude L., Evanston, Ill.
Brown, Walter L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Browning, Earl W., Jackson, Mich.
Burd, Mrs. Priscilla P., New York City.
Burton, Ernest D., Chicago.
Butler, Pierce, Chicago.
Califano, Augustave E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carey, Miriam E., St. Paul, Minn.
* Cella, Eva C., Chicago.
Chapin, Artna M., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Chidester, Maud, Evanston, Ill.
Clark, Isabelle, Grinnell, Ia.
Clausen, Malvina C., Oshkosh, Wis.
Cole, G. W., New York City.
Comings, Marian E., Chicago.
Compton, C. H., New York City.
Coolidge, J. Randolph, Boston, Mass.
Corse, Nancy M., Evanston, Ill.
Cox, Fannie, Janesville, Wis.
Crumley, Susie Lee, Atlanta, Ga.
Curtis, Florence R., Urbana, Ill.
Dana, J. C., Newark, N. J.
Daniels, J. F., Riverside, Calif.
Davis, Winifred L., Madison, Wis.
Dawson, Loleta I., Cleveland, O.

- Day, Mary B., Chicago.
 Deveneau, George A., Chicago.
 Dexter, Lydia A., Chicago.
 Dickerson, L. L., Washington, D. C.
 Dickinson, Asa Don, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dill, Minnie R., Decatur, Ill.
 Dixon, Vera M., Ames, Ia.
 Donnelly, June R., Boston, Mass.
 Doren, Electra C., Dayton, O.
 Doren, Elizabeth B., Dayton, O.
 Dorf, A. T., Chicago.
 Dudgeon, M. S., Madison, Wis.
 *Duggan, Prof. Stephen P., New York City.
 Duncan, Eleanor ff., New York City.
 *Duncan, Mary C., Chicago.
 Duren, Fanny, Great Lakes, Ill.
 Eaman, Mabel, Chicago.
 Earhart, Frances E., Duluth, Minn.
 Earl, Mrs. E. C., Connersville, Ind.
 Eastman, Linda A., Cleveland, O.
 Egan, Mary A., Clinton, Ia.
 Elliott, Carrie L., Chicago.
 Elliott, Julia E., Chicago.
 Else, Ethel E., Pierre, S. D.
 Ensign, Mary E., Ames, Ia.
 Erskine, Edith, Chicago.
 Evans, Mrs. Alice G., Decatur, Ill.
 Fairchild, Charlotte L., Cleveland, O.
 Fehrenkamp, Winifred, Urbana, Ill.
 *Fenneman, Lillian N., Chicago.
 Ferguson, M. J., Sacramento, Calif.
 Field, Pearl I., Chicago.
 Fisher, Abigail E., Chicago.
 Fontaine, Everett O., Pensacola, Fla.
 Forbush, Rachel B., Oak Park, Ill.
 Ford, Edith H., Chicago.
 Ford, Eva M., Chicago.
 Forstall, Gertrude, Chicago.
 Fowler, Mrs. Eva M., Springfield, Ill.
 Foye, Charlotte, Chicago.
 *Frebault, Marcelle, Walkerville, Ont.
 *Fringham, Theodore L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Gage, Laura J., Oak Park, Ill.
 Gaylord, H. J., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Gerould, J. T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Gettys, Cora M., Chicago.
 Goddard, Alice, Chicago.
 Goodwin, John E., Austin, Tex.
 Grant, Thirza E., Cleveland, O.
 Graves, C. Edward, St. Paul, Minn.
 Green, Janet M., Chicago.
 Gregory, Winifred, St. Paul, Minn.
 Griggs, Lillian L., Streator, Ill.
 Guerrier, Edith, Boston, Mass.
 Hadley, Chalmers, Denver, Colo.
 Hagey, Joanna, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Hall, Sophia, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hamilton, W. J., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Hanson, J. C. M., Chicago.
 Harter, Helen H., Chicago.
 Hartman, Charlotte, Chicago.
 Haight, Myrtle A., Chicago.
 *Haven, Miss C. A., River Forest, Ill.
 Hay, Flora N., Evanston, Ill.
 Hayes, Florence, Chicago.
 Henry, Edward A., Chicago.
 *Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington, Ind.
 Hicks, F. C., New York City.
 Hicks, Mary L., Cincinnati, O.
 Hill, Frank P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hodges, N. D. C., Cincinnati, O.
 *Hoover, Mary Alice, Chicago.
 *Hopper, Mrs. Chas. B., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
 Hopper, F. F., New York City.
 Horne, Grace, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Houchens, Josie B., Urbana, Ill.
 Hubbell, Jane P., Rockford, Ill.
 Hulings, Florence, Van Wert, O.
 *Jacobson, Karl T., Chicago.
 *Jacobson, M. A., Virginia, Minn.
 Janvrin, C. E., Urbana, Ill.
 Jenks, Lorette, Chicago.
 Jennings, Jennie T., St. Paul, Minn.
 Johnson, Alice S., Urbana, Ill.
 *Johnson, Ernest L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Johnson, J. Ray, New York City.
 Johnston, W. D., St. Paul, Minn.
 Jones, Linn, Oak Park, Ill.
 Jones, Olive, Columbus, O.
 Josephson, A. G. S., Chicago.
 Josephson, Mrs. A. G. S., Chicago.
 Keator, Alfred D., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Keith, Effie A., Evanston, Ill.
 Kent, Lillian, Clinton, Ill.
 Kerr, W. H., Emporia, Kas.
 Kerr, Mrs. W. H., Emporia, Kas.
 Kerswill, Mrs. H. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Kingsland, Grace E., Montpelier, Vt.
 Kinsley, Lydia E., Detroit, Mich.
 Knapp, Elisabeth, Detroit, Mich.
 Koch, Theodore W., Evanston, Ill.
 Krape, Katharine, Lena, Ill.
 Krause, Louise B., Chicago.
 Kull, Helen, Valparaiso, Ind.
 Laidlaw, Elizabeth, Normal, Ill.
 Lamb, Eliza, Chicago.
 Lane, Harriet, Freeport, Ill.
 Lanquist, Ada M., Chicago.
 Lawrence, Edith C., Chicago.
 Leffingwell, Elmore, New York City.
 Lester, Clarence B., Madison, Wis.
 Levin, Nathan R., Chicago.
 Lewis, Eleanor F., Evanston, Ill.
 Lewis, Leora J., Pierre, S. D.
 Little, Vivian G., Watertown, Wis.
 Locke, George H., Toronto, Can.
 Loomis, Meta, Chicago.
 Lydenberg, H. M., New York City.
 Lyons, John F., Chicago.
 McCarthy, Ada J., Madison, Wis.
 McClelland, E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 McMillen, James A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Manchester, Earl N., Chicago.
 *Manchester, Mrs. Earl N., Chicago.
 Mann, Josephine M., St. Paul, Minn.
 Maphis, Omer B., Chicago.
 Marshall, Jane R. G., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Massee, May, Chicago.
 Matthews, Irene E., Dubuque, Ia.
 Maynard, Mildred, Waterloo, Ia.
 *Maze, Adele H., Oak Park, Ill.
 Melnikow, Esther, Detroit, Mich.
 Merrill, Julia W., Madison, Wis.
 Merrill, Wm. S., Chicago.
 Milam, Carl H., New York City.
 *Miller, May G., Chicago.
 Miller, Russell B., Delaware, O.
 Miller, Zana K., Chicago.
 Mitchell, Sarah L., Chicago.
 Mitchell, Sydney B., Berkeley, Calif.
 Mudge, Isadore G., New York City.
 Mumford, Rosalie, Detroit, Mich.
 Nachman, Selma, Chicago.
 Nelson, Ada M., Galesburg, Ill.
 Newhard, Mabel, Chicago.
 *Newton, Marjorie, Evanston, Ill.
 Norman, O. E., Chicago.
 Norton, Margaret, Northampton, Mass.
 Olson, Nelle A., Mayville, N. D.
 *Parsons, Mrs. S. V. B., Oak Park, Ill.
 Perry, E. R., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Peters, Orpha M., Gary, Ind.
 Peterson, Anne E., Bismarck, N. D.
 Phelan, John F., Chicago.
 Pollard, Annie A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Pomeroy, Elizabeth, Chicago.
 Porter, W. T., Cincinnati, O.
 *Potter, Inez, Evanston, Ill.
 Powell, Mabel, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Powers, W. H., Brookings, S. D.
 Price, Anna May, Springfield, Ill.
 Pritchett, Betty H., Ames, Ia.
 Prowse, S. P., Peoria, Ill.
 Putnam, Herbert, Washington, D. C.
 Quaffe, M. M., Madison, Wis.
 Ranck, S. H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 *Ranck, Mrs. S. H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Raney, M. L., Baltimore, Md.

- Rathbone, Josephine A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rawson, Fannie C., Frankfort, Ky.
 Redstone, Edward H., Boston, Mass.
 Reece, Ernest J., New York City.
 Reese, Rena, Denver, Colo.
 Reid, Berenice, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Remann, H. C., Springfield, Ill.
 Reque, Anna C., Chicago.
 Reynolds, Margaret, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Rice, O. S., Madison, Wis.
 Richardson, E. C., Princeton, N. J.
 Ritter, C. V., Chicago.
 Roberts, Jane E., Iowa City, Ia.
 Robertson, Josephine C., Chicago.
 Robinson, Julia A., Des Moines, Ia.
 Robinson, Lydia G., Chicago.
 Roden, Carl B., Chicago.
 Roe, Clara S., Chicago.
 Ronan, Elizabeth C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Root, A. S., Oberlin, O.
 Rose, Grace D., Davenport, Ia.
 *Rumry, Flaurance, Chicago.
 Rupp, Julia, Chicago.
 Rush, Charles E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Ryan, M. Lillian, Chicago.
 Sanborn, Henry N., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Savage, Elta V., Chicago.
 Sawyer, Harriet P., St. Louis, Mo.
 Sayers, Alfred H. P., Chicago.
 Schenk, F. W., Chicago.
 *Schenk, Mrs. F. W., Chicago.
 Schmidt, Dorothea C., Chicago.
 *Scott, Almere L., Madison, Wis.
 *Searcy, Katharine A., Waco, Tex.
 Sears, Rose R., Chicago.
 *Seewer, Martha, Chicago.
 Settle, George T., Louisville, Ky.
 Shellenberger, Grace, Des Moines, Ia.
 Singley, Louise, New Orleans, La.
 Skarstedt, Marcus, Chicago.
 Small, Mary L., Fairbault, Minn.
 Smith, Charlotte E., Chicago.
 Smith, Walter M., Madison, Wis.
 Spaulding, F. B., New York City.
 Sperry, Earl E., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Spettigue, Everett, Camp Grant, Ill.
 Spofford, Walter R., Chicago.
 Steele, Elizabeth K., Lorain, O.
 Stern, Renee B., Chicago.
 Stroh, Adam, Detroit, Mich.
 Sumner, Clarence W., Sioux City, Ia.
 Tappert, Katherine, Hagerstown, Md.
 Teal, William, Chicago.
 Templeton, Charlotte, Atlanta, Ga.
 Thompson, Mrs. J. A., Chickasha, Okla.
 *Thompson, Sadie, Evanston, Ill.
 Titcomb, Mary L., Hagerstown, Md.
 Tobitt, Edith, Omaha, Neb.
 *Tomlinson, Mrs. Geo. H., Evanston, Ill.
 True, Ellen I., Hammond, Ind.
 Turvill, Helen, Madison, Wis.
 Tweedell, E. D., Chicago.
 Tyler, Alice S., Cleveland, O.
 Usher, R. J., Chicago.
 Utley, George B., Chicago.
 Utley, Mrs. George B., Chicago.
 Van Eman, Edith K., Oshkosh, Wis.
 *Van Gundy, J. L., Monmouth, Ill.
 Ver Nooy, Winifred, Chicago.
 von Noé, Adolf C., Chicago.
 Wade, Margaret A., Anderson, Ind.
 Wales, Elizabeth B., Jefferson City, Mo.
 Walter, Frank K., Detroit, Mich.
 Ward, Annette P., Oberlin, O.
 Warren, Irene, Chicago.
 Watson, Mary L., Chicago.
 Watson, William R., Albany, N. Y.
 Watts, Blanche V., Spencer, Ia.
 Webster, Caroline, New York City.
 Welles, Jessie, Madison, Wis.
 West, Elizabeth H., Austin, Tex.
 Wheeler, Harold L., Rolla, Mo.
 Whitcomb, Adah F., Chicago.
 Wilkinson, Mary S., Chicago.
 Williams, Margaret S., Urbana, Ill.
 Wilson, Elizabeth E., Chicago.
 Wilson, H. W., New York City.
 Wilson, Martha, Cleveland, O.
 Windsor, F. L., Urbana, Ill.
 Wolf, Estella, Bloomington, Ind.
 Wolf, Ida, Bloomington, Ind.
 Wolter, Peter, Chicago.
 Wood, Harriet A., St. Paul, Minn.
 Woodford, Jessie M., Chicago.
 Wright, Ida F., Evanston, Ill.
 Wright, Purd B., Kansas City, Mo.
 Wyer, J. I., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
 Wyer, M. G., Lincoln, Neb.
 Wyeth, Ola M., Washington, D. C.
 Yust, Wm. F., Rochester, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY SPECIAL CONFERENCE

The second special conference of the A. L. A., for which the preliminary call has already gone forth, will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., April 29, 30, and May 1. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual spring Atlantic City meetings of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea. The formal official call of the president of the Association, including a statement of the business to be transacted, will be printed in the March *Bulletin* and the other library periodicals. One subject will quite certainly be further consideration of the proposed changes in the constitution.

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The Forty-second Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Monday, May 31, to Saturday, June 5, both days inclusive. The last week in June would, without doubt, be more convenient to the majority of members, but because of crowded hotel conditions later in the month, that date was quite impossible. The first of June will be more convenient to many than the middle of the month would be; for college and university librarians will have time to attend the conference and get back to commencement.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Antlers. This and other hotels in the vicinity will provide ample and comfortable accommodations for all who attend, and it is hoped there will be a large number. Lo-

cal librarians and library trustees are already planning for our comfort and entertainment, and they will be assisted, so far as they need assistance, by Mr. Hadley and members of his Denver staff. This will certainly be a charming place in which to meet, with the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak "just out in the front yard."

The Travel Committee will have something to say as to rates, routes, schedules, etc., in the March *Bulletin* and the other library periodicals. They are already "getting busy" on plans for a post-conference trip, probably to Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes Park region), and as we have not had a real, full-fledged "post-conference" for five years, a large number will doubtless sign up.

Set your plans for Colorado Springs!

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
January, March, May, July, September and
November

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.

First Vice-President—George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto, Can.

Second Vice-President—Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library, Salem.

Executive Board—The President, vice-presidents and Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, O.; Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, O.; Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS AND HANDBOOK

Labor conditions caused by the coal strike, or greatly aggravated by it, delayed the Asbury Park Conference Proceedings and the 1919 Handbook until we almost despaired of their ever seeing the light of day—or the mail. Proceedings, we are glad to say, finally found a binder who would condescend to sew them, and they were mailed the last week in January. If you didn't get yours, let us know. The Handbook, still more critically caught in the coal strike, is at last approaching page proof stage, and will we hope be out some time in February.

The A. L. A. has been invited to send an official delegate to the conference of the (British) Library Association which meets this year [September?] at Norwich, and it is hoped the invitation can be accepted. The A. L. A. plans to reciprocate by inviting a representative of the British association to our 1921 Conference.

A WORD FROM LOUVAIN

The Secretary of the A. L. A. has recently received the following letter from the director of the Library of the University of Louvain:

Dear Sir:

The fifteen packages containing the publications of the A. L. A. reached us in safety and are now proving a great boon to our young assistants. You no doubt know that there was no learned assistant left to assist us in our work of restoration, so that I have been compelled to conduct a library course for the preparation of some capable workers. By that, you will be able to gauge the magnitude of the service your publications will render, as I am very anxious to have sound, practical and progressive methods practiced in the new library.

For that, I beg to present the American Library Association with my most heartfelt thanks; the remembrance of the service rendered in these circumstances will be faithfully treasured amongst the Louvain librarians.

With sincerest gratitude, I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

L. STAINIER,

Director.

January 7, 1920.

CORRECTION OF ERROR

The paper of Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, entitled "Labor saving in the lending department," which was presented before the Lending Department Round Table, at the Asbury Park Conference, was read by Dr. Bostwick for the reason that noise of a storm prevented Mrs. McNiece from being heard. The record in the *Bulletin*, indicating that Mrs. McNiece was absent, is an error.

Miss Ethel Fegan, whom her many American friends would like to see again, asks us to say that if any members of the A. L. A. are to be in Cambridge [England] this summer she would be delighted to see them, and would like to know in advance of their coming. Miss Fegan, who was librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, at the time of her American visit in 1913, is now librarian of Girton College, Cambridge.

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS, OFFERS

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange.)

WANTS

Colgate University Library, Hamilton, N. Y.

American Journal of Theology, January, 1917.

Independent, October 13, 1917.

International Review of Missions, July, 1918.

Library Journal, October, 1918.

Title page and index for New Music Review, v. 13, 14, 15.

Title page and index for New Republic, v. 15, 16, 17, 18.

Title page and index for Outing, v. 68.

Title page and index for Science, v. 44.

McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.

Wanted, for a department of research, priced lists of books on birds. Sets of periodicals especially desired. All in good condition with sound bindings.

University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks, N. D.

War Information Series, no. 9, October, 1917.

Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 3d Annual Report, 1909.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

The Child (London), v. 2, no. 1.

Electric Journal, v. 1-2, 1904-05, and v. 11, 1914.

N. Y. Times Mid-Week Pictorial, v. 2, no. 20, Jan. 20, 1916; v. 4, no. 21, Jan. 25, 1917; v. 5, nos. 3 and 4, Mar. 22 and 29, 1917.

U. S. Bulletin, v. 3, no. 582, Apr., 1919; title page and index for v. 2.

The above are wanted by purchase or exchange.

FOR SALE

Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library

Atlantic Monthly, v. 119.

Century, v. 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 46, 49, 51 (2 cops.), 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62.

Electric Journal v. 4.

Forum, v. 12.

Harper's (leather), v. 35, 38 (2 cops.), 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47 (2 cops.), 48, 49, 50, 51, 66 (2 cops.), 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 (2 cops.), 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 (2 cops.), 80, 84, 96, 97.

Harper's (cloth), v. 73 (2 cops.), 74, 78, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127.

Living Age, v. 280.

McClure's, v. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11.

Munsey, v. 15.

North American Review, v. 151, 198.

Outlook, v. 86, 89, 90, 103, 105.

Popular Science Monthly, v. 37, 38, 40.

Scribner's, v. 1 (2 cops.), 2 (2 cops.), 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12.

World's Work, v. 25, 26.

University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks, N. D.

Montalembert. Monks of the West. Lond., Nimmo, 1886, 7 vols., half leather, excellent condition, \$25.00.

Catalog of Railroad Mortgages, Washington, 1919, paper, \$5.00.

OFFERS

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Limited, of Kobe, Japan, through its director, Mr. Hachiro Fukuhara, offers to American libraries a copy of its book describing the welfare work among the employees and workers of that company. It is printed in English, contains something over one hundred pages and will be of interest to those who are engaged or concerned in similar lines of welfare work in America. So long as the limited supply lasts, copies may be had free on application to the Secretary of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CHICAGO, ILL.

MARCH, 1920

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COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The Forty-Second Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Colorado Springs, May 31 to June 5. The officers of the Association realize that this is an inconveniently early date for many, but, as has been already explained, accommodations are unavailable at a later date. College and university librarians will, we believe, find this date more convenient than a later one, because it will enable them to attend the conference and reach home in time for their commencements.

Colorado Springs is usually at its best the first of June according to the local committee. "The weather during the first

week of June," writes Mr. Ormes, "is usually as good as it is at any time during the year. We have a later rainy season, and also an earlier rainy season, but usually during the first week in June the days are very pleasant and warm, though the nights are still cool."

"Those who are coming to Colorado for the first time," writes Miss Rena Reese of the Denver Public Library, "ought to be informed about clothing and shoes if any real mountain life is to be enjoyed. One can come to any city in the state, stay at a hotel, dress for dinner, wear French heeled shoes and lead just as artificial a life as one does elsewhere. The

unique attraction of Colorado, however, is its opportunity for mountain life. It has been called the playground of America. Therefore come out prepared to play with us and not spoil your clothes or your temper or sprain your ankle!

"Mountain trips quite naturally are of two kinds—tramping and vehicle. For those who contemplate the former, suitable outing clothing should be brought by both men and women. Shoes are of the greatest importance. They should be comfortable, sufficiently high to support the ankle, thick soled and low heeled. French or even high heels are silly and even dangerous. Hob-nailed shoes are desirable but not absolutely necessary for a brief stay. A local cobbler after you arrive will put nails into your heavy old shoes and you will not need to purchase a pair of mountain boots unless you wish. A heavy sweater or short warm coat which will not impede walking should be provided without fail. The mountains are always cold as soon as the sun begins to drop behind them and no experienced person goes out into them without a heavy wrap.

"For those who plan to take automobile trips, merely the extra provision of a heavy wrap should be emphasized. There are many wonderful scenic trips which can be taken by motor car and such are particularly desirable for those who are not physically fit for mountain climbing. Do not come to Colorado planning to climb Pike's Peak unless you are in good trim for it. Denver itself lies one mile above sea level and Colorado Springs is at an altitude of approximately 6,000 feet, so that the heart is already overstimulated by rarified atmosphere. An attempt, therefore, to climb a 15,000 foot mountain unless in condition for it, would be hazardous to say the least. An excellent automobile road winds up this famous mountain and a comfortable and safe ascent can be made without effort.

"The mountains offer every kind of place to suit different tastes and purses for after-conference vacations. Estes Park will probably attract most of those who remain. One can secure accommodations in this marvelous spot all the way from a tent house to a fashionable hotel, but these should be engaged in advance. In other parts of the state are medicinal springs with good hotel accommodations near by. In addition, there are innumerable cabins and cottages in the mountains where one can stay, be out of doors all day and only want a place to eat and sleep—the latter to the accompaniment of the breeze in the pines and the tumbling roar of a mountain stream."

HOTELS

The Antlers (Headquarters). Can accommodate from 300 to 500 of our members. European plan. Following rates are for room only:

	Per Day
Single room, without bath.....	\$2.50
Single room, with bath.....	3.50
Double room, without bath, 2 persons	3.50
Double room, with bath, 2 persons	5.00
Large room, without bath, 3 persons	4.50
Large room, with bath, 3 persons	6.50
Large room, without bath, 4 persons	5.25
Large room, with bath, 4 persons...	7.50

Meals will be served a la carte and table d'hote, the latter at the following rates: Breakfast, \$1.00; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$2.00.

Broadmoor. A very spacious, luxurious modern hostelry, 4 miles from The Antlers. 20-25 minutes by street car. European plan. Following rates for room only:

	Per Day
Single room, with bath.....	\$4.00
Double room, 2 persons, twin beds, private bath	7.00

Following rates for American plan:

Single room with bath.....	\$10.00
Two in room with bath, each.....	9.00

The following hotels can accommodate from 50 to 100 each of our members:

Acacia Hotel—four blocks from the Antlers.

	Per Day
Single rooms, without bath.....	\$2.00
Double rooms, without bath.....	3.00
Single rooms, with bath.....	3.50
Double rooms, with bath.....	5.00

Alamo Hotel—three blocks from the Antlers.

	Per Day and Up
One person in room, without bath..	\$1.00
Two persons in room, without bath..	1.50
One person in room, with bath.....	2.00
Two persons in room, with bath....	3.50

The above rates apply for the first week in June only.

Alta Vista Hotel—two blocks from the Antlers.

	Per Day
One person in room, without bath..	\$1.50
Two persons in room, without bath..	3.00
Three persons in room, without bath, 2 beds	4.00
Four persons in room, without bath, 2 beds	5.00
One person in room, with bath....	2.00
Two persons in room, with bath....	3.50
Three persons in room, with bath, 2 beds	5.00
Four persons in room, with bath, 2 beds	6.00

Plaza Hotel—nine blocks from the Antlers.

	Per Day
One person in room, without bath...	\$1.00
Two persons in room, without bath	1.50
One person in room, with bath.....	1.50
Two persons in room, with bath....	2.50

Cheyenne Hotel—across the street from the Antlers.

	Per Day
One or two persons in room, with- out bath	\$2.00
One or two persons in room, with bath	3.00
Four in room, without bath, 2 beds, each	\$.75 and \$1.00

Elk Hotel—one block and a half from the Antlers.

	Per Day and Up
Two persons in room, without bath, each	\$1.00
One person in room, without bath..	1.00

There are several good restaurants conveniently located for those who do not wish to take their meals at the hotel where they are stopping.

The McRae Café, 105 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

Tucker's Restaurant, 110 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

How to Make Reservations

The local committee has volunteered to assist in making hotel reservations, which will begin to be made May 1st. Applications received before then will be considered as of that date. Address your application for reservation to Mr. Manly D. Ormes, Librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., stating definitely and plainly, name of hotel at which you desire to stop, approximate price you wish to pay, whether you wish to room alone or with room-mate, stating, in the latter case, name of person you have arranged to room with, or whether you wish to have room-mate assigned to you. Sign name so committee can know whether writer is a man or a woman. Also state whether you authorize the Committee to make assignment at some other hotel or rate if you are too late to obtain the particular reservation specified.

LOCAL COMMITTEE

Manly D. Ormes, Librarian, Coburn Library, Colorado College.

Lucy W. Baker, Librarian, Public Library.

Miss Boas, Public Library.

This Committee will have charge of hotel reservations, as stated above, recreational features, local information, etc. All of this entails hard work and plenty of it, and the members of the A. L. A. will owe a hearty vote of appreciation to these colleagues by the time June 5th arrives.

EXHIBITS

There will probably be the usual array of exhibits, commercial and otherwise. The Antlers will provide suitable spacious well-located rooms for commercial exhibits. For rates, floor-plans, space, etc., apply direct to the manager of The Antlers.

MEETING ROOMS

General sessions will be held in the ballroom of The Antlers. Other rooms in the same hotel will provide ample accommodations for meetings of sections, affiliated organizations, round tables, committees, etc.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

(Information provided by the local committee)

South Cheyenne Canyon. 50c admission fee.

Pike's Peak. The Cog Road which is open at that time has a regular \$5 rate, but if fifty or more tickets are bought, they may be had at \$4 per person, plus war tax.

The Automobile Road to the top of Pike's Peak it is expected will be open by June first. \$5.50 per round trip.

Garden of the Gods.

Mount Manitou Incline. \$1 round trip.

Cave of the Winds and Williams Canyon. Admission \$1.

Canyon of the Cliff Dwellers. Admission \$1. Replica of the Cliff Dwellers with a band of Indians in attendance from the

old cliff dwellers on the west side of the state.

Cripple Creek. The Short Line Railroad. They will give us a \$2.50 rate (regular rate, \$5), and probably even better. They will provide special trains for us if there are one hundred or more of us to take the trip. This requires about six hours. The committee recommends that everyone take this trip.

Hiking Trip. Mr. Ormes will offer to conduct a party on a tramp at some time during the Conference through North Cheyenne, Twilight, and South Cheyenne Canyons. This is about a ten-mile trip, and can be easily done in four hours. A lovely walk through primeval timber and along mountain streams. There is a climb of about 1,000 feet. Stout shoes are required for the tramp.

"Mountain Trails of the Pike's Peak Region" by Manly D. Ormes, issued by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, describes interesting trips that can be taken, and gives a map (15x18 inches) of the region.

Miscellaneous

Population of Colorado Springs, 35,000.

Tennis: Two free courts on grounds of The Antlers; several in City Park near by; some on campus of Colorado College, which can be used by visiting librarians.

Golf: The courtesies of the Municipal Golf Course, with its handsome club house will be extended to us.

Other Points of Interest:

Colorado College.

Public Library.

Van Briggles Pottery Works.

Broadmoor Hotel, a notable piece of architecture, with Spanish chapel, swimming pool, beautiful setting, etc.

A Few Items on the History of Colorado Springs and the Pike's Peak Region.

(Furnished by Manly D. Ormes)

Pike's Expedition, Philadelphia, 1810, pages 163-169.

Long's Expedition, 1820, Volume 2, Chapters I and II.

Fremont's Second Explorations in the Rocky Mountains.

George F. Ruxton's Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. Chapters 26, 27, and 28.

Rose Kingsley's South by West, pages 47-125.

Eliza Greatorax, Summer etchings in Colorado. (Also "Summering in Colorado.")

Helen Hunt Jackson, Bits of travel at home.

Frank Hall, History of Colorado, Volume 3, Chapters on El Paso County.

Jerome C. Smiley, History of Colorado, Volume I, Chapter 21.

G. I. Finlay, Colorado Springs, A Guide book.

Brief history of Colorado Springs, by H. S. Rogers, pages 209-250, in a book issued by the City Government in 1902.

George Rex Buckman, Colorado Springs and its famous scenic environs.

These last two items may not be available in Libraries outside of Colorado, but they can be found at the college and the Public Libraries in Colorado Springs. (The Public Library is two blocks from The Antlers Hotel.)

The following noted persons have lived and written in Colorado Springs:

Helen Hunt Jackson,
Anna Fuller,
Grace Greenwood,
Olive Thorne Miller,
Isabella Bird Bishop,
Charles Kingsley, and his daughter,
Rose Kingsley, and many others.

PROGRAM

Full program of the Conference—general sessions, section meetings, affiliated organizations, round tables, etc., will be printed in the May Bulletin of the A. L. A., which will be mailed to members the last week in April.

PRELIMINARY TRAVEL NOTICE

At this time only very approximate figures can be given on railway travel to Colorado Springs next May. As the railroads have just been turned back to their former owners no figures for the future are ready.

The following statements are the best information on travel we can give, hoping that those who are counting the cost before deciding will be able definitely to plan to go. Colorado hospitality and the wonderland of the Rockies available for visits even in an afternoon's time, are the great drawing attractions, added to the program and the opportunity for East and West to get better acquainted on the central ground.

Travel with the A. L. A. parties if possible. The journey will thus be much more enjoyable, and, we hope, made with greater comfort.

Summer excursion rates will not be available in time for us to profit by that saving.

We expect, however, that a fare and one-third for the round trip on the certificate plan will be granted us, which will probably allow a ten-days' stopover in Denver returning, and this rate will be about the same as the summer excursion from central western points, and somewhat cheaper than the summer rate from New York and other points in the North Atlantic States.

New England delegates may have to go to New York in order to participate in the fare and one-third plan.

Based on last summer's rates the fare is as follows: one way to Colorado Springs, and these rates are still in force now (March 10, 1920):

From:

New York, including war tax.....	\$62.86
Philadelphia, including war tax....	59.94
Washington, including war tax....	59.23
Chicago, including war tax.....	33.72
St. Louis, including war tax.....	28.64
Minneapolis or St. Paul, including war tax	28.83

Pullman lower berth to Colorado Springs (one way) (upper berth 20 per cent less in each case):

New York, including war tax.....	\$11.88
Philadelphia, including war tax...	10.86
Washington, including war tax...	10.86
Chicago, including war tax.....	6.60
St. Louis, including war tax.....	6.05
Minneapolis or St. Paul, including war tax	6.05

Special Party Travel

(New England, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago)

(Members from Washington join at Harrisburg; from Detroit, Buffalo, and Cleveland, at Chicago)

The Travel Committee will plan to run special Pullmans from New York by way of Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and from Chicago, to Colorado Springs without change. Should the party number 125 out of Chicago a special A. L. A. train will be provided, with our own dining car, table d'hote meals.

Application (tentative) should be made as early as possible to the nearest member of the Travel Committee.

Full particulars will be found in the May Bulletin, which will be mailed the last week of April.

(St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, and all desiring to go via St. Louis)

At least one special Pullman may be run from St. Louis to Colorado Springs, probably joining Chicago party in Nebraska, and all who would like to have reservations from that point should notify Dr. A. E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis.

Those from eastern points joining party at St. Louis will be entertained by the St. Louis Public Library, if a stop of several hours can be planned there.

FREDERICK W. FAXON,

83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass.

CHARLES H. BROWN,

Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department,
Sixth Division, Washington, D. C.

JOHN F. PHELAN,

Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE.

POST CONFERENCE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

After a week almost in the shadow of the Rocky Mountain range and several wonderful glimpses of mountain scenery near Colorado Springs, such as Cheyenne Canyon, the Garden of the Gods, and perhaps an ascent of Pike's Peak, all who can tarry a few days after adjournment will want to get better acquainted with these wonderful Rockies. The ideal spot for this is at the little village of Estes Park, about 7,500 feet above sea-level, an auto-trip from Denver. It is right at the edge of Rocky Mountain National Park, which comprises about 400 square miles, with 51 peaks over 10,000 feet, and some 200 lakes.

A trip will be planned, under the personal conduct of Mr. F. W. Faxon of the Travel Committee, and it is almost certain that a ten-days' stop-over will be granted at Denver for those desiring to get a rest and at the same time a glorious mountain experience at minimum expense.

The weather will be pleasant every day of this trip, but one, and that one may be pleasant until afternoon.

The party will leave Colorado Springs Saturday, June 5, by train to Denver, spending Saturday night and Sunday forenoon in that beautiful city. Then powerful, comfortable automobiles will take all up to Estes Park, going by way of Lyons, a 70-mile trip of wonderful beauty over hard, smooth roads, ending at The Craggs Hotel, where mine host, Joe Mills, promises us electric lights, running water in rooms, home-cooked meals family style, best quality, "we serve it hot—all you want." The Craggs is on the shoulder of a mountain a short walk from the village of Estes Park, with a wonderful view of the snowy Continental Divide. We are invited there for a good time; it is not a dressy place. "Leave off fuss and feathers, wear old clothes, forget your troubles." Trails and roads lead directly into Rocky Mountain Park. Horseback riding is popular, or you can climb high peaks to perpetual snow and live glaciers.

A camp-fire supper in the woods near the hotel—bonfire, story-telling, real camp coffee, and a big supper is promised by Joe Mills. At The Craggs the party will spend four days, during which time two free auto trips will be provided—Fall River and High Drive, Long's Peak Inn.

The return to Denver Friday morning, will be by auto by a different route, through the very scenic Big Thompson Canyon. We leave Denver for home on Friday evening, June 11.

The cost of this wonderful six-days' Post-Conference, including transportation, hotel one night in Denver, auto trip to Estes Park and return, two long auto trips at Rocky Mountain Park, five days at The Craggs Hotel, and all meals except three in Denver where one would prefer to forage for individual meals, \$48.00.

This is based on two in a room, running water, but without bath.

Trunks should be stored at the Denver station. If trunk is wanted at The Craggs, add about\$4.00
 For room alone, add..... 6.00
 For room with bath, add..... 6.00
 For single beds in room, add..... 3.00

To reduce the cost of this trip The Craggs has cottages where two rooming together, with meals at the hotel, may save \$5.00 each.

Those desiring to stay a longer or shorter time can so arrange on the basis of about \$4.50 a day, according to kind of accommodation used.

NOTE:—Yellowstone Park usually opens about June 15, and can be reached from Denver via Cody entrance. The trip through the Park takes five days, and costs about \$52.00. Any who desire to take this trip following the Post-Conference, would not use the fare and one-third plan,

but probably could purchase a round-trip ticket from Chicago to Denver, and return via Cody.

A. L. A. ATLANTIC CITY SPECIAL CONFERENCE NOT TO BE CALLED

The Executive Board of the A. L. A., at a meeting held in Chicago, Friday, March 12, decided not to issue the Call for the expected special meeting of the Association at Atlantic City the last of April.

In view of the fact that a later date for the Colorado Springs meeting could not be arranged, thus bringing two proposed meetings within one month, and also considering the fact that the Committee on Constitution is not yet ready to report on certain important measures, as for example, the section on affiliated organizations, it was considered unwise and an unnecessary expense to the members of the Association to call the proposed special meeting.

Final vote on the Constitution can not be taken at Colorado Springs even if the first vote is there taken, and the Executive Board will doubtless recommend to their successors that final vote be not taken until the question can be considered at an eastern meeting, so as to give both eastern and western members opportunity to vote on the proposed changes in the Constitution.

In view of the decision not to hold a second called meeting this spring, the Executive Board is requesting the Committee on Enlarged Program, if convenient with the officers of the bi-state meeting, to submit a report of its work and on the progress of the appeal for funds, with opportunity for discussion, at the New Jersey-Pennsylvania meeting at Atlantic City.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1919

The following list of gifts and bequests to American libraries includes all gifts of money, buildings, sites, books, and miscellaneous and undescribed items, which have been reported to the American Library Association for the year 1919.

Gifts of money (or of property whose value has been definitely estimated in money) totaled \$1,951,171, exclusive of contributions to the Library War Service fund, which will be separately reported, and exclusive of any grants from the Carnegie Corporation. The absence of considerable gifts from the Carnegie Corporation is of course noticeable, and chiefly due to the fact that funds were diverted to other purposes during the war period.

The largest single gift of the year was the bequest to the public library of Ottumwa, Iowa, of \$600,000, by the will of J. T. Hackworth, his estate to become available for library purposes at the death of his widow.

The library of the University of Michigan received from William Clements, regent of the university, a collection of early Americana valued at \$500,000; and this library was also the recipient of a lease of Detroit property, valued at \$200,000, from Levi Barbour. An interesting item of the year was also the bequest of a collection of Irish literature valued at \$25,000, which the University of Notre Dame received from William J. Onahan, of Chicago. The sum of \$80,000 was received by the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, toward the erection of a library building, from an anonymous donor.

The following is the annual summary:

Gifts of money (not including amounts received for Library War Service)	\$1,937,605
Number of volumes donated.....	63,045
Sites (where money value was not quoted)	8
Buildings (money value not quoted)	3

Miscellaneous and undescribed items 33
Unless otherwise stated the gift is to the public library of the place indicated.

ALABAMA

Alabama City. Gardner Nicholas Memorial library. \$150 from the Dwight Manufacturing Company.

Anniston. \$300 from J. B. Knox; \$125 from anonymous donor; 300 vols. from unnamed source.

Birmingham. A collection of literature and history, comprising 900 vols., valued at \$3,400, from the Rufus Rhodes estate; 200 vols. donated by Dora B. Walker.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. Beale Memorial library. 100 vols. of fiction, from Mrs. S. L. Mack.

Berkeley. University of California library. 10,000 vols., by the will of the late Prof. Henry Morse Stephens; 1,680 vols. and also an extensive collection of Japanese prints and a collection of portraits of Pacific Coast celebrities, presented by heirs of Prof. William Dallam Armes.

Chico. High School library. \$8,000, first installment of \$15,000 fund to equip new Chico high school with an agricultural library, from the rice growers of the district.

Claremont. Pomona College library. \$10,000 in memory of Hope Braithwaite Smith, of the class of 1901; a collection of books and pictures given in memory of Mrs. Viola Minor Westergaard.

Corning. 400 vols. of medicine, history and fiction, donated by Dr. E. P. Case.

Gridley. \$196 from Ladies Improvement Club.

Hillsborough. \$100 from anonymous donor.

Pasadena. Public library. Curtis's "North American Indians," v. 11, the complete set to total 20 vols., valued at \$3,000, from Susan H. Stickney; 1,000 photographs

of treasures in Boston Museum, from Baldwin Coolidge.

—, Throop College of Technology library. Extensive private library of the late Wm. E. Webb of Oak Knoll.

Red Bluff. Herbert Kraft Free library. \$1,000 bequeathed by the late George Kraft.

Riverside. About 500 volumes, comprising the architectural library of the late John Correja, donated by his widow.

St. Helena. Set of new Werner edition Encyclopedia Britannica and 100 vols.

San Anselmo. San Francisco Theological Seminary library. \$100 from Mrs. Gurdon Corning.

San Francisco. Large collection of books on music, by the will of the late Dr. Louis Lissner, of Mills College.

San Jose. \$400 in tickets given by local picture theater, the proceeds to purchase vocational books.

Sausalito. Site donated by Mrs. H. C. Campbell, as memorial to her late husband.

Upland. \$100 from A. Podrasnik.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs. Colorado College library. 700 vols. from the library of the late Prof. J. H. Kerr; 700 vols. bequeathed by Prof. Marie A. Sohm.

Fort Collins. Colorado Agricultural College library. 2,000 vols. from Dr. B. O. Aylesworth, a former president.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. Trinity College library. From the late J. Cleveland Cady, his architectural library and a sum of money.

Wethersfield. A site for a library, from an unnamed source.

GEORGIA

Cedartown. \$7,000 from A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta, and \$18,000 by popular subscription, for erection of a library building.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Law Library. Entire collection of law books, by will of Frederick A. Smith.

Freeport. 100 vols. and an historical painting from the Misses Eva and Alice Hettinger.

Galesburg. Set of "American Ancestry," from Mrs. G. A. Lawrence.

Kewanee. "Vision gothique" (painting) by Louis Gautiex, the gift of Henry H Lay.

McLean. \$100 from David G. Palmer.

Macomb. \$250 by will of Mrs. Mary E Philpot.

Mattoon. 136 vols. and collection of oriental curios, from Louis L. Lehman.

Milledgeville. By will of Mrs. Jane Fletcher the town has received for a public library her home and farm of 140 acres; property valued at \$35,000.

Monmouth. Warren County Library. \$2,000 by will of Jane Edwards; 100 vols. from library of the late Col. George C. Rankin.

Napierville. \$400 for a memorial clock, by will of Miss Ida Dudley.

Ottawa. Ryburn Memorial Hospital. A collection of medical works, valued at \$3,000 from Dr. E. W. Weis.

Plainfield. \$25,000 by will of Eben Nimmons, for a library, subject to a life interest by his widow; house and lot, valued at \$20,000, for founding of a library.

Quincy. Valuable collection of 622 foreign photographs, gift of Mrs. W. R. Lockwood.

Roberts. High School library. -155 vols. from Christopher Anderson.

Thomson. Site for library building and \$1,000 towards a building from Mrs. H. S. Pick.

Toulon. \$1,000 for purchase of books, from Percy Shallenberger.

Virden. \$379 from local Council of Defense, being balance in its treasury after closing its affairs.

Watseka. 300 vols. by will of Mrs. Anna H. Donovan.

Wyoming. \$500 by will of Dr. Cope-stake.

Yates City. \$5,000 for library building by will of Nettie J. Corbin.

INDIANA

Butler. 250 vols. from Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fordick.

Hebron. 15 acres of marsh land, presented to public library by Miss Hattie Palmer.

LaFayette. Purdue University library. 136 vols. on mathematics, presented by Prof. George Spitzer.

Lebanon. 450 vols. from the library of the late Judge R. S. Higgins, presented by Mrs. Higgins.

Monticello. \$300 and 600 vols. bequeathed by the late Wm. H. Hamelle.

New Haven. A site for a public library, from Theodore Thimlar.

Newburgh. \$10,000 worth of real estate presented by Frank Bethel, in memory of his mother.

Notre Dame. University of Notre Dame, Lemonnier library. A collection of Irish literature, valued at \$25,000, from the late William J. Onahan, of Chicago.

Oakland City. Oakland City College library. 600 vols. presented by Mrs. Grace D. Cockrum.

Orland. \$500 bequeathed by William Brown, to be invested in a set of books to be known as the Brown collection.

Vevay. Four-bladed aeroplane propeller, valued at \$275, presented by Charles C. Cole of Piqua, Ohio.

Waterloo. 200 vols. from the library of the late Gen. L. J. Blair, presented by Mrs. Ida Blair Daniels; \$200 presented by the Red Cross.

IOWA

Algona. \$200 from the Ladies' Aid Society.

Davenport. From C. A. Ficke, 113 rare volumes, including specimens of early printing and Elzevirs and Aldine books. To be used for purchase of books.

Des Moines. From the Des Moines Woman's Club, illustrated children's books valued at \$800, in memory of Mrs. J. C. Cummins.

Indianola. Simpson College library. 128 vols., by the will of Janet Van Gilder.

Marengo. 127 vols., from G. M. Shaw, of Chicago, in memory of his father and sister.

Nevada. Community Book Fund. \$1,200 from unnamed source.

Ottumwa. By the will of J. T. Hackworth, for many years a trustee of the library, an endowment of \$600,000 to become available at the death of his widow.

Storm Lake. 200 vols. from Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Toy.

KANSAS

Abilene. \$450 from the Federation of Women of Abilene, \$200 of this sum to be kept for permanent endowment.

Stafford. Nora E. Larabee Memorial library. \$2,000 for book purchase, from Frank and Fred Larabee.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Tulane University library. 1,000 vols. of rare and valuable works, comprising the library of Charles Gayerre, donated by the King sisters, to whom the collection had been bequeathed by the widow of this Louisiana historian.

MAINE

Boothbay Harbor. \$200 donated by William Stearns Davis.

Bridgton. Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial library. \$250 from Gertrude Sands of Boston, in memory of Elizabeth G. Billings, the income to be used for purchase of books on music; \$100 to be known as the "Horace B. Libby Fund," given by Norman H. Libby in memory of his father, the income to be used for purchase of dramatic literature.

Camden. \$500 bequeathed by Ella A. Adams, a former trustee.

Eliot. William Fogg library. \$100 a year for next five years, given by Ralph Bartlett, of Boston.

Frankfort. Waldo Peirce reading room. 200 from the estate of Frances Atwood Stetson, to buy books in memory of Sarah Peirce, the founder of the reading room.

Hallowell. Hubbard Free library. \$500 and 500 books bequeathed by Mrs. Virginia Hubbard Curtis.

Lewiston. Nearly 100 vols., largely history, given by town friend.

Livermore. Lot for new library building, presented by Mrs. Melvina Young in memory of her husband, Lucas Young.

Millinocket. \$1,000 from the Great Northern Paper Company, for purchase of furniture.

Presque Isle. \$100 for juvenile books and non-fiction, given by the Pierian Club.

Waterville. 1,000 vols., comprising a valuable medical library, from Dr. F. C. Thayer, for many years the chairman of the Waterville library.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt Free library. Sites for branch buildings, from E. Glenn Perino and from the family of the late John M. Carter.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Hospital. \$80,000 from an anonymous donor, as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a library building.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. \$25,000 from the estate of Richard Black Sewall; \$5,000 from that of George C. Wales.

Boxford. \$200 by the will of Jefferson K. Cole.

Brimfield. \$500 by the will of Mrs. Mary Knight Hyde.

Concord. From Mrs. Edith Emerson Forbes and Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson, a valuable collection of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, comprising the original editions of Emerson's writings, in all 329 volumes, with two cases of pamphlets.

Duxbury. \$50,000 by the will of Mrs. Georgina B. Wright, and a collection of books and pictures.

Groton. \$3,000 by the will of Samuel A. Green; \$2,500 by the will of Mrs. Mary Bigelow.

Hingham. \$3,500 by the will of Ebed L. Ripley.

Holden. Gale library. \$5,000 as a fund for book purchase, by the will of Nathan Howe, the amount to be available after the death of his two sisters.

Lynn. \$10,000 by the will of Elizabeth W. Shute, the income to be expended for maintaining a branch.

Lynnfield. \$300 by the will of Mrs. Adelia J. Clough.

Marblehead. \$3,000 by the will of Fannie C. Appleton.

Mendon. A chapel, to be remodeled for library purposes, from Mrs. Rosa Taft, who also donated \$500 toward fitting it up.

North Andover. 200 books, a bookcase and a collection of photographs, by the will of Kate Johnson.

Paxton. A building to be known as the Richards Memorial library, to cost about \$15,000, from E. G. Richards, of New York, in memory of his parents.

Peabody. Eben Dale Sutton library. \$22,500 from the Eben T. Osborn estate.

Pepperell. \$3,826 from G. S. Wright.

Springfield. From the late M. Louise Graves, a bequest of Japanese curios, to be known as the Putnam-Graves collection.

Swampscott. \$2,000 from Ellen Whittle.

Waltham. \$1,000 for book purchase, from Judge Enos T. Luce.

Warren. \$1,000 in trust, by the will of S. Maria Reed.

Wayland. \$500 from Margaret Wellington.

West Newbury. \$500 by the will of the late Thomas Kennett, the income to be used for purchase of books of a substantial character.

Westborough. \$1,000 in memory of her father, John A. Goddard, from Ada F. Goddard.

Westwood. \$5,000 bequeathed by Nancy E. Colburn.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. University of Michigan library. A collection of eighteenth century Americana, valued at \$500,000, from William Clements, a regent of the university, who will also erect a building to house these books; from Levi Barbour, a lease of Detroit property valued at \$200,000.

MINNESOTA

Cloquet. \$30,000 to rebuild library building destroyed by fire, given by Mrs. J. E. Lynds and Mrs. J. J. De Lescaille, as a memorial to their father, George S. Shaw.

Fergus Falls. \$5,475 from Carnegie Corporation, to repair damage on building caused by cyclone.

Minneapolis. From T. B. Walker, two and a half acres of land, in addition to three and a half acres given by him some time ago, the gift now comprising an entire block as a site for a public library building.

Rushford. \$100 by will of Jonathan Webster.

Stillwater. \$2,700 by the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock, the income to be used for purchase of books.

Wadena. \$2,210 contributed by citizens for purchase of library site.

MISSOURI

Cameron. Missouri Wesleyan College library. Books valued at \$120, from Rev. G. W. Jones.

Excelsior Springs. \$100 from the Civic Improvement Association.

Fayette. Central College library. Books valued at over \$100, from the estate of Rev. S. M. Godley.

Fulton. Westminster College library. 1,000 vols. from Senator and Mrs. Selden

P. Spencer; 1,000 vols. from Dr. S. S. Laws; \$500 from Francis B. Camp and George H. Camp.

St. Louis. Public library. 1,532 vols. and pamphlets, from the estate of F. N. Judson; 1,088 vols. and pieces of music, from Max Ballman; 162 vols. from Frances Mabley.

— St. Louis University library. 700 vols. from Mrs. E. Butler; 200 vols. from Rev. A. Mercer; 150 vols. from Mrs. Cornelius Carr.

Tarkio. Tarkio College. 500 vols, from library of Rev. T. C. Middleton.

MONTANA

Missoula. 175 vols. from Prof. William A. Aber.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

East Derry. Taylor library. \$500 bequeathed by unnamed donor.

Goffstown. \$100 by the will of Ellen Whittle.

Laconia. 199 vols., with bookcase, from the estate of Mrs. Victoria I. Roby.

Madison. 250 vols. as the result of entertainments by the summer colony.

Plainfield. A building to cost \$10,000, from Edwin Reed, of Washington, D. C.

Whitefield. 200 vols. from Dr. Anna M. Gore.

NEW YORK

Alexandria Bay. \$1,200 from J. Norris Oliphant, for salary of librarian.

Amenia. \$100 from James S. Chaffee, for establishment of library.

Ashville. \$100 from J. W. Packard.

Brooklyn. Bar Association library. The entire law library of the late Mayor Gagnor, from his heirs.

— Long Island Historical Society library. \$250 from anonymous donor.

Buffalo. Historical Society library. Valuable collections from Gen. Frances V. Greene and Mrs. James Tillinghast.

Caledonia. \$500 from anonymous donor; \$100 from Mrs. F. A. Perhamus.

Carthage. \$10,000 by the will of the

late E. Wallace Branaugh, for permanent endowment.

Cherry Valley. Fund to yield \$50 a year for purchase of new books, from anonymous donor.

Dobbs Ferry. Rent of library quarters worth \$500 from F. Q. Brown; \$250 from Miss I. C. King; \$250 from Mrs. H. L. P. Edgar; \$100 from Edwin Gould.

Dundee. \$4,000 from unnamed donors.

East Springfield. \$1,000 by the will of Mrs. M. E. G. Walratt.

Eldred. \$100 from S. R. Kelso; \$100 from W. R. Proctor.

Endicott. A new building to serve as a branch library, to cost about \$5,000, from Endicott Johnson Co.

Fisher's Island. \$400 from Lyles Cottage Hostess House.

Fort Plain. Library building with \$5,000 for cost of remodeling, from Sadie J. Williams, Frances Williams, E. T. Williams and J. H. Williams.

Fredonia. 240 vols. from Mrs. D. R. Barker.

Gloversville. \$200 to establish Adolph L. Peck Memorial book fund, from Frank Burton, F. S. Sexton and J. A. Hamilton.

Fulton. \$1,000 by the will of Frances French.

Geneseo. \$400 from the Wadsworth family.

Granville. \$800 from F. T. Pember, for library maintenance.

Greenport. \$300 from Grace Floyd.

Groton. \$2,000 in Liberty bonds, from heirs of M. D. Goodyear, for library endowment.

Hamilton. Colgate University library. 2,000 mounted pictures valued at over \$2,000, from Mrs. W. Lloyd Andrews.

— Public library. Bookcases and 100 vols., from Rev. and Mrs. Van Syckel.

Hastings-on-Hudson. 400 vols. from Mrs. Lewis Burrough.

Highland Falls. \$800 from Mrs. J. P. Morgan.

Hudson Falls. \$338 from Woman's Civic League.

Ithaca. Cornell University library. 5,000 vols. relating to China, and endowment of \$50,000 for additions to the collection, from Charles William Wason; 1,500 vols. from Emil Kuichling; 800 vols. from J. V. Scaife; 500 vols. from B. A. Sinn; 500 vols. from R. A. Harris.

Johnson City. Entire cost of operation of "Your Home" Free library, by Endicott-Johnson Company.

Jordanville. \$100 from Mrs. T. D. Robinson.

Keene Valley. Americana Cyclopedia, new edition, from Charles Gibson.

Kings Park. \$100 from Community Association, for building fund.

Livonia. \$100 each from eight anonymous donors, together with other gifts in smaller amounts, the whole amounting to \$2,500, to be applied to new library building.

Lyons. \$1,100 from unnamed donors; \$100 from M. C. Taylor.

McGraw. \$1,550 for library maintenance, from Elizabeth K. Lamont.

Massapequa. \$2,000 from E. H. Floyd-Jones.

Massena. \$2,000 by will of Hattie A. Anderson.

Mattituck. \$150 from Helen F. Barnet; \$150 from James Norris.

Milton. Site for new building, from anonymous friend.

Morris. Stock of books, free use and furnishing of library quarters, and salary of librarian for one year, from Mrs. L. B. Kenyon.

New Berlin. \$500 from Myron Beebe.

New York City. Columbia University library. 1,000 vols. by will of W. A. Hervey; \$1,300 from J. P. Chamberlain, G. F. Canfield, W. D. Guthrie and D. W. Morrow; 981 vols. by will of H. W. Carpentier; 590 vols. from Mrs. E. B. Cragin; 549 vols. from Mrs. E. J. Fortier; 241 vols. from Dr. J. A. Booth; \$250 from W. G. Low; \$175 from James Loeb.

— Public library. 5,500 volumes, 4,500 pamphlets and 25,000 manuscripts,

from the Gansvoort-Lansing estate; 42 etchings by F. W. Mielatz, from Mrs. Mielatz; 40 manuscript letters of Lafcadio Hearn, from Ellwood Hendrick; 539 photographs and manuscripts from George Kenan; 100 vols. or more from each of the following: Grace Bigelow, 195; J. Blodgett, 245; Mrs. M. I. Borg, 167; T. E. Burton, 166; Chemists' Club, 109; Miss Douai, 157; Evarts, Choate, Sherman and Leon, 308; Evening Post, 138; Gertrude Gattman, 139; I. J. Greenwood estate, 808; Miss Hart, 108; Mrs. S. Hendricks, 105; Mrs. A. L. House, 113; Isidor Kahn, 164; Mrs. E. W. Kehoe, 183; League to Enforce Peace, 251; T. F. McGrew, 333; Metropolitan Opera Company, 166; Mrs. G. A. Meyer, 110; Alphonse Montant, 647; G. A. Munro, 139; N. Y. Telephone Company, 846; J. P. Peters, 411; Publishers' Weekly, 1,487; L. E. Quigg, 222; M. T. Quigg, 170; Mrs. C. H. Russell, 321; Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, 567; Ricketts and Company, 139; F. J. Shepard, 108; Seth Thomas, 190; Mrs. Wade, 130; D. Williams, 126.

Oneonta. 3,000 vols. from H. E. Huntington.

Ovid. \$2,000 by the will of Janet Benedict.

Palmyra. \$800 from King's Daughters Society; rent, heat and light of library quarters, estimated at \$600, from Hon. P. T. Sexton; \$100 from F. W. Griffith; \$100 from Mrs. Edna R. Nichols.

Peru. \$100 by the will of late C. S. Mason.

Poland. Property valued at \$12,000 by will of Mrs. Hattie F. Forest, subject to life interest of testator's mother.

Reading Center. \$6,000 from M. Raymond.

Roxbury. \$815 for library maintenance, from Mrs. F. J. Shepard.

St. Johnsville. \$5,000 from J. H. Reaney; \$5,000 from Kidder, Peabody and Company for permanent library endow-

ment; also \$500 from Mr. Reaney for improvements and repairs to building.

Saranac Lake. \$100 from Emily D. Proctor; \$100 from J. G. Greenshield; \$100 from Mary K. Prescott.

Schoharie. 200 vols. of bound magazines, from Mrs. Frank Burton.

Scottsville. \$700 from anonymous donor.

Sherman. \$200 from Minerva Club.

Shrub Oak. 42 acres of ground containing three buildings, and a fund of \$4,000 to establish and maintain the John C. Hart Memorial library, by will of the late Mrs. Catherine Dresser.

Skaneateles. \$100 by the will of Mrs. Charlotte B. Miller.

Southold. \$350 from E. D. Cahoon.

Tivoli. \$200 from Mr. Geraldyn Redmond; \$200 from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt; free rental of building, valued at \$360, from Mrs. E. de P. Hosmer.

Wadhams. Free rental of building, repairs and electric light, appraised at \$106, from estate of late D. F. Payne.

Warrensburg. \$1,200 from Clara Richards and Mrs. Mary Richards Kellogg.

Wayland. \$100 from Mrs. W. W. Capron.

OREGON

Bandon. \$100 from the Home Guard.

Eugene. University of Oregon library. The Pauline Potter Homer collection of fine editions, given by friends of Mrs. Homer.

Hood River. County library. 76 vols. from the estate of James M. Blossom. 155 vols. from the estate of F. W. Hayt.

Marshfield. \$2,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Nancy Noble.

Portland. A set of Walter's Oriental ceramic art, 10 vols., from unnamed donor.

Roseburg. A site for a library building, from the Mental Culture Club.

Salem. State Industrial School library. \$500 from Mrs. Mary Frost.

Greencastle. \$300 from Mrs. Annie Kremer Shook.

Pottsville. \$2,500 from Louise Shaefer.

TENNESSEE

Carthage. Central High School library. 1,000 vols. bequeathed by Louise McHenry.

TEXAS

Austin. University of Texas. 125 vols., gift of Mrs. J. B. Howson.

Brenham. \$100 from Mrs. R. A. Schuerenberg.

College Station. A. & M. College. 90 vols., gift of Mrs. Nellie W. Nelte, of New Orleans.

Dallas. 200 records from Wednesday Morning Choral Club, 5 vols. of valuable genealogical material from John H. Traylor.

Houston. \$500 from Norman Meldrum.

Thorndale. School library. \$1,000 from O. D. Graham.

UTAH

Ogden. \$8,000 from the committee of the Golden Spike celebration, this being a remainder of money left after the event.

VERMONT

Berkshire, East. \$200 raised by citizens toward the establishment of a community library.

Bethel. From the estate of the late Ephraim Weston, a former trustee, a residuary interest, probably to amount to \$5,000.

Grand Isle. 600 vols. from the late Rev. C. Fay; 500 vols. from unnamed donor.

Greensboro. \$150 from summer residents, as a memorial to Dorothy Morgan.

Middlebury. Middlebury College library. \$1,000 for enlargement of the French collection, from A. Barton Hepburn.

— Public library. \$25,000 from Mrs. S. A. Iisley, a like sum formerly having been left by her husband, for a library building.

Montgomery Center. \$100 from Hon. Redfield Proctor.

South Royalton. \$360 from the Ella Latham estate, \$350 from A. W. Kenney,

and \$100 each from the following: Mrs. H. A. Moore, Dr. J. L. Moore, Rev. Levi Wild, Mrs. E. M. Lovejoy, C. P. Tarbell, Mary J. Viall, Mrs. Edgar Watkins, and John B. Goodrich, the total being used toward the erection of a new library building.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville. A building costing \$50,000, from Paul G. MacIntyre, of New York City.

WISCONSIN

Clintonville. \$125 from Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, for technical books.

Colfax. \$100 from E. B. Hill, for purchase of an encyclopedia.

Columbus. \$1,000 from Mrs. C. E. Chadbourne; \$500 from Mrs. Clara A. Sawyer.

Fort Atkinson. Dwight Foster public library. \$1,000 from Mrs. Mary E. Worcester, of Chicago.

Fox Lake. \$500 as an endowment to be known as the Fred Weed memorial fund, from Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkley.

Madison. Wisconsin State Historical Society. Collection of Indian relics bequeathed by the late H. P. Hamilton.

Manitowoc. \$500 from estate of Mrs. Dolly Waldo, interest to be used to purchase reference books.

Menomonie. Taintor Memorial library. \$5,000 as an endowment from the estate of the late W. C. McLean, the interest to be used as a book fund.

Port Washington. \$250 from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mueller.

Reedsburg. \$500 by the will of the late John D. Devor.

Rhineland. \$100 Liberty bond from the Woman's club.

Weyauwega. \$100 from the Kensington Club.

Whitewater. \$2,000 from the estate of D. S. Cook.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.
First Vice-President—George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto, Can.
Second Vice-President—Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library, Salem.
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Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.
Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.
Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

CHANGE IN SECRETARYSHIP

George B. Utley, Executive secretary of the A. L. A. since 1911, has resigned to accept the librarianship of the Newberry Library, Chicago. His resignation is effective April 15th.

At a meeting of the Executive Board, at Chicago, Friday, March 12th, Carl H. Milam was appointed Executive secretary, the position of director of the enlarged program, which he has held since November, being merged in the Executive secretaryship, and he being made responsible for all the executive work of the Association. Mr. Milam will not be able to assume work personally at Chicago until after the close of the appeal for funds in June, which is being conducted from New York. As soon as practicable after that date various features of A. L. A. work which are now being temporarily carried on in New York will be transferred to Chicago.

A PERSONAL WORD

To the Members of the A. L. A.:

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin* is the announcement of my resignation from the secretaryship of the Association and acceptance of the librarianship of the Newberry Library.

I can not allow this statement to appear without coupling with it an attempt to express, although inadequately, my sincere heartfelt appreciation of the warm friendship and generous support that have been so bountifully given me during the past nine years. These things and the intimate association with so many members of the A. L. A. have made the work a pleasure, and it is with keen regret that I sever my official relations. But the call to be a librarian again appeals strongly and the opportunity for association with the Newberry Library proves too tempting not to be availed of.

But assuredly my interest in and concern for the A. L. A. will continue, and particularly am I anxious at this time to see the work go forward, the appeal for funds successful, and the program of enlarged activities put into operation and become even more effective and far-reaching than the most optimistic of us at present dare anticipate.

Under Mr. Milam's capable direction these results will be attained to the full extent that financial resources are available, and I am confident that the members of the A. L. A. will give to him generously that same measure of support and good will which they have all bestowed on me so unstintingly.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

TWEDELL APPOINTED TREASURER

Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian of The John Crerar Library, has been appointed and has accepted the treasurership of the American Library Association, as successor to Carl B. Roden, who recently resigned after serving the Association in this capacity for the past ten years.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, March 12, 1920. Meeting called to order 10 a. m.

Present: President Hadley, Misses Eastman and Marvin and Tobitt, and Mr. Strohm; also Mr. Milam and Secretary Utley.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as sent to members of the Board in type-written form.

Resignation of Secretary

Mr. Utley presented his resignation as secretary of the A. L. A., to become effective April 15, he taking this action to accept the librarianship of the Newberry Library. (This resignation had previously been presented to the Board by correspondence.) The resignation was accepted and Mr. Strohm and Miss Marvin were appointed a committee to draft a resolution in connection therewith.

Action relative to successor deferred until later in the day.

Report by Mr. Milam

Mr. Milam, being asked to report on the organization at New York, the conduct of the work there, the number of persons employed, etc., made the following informal statement:

The permanent Headquarters of the A. L. A. are in Chicago. Library War Service Headquarters are (temporarily) in New York, with some employes (notably the Disbursing Officer) still in Washington.

European Headquarters are in Paris.

Important Library War Service dispatch offices are maintained in New York, Boston, Newport News, New Orleans and San Francisco; and official A. L. A. War Service representatives are scattered throughout the United States, in the Philippines, at Coblenz, etc.

Headquarters for the A. L. A. appeal for funds are in New York.

It is assumed that the Enlarged Program will be launched and conducted from Chicago, though individual representatives may find it necessary to have offices elsewhere. Some, probably most, of the Library War Service features will be moved to Chicago, according to present plans, soon after the close of the appeal for funds.

The reason for the temporary Headquarters in New York are (1) that New York is so preeminently the Headquarters for newspaper syndicates and other publicity channels that almost any sort of publicity campaign can best be conducted from that city; (2) that the director for the Enlarged Program is the same as for Library War Service, and there is an advantage in having as many as possible of his associates in one city.

In the New York Headquarters (not including the Dispatch Offices) there are now approximately twenty people engaged in Library War Service work, and about the same number engaged in promoting the appeal for funds. The Library War Service book selection and book order departments are about to be combined with the New York Dispatch Office under one head, Miss Bess McCrea. Mr. L. J. Bailey has returned to Gary.

Library War Service is now spending approximately \$50,000 per month.

The Committee on Enlarged Program has spent to March 20, 1920, \$56,926.46.

Voted, That the statement made to the Executive Board by Mr. Milam on the Enlarged Program and War Service activities be noted in the minutes of this meeting and that the Board express its satisfaction at the method in which the wishes of the Association, as embodied in the vote at the Chicago meeting, are being carried out by the Committee on Enlarged Program and its director, and that in view of the fact that the Association is pledged to this appeal for funds the Executive Board calls upon all members of the Association to forward it.

Voted, That monthly reports on the plan and organization of the campaign,

the personnel and the status of the subscriptions shall be given by the Executive Board to the membership of the Association and to affiliated organizations and library bulletins.

Transfer of War Funds to Executive Board

The secretary reported that in accordance with the vote of the Board on January 3, the work of the War Service Committee had been transferred to the control of the Executive Board; that this included the transfer of the following funds and securities of the First and Second War Service Funds:

First Fund:	
Cash	\$ 5,511.90
Liberty Loan Bonds (par value)	350.00
Second Fund:	
Cash	75,549.87
Liberty Loan Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (par value).....	211,485.75

He reported that these funds are now deposited with the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., which company had, by vote of the Executive Board, been appointed treasurer of these extraordinary funds; and that the funds now stood to the credit of the American Library Association, Executive Board.

Loan to Committee on Enlarged Program

The secretary also reported that in accordance with a vote of the Board on January 3, to the effect that when the transfer of funds was made to the control of the Executive Board, \$150,000 be loaned to the Committee on Enlarged Program for the purpose of carrying on the appeal for funds, \$80,000 towards this amount had been transferred and that the remaining \$70,000 would be transferred shortly. As \$52,340 had previously been loaned from First War Service Funds, this made a total loan for campaign purposes of \$202,340.

Atlantic City Special Conference

Voted, That, in view of the fact that a later date could not be arranged for the Colorado Springs meeting of the American Library Association, bringing

the two proposed meetings within one month, and also considering the fact that the Committee on Constitution is not ready to report on certain important measures, the proposed special meeting of the American Library Association at Atlantic City be not called and that all business planned for the Atlantic City meeting be postponed until the regular annual meeting at Colorado Springs.

Voted, That the Executive Board request the Committee on Enlarged Program to submit a report of progress with plans of campaign and open a discussion of those plans at the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City.

Appointment of Executive Secretary

Voted, That the position of director of the Enlarged Program be abolished and the duties of this former position be merged into those of the Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, the same to take effect April 15, 1920.

Voted, That the Executive Board invite Mr. Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program, to assume the functions of Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, the same to take effect April 15th, 1920, at the annual salary of \$6,000; this amount to be apportioned for the present as follows: \$1,500 from the A. L. A. regular budget, \$1,500 from the Enlarged Program campaign fund and \$3,000 from the War Service fund.

Voted, That Mr. Milam select an assistant at amount provided for by the budget.

Work of Committee on Enlarged Program

Voted, That, in view of the fact that the positions of secretary of the American Library Association and director of the Enlarged Program are to be merged on April 15th, and that the Committee on Enlarged Program has announced the termination of its appeal for funds on June 30th, the Executive Board assume the further work and functions of the Committee on Enlarged Program on June 30th, or as soon thereafter as its final report can be submitted.

Legal Opinion from Counsel

Voted, That the president and secretary be instructed immediately to secure supplemental legal opinion as to the validity of the financial transactions of the Executive Board; to ascertain that its loans are properly made and secured;

that its disbursing officers have proper surety company bonds in the proper amounts; that its financial transactions are on the proper legal basis for such a corporation; that the financial status and authority of the members of the Executive Board, individually and collectively, are clear; and to ascertain whether proper methods are being taken to safeguard donations given for special purposes.

National Library Service

A plea for financial assistance for travel and clerical expenses having been received from the A. L. A. Committee on the National Library Service bill, Mr. Belden, chairman, it was

Voted, That \$75 be appropriated from Committee funds for this purpose.

Travel Expenses of Board

Voted, That the expenses of members of the Executive Board to this meeting be paid from the regular funds of the American Library Association.

Handbook Printing Bill

Voted, That that portion of the bill for printing Handbook for 1919 which can not be paid from balances of 1919 be paid from the bulletin funds for 1920.

"America's Gift to France"

A letter was read from the "America's Gift to France" Committee, asking the Association to pass a resolution endorsing the raising of a fund to place an appropriate monument on the Marne battlefield. It was taken as the sense of the Board that action be postponed until the meeting of the Association at Colorado Springs. Adjourned at 6 p. m.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

ENLARGED PROGRAM MEETINGS

A meeting of librarians of Chicago and vicinity was held in the Chicago Public Library, on Thursday, March 18, for the consideration of the enlarged program and the appeal for funds. Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program, was present. After an informal discussion and an exchange of questions

and answers those present voted unanimously to aid in the appeal for funds in every possible way.

Mr. Roden has accepted the regional directorship of the central region, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.

At a meeting of library trustees held in Charleston, S. C., on March 15, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Charleston, S. C., March 18, 1920, endorse the "Books for Everybody" movement of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support, and call upon the people of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to support it to the extent of their ability.

CALL TO FORWARD APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, meeting in Chicago, Friday, March 12, passed a resolution expressing its satisfaction at the method in which the wishes of the Association, as embodied in the vote at the Chicago meeting, are being carried out by the Committee on Enlarged Program and its director, and, in view of the fact that the Association is pledged to this appeal for funds, calling upon all members of the A. L. A. to forward it.

BOOKS ON EXPLOSIVES AND ENEMY PROPAGANDA

The Military Intelligence Department of the General Staff of the War Department has recently ruled that books on explosives and enemy propaganda may be reinstated on library shelves, and the Secretary of the American Library Association has been requested to inform the libraries of the country of this ruling.

**CO-OPERATION BETWEEN A. L. A.
AND S. L. A.**

The A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, at a meeting on February 14, passed the following resolution, looking to closer coöperation with the Special Libraries Association, the resolution being introduced by J. H. Friedel, the Special Libraries Association representative on the Committee:

Voted, That with the approval of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association, that all work under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries be done only on the advice and approval of a committee of seven; three of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A., and three by the Executive Committee of the S. L. A., these six to choose one additional member, who shall be or become a member both of the A. L. A. and the S. L. A.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. have approved this action and President Hadley has appointed the following to represent the A. L. A. on this Committee: Samuel H. Ranck, librarian Grand Rapids Public Library; E. H. McClelland, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Miss Adeline B. Zachert, Rochester Public Library, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. Committee of five to consider the subjects of standardization, certification and library training (Frank K. Walter, chairman) in place of Miss Caroline M. Underhill, who, although expressing interest in the subject, found it impossible to serve.

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS, OFFERS

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange.)

Wants

Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Illustrated World, v. 30, no. 5 (January, 1919).

For Sale

St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

Set of the Classified Catalog of Pittsburgh, series 1, 2 and 3, in 8 volumes. Elegantly bound in three-quarters morocco. Excellent condition.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY, 1920

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COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE PROGRAM

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

Address of Welcome—Hon. Charles E. Thomas, Mayor of Colorado Springs.

President's address—The A. L. A. and the library worker—Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver Public Library.

Modern Medusa—Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian Columbia University.

Some local history of the Pike's Peak region—Mrs. Jarvis Richards.

Second Session, Wednesday evening, June 2

Business.

Presentation of various features of the Enlarged Program:

Library work for the blind—Lieut.

Frank Schoble, of Washington, who was blinded in service.

Outlook for special libraries—Dorsey W. Hyde, President Special Libraries Association and librarian Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit.

Other features of the Enlarged Program will also be discussed.

Third Session, Thursday morning, June 3

Business.

The revised Constitution—further consideration.

Fourth Session, Friday morning, June 4

Committee reports.

Staff Problems; symposium and discussion:

The inarticulate library assistant; can

fuller expression be provided?—Marjory Doud, St. Louis Public Library.

How can the beneficence of libraries be directed more successfully toward their assistants?—Lora Rich, Chicago Public Library.

Choosing a librarian, from the assistant's viewpoint—Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library.

The library assistant and the library board—(Speaker to be announced later.)

Sunday evening, June 6

On Sunday evening at 9:00 o'clock, Mr. Fred Clatworthy, of Estes Park, will show in a lantern lecture, his wonderful

collection of views of Estes Park and vicinity, taken by color photography.

Fifth Session, Monday morning, June 7

Adventures in Oriental bookshops—Cornelia Marvin, librarian Oregon State Library.

Note: Miss Marvin plans to have a small display of Chinese and Japanese books.

New needs and responsibilities—John Ridington, librarian of University of British Columbia.

Resolutions Committee.

Report of Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Installation of new president.

Adjournment.

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

Tentative Schedule

	Morning	Afternoon.	Evening
WEDNESDAY June 2		2:30 First General Session (1) Am. Assn. Law Lib. (3)	8:00 Second General Session (1) 10:00 Reception
THURSDAY June 3	9:30 Third General Session (1)	2:30 Council (4) School Lib. Sec. (2) Natl. Assn. State Lib. (1) Profess. Train, Sec. (3)	8:00 Natl. Assn. State Lib. and Am. Assn. Law Lib.—Joint session (1) Children's Lib. Sec. (2) Lending Dept. Rd. Table (5) Normal Sch. Lib. Rd. Table (3) Agric. Lib. Sec. (4)
FRIDAY June 4	9:30 Fourth General Session (1)	2:30 Am. Assn. Law Lib. (3) Otherwise—free for pleasure trips.	8:00 Pub. Doc. Rd. Table (2) Trustees Sec. (4) Children's Lib. Sec. & Sch. Lib. Sec.—Joint session (1) League of Lib. Com. (3)
SATURDAY June 5	9:30 League of Lib. Com. (1) Catalog Sec. (2) Am. Assn. Law Lib. (3) Lib. of Rel. & Theol. Rd. Table (4)	2:30 College & Ref. Sec. (3) High Sch. Lib. Rd. Table (4) Natl. Assn. State Lib. and Am. Assn. Law Lib.—Joint session (1)	6:00 Lib. Sch. Dinners. (2) 8:00 Dance. Natl. Assn. State Lib. (4)
SUNDAY June 6	Free for rest and recreation.		9:00 Illustrated lecture on Estes Park (Natural color photographs)
MONDAY June 7	9:30 Fifth General Session (6) Council (after adjournment of conference)		

Figures in parentheses refer to meeting halls as 4. Private Dining Room—1.
indicated in the following key: 5. Private Dining Room—2 (Set aside for
1. Antlers (Ball Room). Children's Librarians' Section).
2. East Dining Room. 6. First Presbyterian Church.
3. Sun Parlor.

COUNCIL

There will be two meetings of the Council at Colorado Springs, probably open to members of the Council only.

The first session, on Thursday afternoon, June 3, will be devoted to the one topic, "What activities under the enlarged program should be undertaken first?"

The second session will be held on Monday morning, June 7, following adjournment of the last general session, provided there is business that needs to come before the Council.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Thursday evening, June 3

Epoch making books in agriculture—
Speaker to be announced later.
Beginnings in agricultural literature in America—Dr. R. H. True.
Discussion on survey of agricultural libraries, led by Miss Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado State Agricultural College Library.

CATALOG SECTION

Saturday morning, June 5

Organization and administration problems of a catalog department.
How to do everything—and cataloging.
Layman's views of a catalog.
Short cuts in cataloging (informal discussion).
Labor saving devices for the catalog department.
County libraries and their catalog problems (including discussion of central bureau for cataloging for county libraries).

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

First Session, Thursday evening, June 3

The subjects for consideration have not yet been determined. (Chairman, Elizabeth Knapp, Detroit public library.)

Second Session, Friday Evening, June 4

(Joint Session with School Libraries Section)

The public library and the school library—a joint opportunity—Miss Harriet Wood, supervisor, school and public libraries, St. Paul, Minn.

Recent books of importance to all workers with children—(Speaker to be announced later).

Buying books for children—Miss Gertrude Andrus, manager, Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for boys and girls, Seattle, Washington.

The place in the Enlarged Program for school libraries and library work with children—Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary, A. L. A.

Note: During conference week, a room or part of a room will be reserved where all persons interested in library work with children may meet and discuss informally problems connected with their work.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Thursday afternoon, June 3

What of the summer library school as a factor in professional training?—Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor library science, Simmons College Library School.
Discussion led by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Nebraska University Library, and Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois Library.

Report of Committee on professional training—Miss Alice S. Tyler, chairman, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.

Reports of new forms of work, or interesting features of the curriculum, from directors of various schools and instructors in charge of large training classes.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

A round table conference is planned for those in attendance and its usefulness will be greatly advanced if those expecting to be present will please notify the chairman immediately of their dates of attendance. Address Miss Martha C. Pritchard, 509 West 121st St., New York City, Apartment 802.

Second Session, Friday evening, June 4

The session on Friday evening will be held jointly with the Children's Librarians Section. (For program see Children's Librarians Section.)

TRUSTEES SECTION

Friday Evening, June 4

Duty of trustees regarding the Enlarged Program.
County as the library unit.
Standardization.
Salaries and pensions.
Civil service.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

Thursday evening, June 3

The program for the Lending Department Round Table is not completed. (Chairman, Florence Overton, New York Public Library.)

ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

Saturday morning, June 5

Paper by Rev. Henry Cobb, Boston.
Evaluated list of denominational periodicals—Dr. Charles S. Thayer, librarian Case Memorial Library, Hartford, Conn.
Paper by Professor Rodeheaver, Illif School of Theology, Denver.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Thursday evening, June 3

The topics for discussion at the round table have not been chosen.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Friday evening, June 4

State war documents in the Library of Congress—Dena M. Kingsley, Documents Division, Library of Congress.

Discussion of the work which the state historical and archives departments are doing in connection with the war literature.

(There will be available for distribution a trial bibliography of one of the special bureaus brought into existence by the war, in which completeness for the particular bureau in question will be attempted.)

Library service as suggested by Miss Edith Guerrier—A. P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents office.

Report on Printing bill—Chairman of Documents committee.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

Welcome—Miss Alice Lambert Rathborne, acting state librarian, Colorado.
 Address—Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio state librarian, Colorado.
 President's address—Elias J. Lien, state librarian, Minnesota.
 Report of secretary-treasurer—Mrs. Eva May Fowler, state librarian, Illinois.
 The Special Libraries Association meeting in New York—E. H. Redstone, state librarian, Massachusetts.
 Report of Committee on exchange and distribution of state documents—G. G. Glasier, state librarian, Wisconsin.
 Report on A. L. A. Enlarged Program—Geo. S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut.
 Appointment of Committees on audit, resolutions and nominations.

Second Session, Thursday evening, June 3

(Joint session with A. A. of L. L.)

Opening sealed doors—Frank E. Chipman, Boston.
 New York session laws—John F. Fitzpatrick, Albany.
 A Book-hunter's search for everlasting fame—C. S. Hook, Atlantic, City.

Third Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint session with A. A. of L. L.)

Benefits of a legislative reference bureau to a state legislature—Con P. Cronin, State librarian, Arizona.
 Serving with law books the public of a whole state—H. C. Lindsay, State librarian, Nebraska.
 Observations on bar association reports—A. J. Small, State librarian, Iowa.
 Report of Joint Committee on legislative information service—George S. Godard, chairman.

Fourth Session, Saturday evening, June 5

Report of Committee on public archives—Library legislation and news—Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Illinois.
 County library systems—Discussion.
 Report of Committee on resolutions.
 Report of Committee on audit.
 Report of Committee on nominations.
 Election of Officers.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First Session, Friday evening, June 4

County libraries—(Speaker to be announced later.)
 Discussion having reference to extension by contracts, extension to the smaller units, transportation, etc.
 Certification and standardization—Miss Harriet A. Wood, chairman, Committee on certification, Minnesota Library Association.

Second Session, Saturday morning, June 5

Commission and traveling library problems:
 Commission publicity
 Library institutes and district meetings
 Minimum of population warranting tax support
 Library buildings for small towns
 Traveling library records, etc.
 The part of library commissions in the Enlarged Program.
 Miscellaneous discussions.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

President's Address.
 Committee Reports.
 Committee on new members.
 Committee on index to legal periodicals.
 Committee on local law journals.

Committee on shelf arrangement of law reports.

Appointment of

- (1) Nominating committee
- (2) Committee on resolutions
- (3) Auditing committee.

Second Session, Thursday evening, June 3

(Joint session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Opening sealed doors—Frank E. Chipman, president, Boston Book Company.

New York session laws—John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

A Book-hunter's search for everlasting fame—Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, N. J.

Third Session, Friday afternoon, June 4

History of the social law library, Boston—Howard L. Stebbins, librarian.

History of the library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association—Edwin Gholson, librarian.

Making the most of our opportunities as law librarians—Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary, Essex Bar Association.

Fourth Session, Saturday morning, June 5

The A. L. A. Enlarged Program and its relation to law libraries.

Relation of American Association of Law Libraries to the A. L. A., and National Association of State Libraries.

Report of treasurer.

Election of officers.

Fifth Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)

For program of this session see National Association of State Libraries.

HOTELS

The Antlers Hotel will be the headquarters. Full information concerning this and other available hotels was given in the March Bulletin. If you did not receive a copy, one will be sent you on request.

If you have not made your reservations, do so at once, sending your application to Mr. Manly D. Ormes, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. Further particulars were given in the March Bulletin.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

As the railroads have refused to grant a special rate for the Convention, the date of meeting has been changed from May 31st to June 5th, to June 2nd to June 7th, inclusive, so that delegates may avail themselves of the summer excursion rates effective June 1st.

By leaving Chicago shortly after midnight, May 31st, provided enough people apply to secure a special train, the special party can reach Colorado Springs for breakfast on June 2nd, the day the Convention opens. If it is not possible to concentrate at Chicago a sufficient number to secure a special train, those from the East cannot arrive until after the first session is over unless full fare both

ways is paid, and start made before the summer rate goes into effect.

It is therefore especially important this year that all who can possibly arrange to do so should immediately send in application to join special party, if you have any thought of attending the meeting.

Railroad tickets will have to be purchased from eastern points to Chicago one way at regular rate, and the Travel Committee will arrange for summer excursion tickets from Chicago to Colorado Springs and return, including any other points in the West or to the Pacific Coast that delegates may desire to visit before returning home. As most of the saving on a summer rate ticket is between Chicago and points West, this arrangement will be almost as good for eastern delegates as if they waited for the summer rate to take effect at eastern points and thus were forced to miss the opening days of the convention. The summer excursion rate, therefore, can be roughly estimated as approximately a fare and one-third for the round trip.

Below is quoted one-way railroad and sleeping-car rates from principal Eastern points to Chicago, including war tax. Pullman rates based on increased cost in effect May 1st.

From	Cleveland	New York	Philadelphia	Boston	Washington	Buffalo
Railroad Fare.....	\$11.03	\$29.42	\$26.47	\$36.84	\$25.53	\$16.92
Pullman						
Lower	2.70	6.48	5.94	7.29	5.94	4.05
Upper	2.16	5.18	4.75	5.83	4.75	3.25
Compartment	7.56	18.36	16.74	20.52	16.74	11.34
Drawing Room.....	9.72	22.68	21.60	25.92	21.60	15.12

New England Party

New England party will leave Boston on May 30th, at 1:30 p. m. from South Station, N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R., joining the New York party either at New York City, or, as later may be found more convenient, at Philadelphia. Registration

from Boston and New England points should be made with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., before May 15, enclosing Pullman fare to Chicago, and Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs should be paid to Mr. John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., before May 20.

New York and Washington Party

The New York party will leave Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City, May 30th, 8:30 p. m., leaving Philadelphia 10:50 p. m., and Pittsburgh at 8:50 a. m., May 31st, due in Chicago at 9:30 p. m., May 31st. Washington delegates will leave 7:15 p. m., May 30th, joining party at Pittsburgh. Those starting from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, should register with Mr. C. H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sixth Division, Washington, D. C., and send money for Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs to Mr. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before May 15.

St. Louis Special Party

The special party, for those desiring to go via St. Louis and Kansas City, will not join the Chicago party at any point en route, but will leave St. Louis at 9:00 a. m., Missouri Pacific R. R., June 1, arriving at Colorado Springs at 1:58 p. m., June 2. Please register and send Pullman fare to Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., not later than May 15th.

Chicago Party

Special Pullman train from Chicago

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington Route) for special train from Chicago to the Colorado Springs Convention. This special train will consist of the very best available Pullman equipment, including sleeping cars, baggage car, dining car and observation car.

This train will leave Chicago at 12:10 a. m. (midnight), June 1st, arrive at Omaha 1:40 p. m. June 1st, leave Omaha 1:50 p. m., June 1st, and arrive Colorado Springs 7:30 a. m., June 2nd. Special train will be made up in Union station about 10:00 p. m., May 31st, to enable members of party to board same and retire before time of departure.

Meals in dining car will be served as follows: Breakfast a la carte, luncheon and dinner table d'hote. Table d'hote meals will be served at \$1.25 each.

Summer tourist round-trip railroad rates from Chicago and points West to Colorado Springs and with stop-over privileges and good until October 31st, sleeping-car rates one-way in effect June 1st, are quoted below.

From	Chicago	St. Louis	Omaha	Kansas City	Duluth	St. Paul and Minneapolis
Railroad Fare.....	\$44.82	\$39.42	\$28.62	\$28.62	\$50.49	\$43.20
Pullman						
Lower	7.83	7.29	4.59	4.59	9.18	7.29
Upper	6.26	5.83	3.67	3.67	7.34	5.83
Compartment	22.14	20.52	12.96	12.96	25.92	20.52
Drawing Room.....	28.08	25.92	16.20	16.20	32.40	25.92

Delegates from points north of Chicago such as Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, cannot avail themselves of tourist rates in time to reach Convention for first session.

Registration for special trains must be made before May 20th, and price of Pull-

man reservation must accompany the request as deposit.

For further information regarding the special party from Chicago address John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

POST-CONFERENCE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Special Notice

Registration for this trip, with deposit of \$15.00, should be made with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., at the earliest possible moment.

The change of date for A. L. A. conference necessitates a slight change in the post-conference trip as outlined in the March Bulletin. An extra day has also been added. The following, therefore, entirely supersedes that in the March announcement.

The post-conference party will leave Colorado Springs, via Denver & Rio Grande R. R., June 7, 2:08 p. m., due in Denver at 4:40 p. m., transferring to a Denver hotel for the nights of June 7 and 8. Opportunity will be given in Denver to visit the Public Library, and a sight-seeing trip about the city will be provided. Owing to congestion in all hotels, the party will probably have to be divided during stay in Denver. Mail address will be

Care of A. L. A. Party,
Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

June 9—Leave Denver in late morning by automobile for Estes Park via Lyons, lunch en route. Arrive at The Craggs hotel, Estes Park, Colo., late afternoon.

June 9-14 at The Craggs Hotel, Estes Park, where mine host, Joe Mills, promises home-cooked meals family style, running water in rooms, electric lights, and a good time provided we wear old clothes so as to be ready for the outdoor mountain life at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The weather will undoubtedly be cool at this time of year. While at The Craggs, which is on a shoulder of a mountain a short climb from the village of Estes Park, a campfire supper in the woods will be provided on one of the evenings, and two automobile trips will be arranged, one to Longs Peak Inn, the other to Fall River and High Drive. There will also be plenty of opportunities for climbing, and horses

for riding may be hired in order to get better acquainted with Rocky Mountain National Park.

June 14, morning—Leave Estes Park by automobile for Denver via Big Thompson Canon and Loveland, lunch en route. Arrive Denver in time for afternoon and evening trains East.

Register for this trip at the earliest possible moment, making a deposit of \$15.00, with Mr. F. W. Faxon (in charge of party), 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass.

The expense of the entire post-conference trip, based on two in a room without bath, covering hotel at Denver, automobile trip, transportation to and from Estes Park, five days, room and meals at The Craggs hotel, two automobile trips from Estes Park, and all meals except those in Denver which are at individual expense, \$55.00. As it is very difficult to transfer trunks to Estes Park, arrangement should be made to store them either at the Denver hotel or Union depot.

It is assumed that everyone will be provided with a railroad ticket, including Colorado Springs to Denver, so nothing has been added to this party expense for that short railroad trip.

Those desiring room alone at The Craggs, add \$ 5.00
 Those desiring room with bath at The Craggs, where two occupy the same room, add, each..... 5.00
 For room alone with bath, add..... 12.50
 For trunk at The Craggs, add..... 4.00
 For room with bath, or separate beds, in Denver, add..... 2.00

It will probably not be possible to provide room alone in Denver, and the hotels would be glad if parties of three or four could arrange to occupy one room with two beds.

Note: It is expected that Yellowstone Park will open June 15, so that any desiring to return, following this post-conference trip, via Yellowstone, can do so by providing on their summer excursion tickets from Chicago or St. Louis, to include

return from Denver via Cody. The five days' automobile trip through the Park, including hotels and meals, costs about \$52.00.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Nominations has presented its report to the Executive Board, and nominated the following members to the elective positions to be filled at the Colorado Springs Conference:

For President: Miss Alice S. Tyler, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, Ohio.

For First Vice-President: H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

For Second Vice-President: Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of The H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

For Members of Executive Board (for a term of three years each): George B. Utley, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago; Frank P. Hill, librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.

For Members of Council (for a term of five years each): Miss M. E. Ahern, editor, "Public Libraries," Chicago.

W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries for

Province of Ontario, Toronto.

Luther L. Dickerson, in charge Library Service, War Department, Washington.

C. F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston public library.

Miss Julia Ideson, librarian, Carnegie library, Houston, Texas.

For Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for a term of three years): W. W. Appleton, New York City. (For re-election.)

The Committee on Nominations comprised the following: Samuel H. Ranck, chairman; Mary F. Isom, Theodore W. Koch, Frank K. Walter, Charlotte Templeton. Miss Isom has, on account of ill health, resigned from the Committee. *

Section 2 of the By-laws to the Constitution provides that the "Committee shall report to the Executive board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the Bulletin at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association."

The report was duly presented to the Executive board and a correspondence vote requested on its adoption. The board is not unanimous in its vote, and therefore, by the constitutional provisions under which correspondence votes are taken, the report is not yet approved. It is, however, here given as information to the membership.

*Miss Isom died April 15, 1920.

(PROPOSED)
 CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY
 ASSOCIATION

A Proposed Revision by the Committee on Revision of Constitution, embodying the changes voted at Chicago meeting, and the further recommendations of the Committee.

Memoranda on matters referred back to the Committee for further consideration are printed in this right-hand column.

EXPLANATION:

Parts approved at Chicago are printed in roman.

Changes either voted at Chicago by the Association sitting as a Committee of the whole or made by the Committee on Revision in accordance with what it believes to be the Association's desire in cases where no direct vote was taken, are printed in *italics*.

Parenthetical notes following text of certain sections give Committee's recommendations.

Report on matters referred back to the Committee for further consideration are printed in parallel column opposite section referred to.

Name

Sec. 1. The name of this body shall be the American Library Association.

Object

Sec. 2. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship.

Membership

Sec. 3. **Members.** Any person or institution *engaged in library work* may become a member on paying the annual dues *and others after election by the Executive Board.*

Sec. 4. **Honorary Members.** *On nomination of the Council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association.*

Sec. 5. **Contributing and Sustaining Members.** Any person or institution *eligible for or elected to membership* may become a contributing or a sustaining member on payment of the required annual sums.

Sec. 6. Life Members. Any person *eligible for or elected to membership* may become a life member by paying the required amounts.

Meetings

Sec. 7. Annual Meetings. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Board.

Sec. 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Board, and shall be called by the president on request of *fifty* members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 9. Votes by Institutional Members. The vote of an institutional member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. [In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast only by the chief librarian of the institution.] (The Chicago meeting voted to strike out the last sentence in the above section. The Committee dissents, as a matter of judgment, from this action. It feels that filing credentials is not ordinarily necessary, nor will it be done; moreover, occasions are sure to arise (credentials not having been filed with the Secretary) when there may be dispute as to the authority to cast the vote of an institutional member, and it wishes to remove all doubt as to that authority, and suggests that the words "chief executive officer" be used instead of the word "librarian," printed in the Committee's draft.

This point and that under Section 15 are instances in which the Committee requests the same action on the part of the Association, i. e., consideration of the acts in Chicago, as the Association took in referring back to the Committee numerous matters for consideration and further report. The Committee requests that it be heard in argument on both these points.)

Sec. 10. Quorum. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. Life Fellows on a Non-Money Basis. The Committee was directed to bring in a report, after consideration, on creating life fellowships on a non-money basis. The Committee, however, is reluctant, after due consideration, to urge the creation of a body of life fellows as a mark of special distinction in the profession. It sees no function—other than that of recognition of high professional service—for such a body. If the Association desires to create a special class of membership as a mark of particular distinction, it would be possible to provide a section reading somewhat as follows: "On nomination of the Council, any member may be elected a Life Fellow by three-fourths vote of those present at any meeting of the Association."

Management

Sec. 11. **Executive Board.** The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board, which shall consist of the president, *first vice-president*, *second vice-president*, treasurer and eight other members. The members of the Executive Board, other than the president, the vice-president and the treasurer, shall be elected as hereafter specified. At the annual meeting of 1920 there shall be elected by ballot four persons to serve as new members of the Executive Board. Immediately after their election they shall divide themselves by lot into two equal classes, of which the terms of the first class shall expire in 1923 and of the second class in 1924. At each annual meeting thereafter two members shall be elected to the Executive Board to serve for four years.

Sec. 12. The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in office *pro tempore*, the person so elected by the Executive Board to serve only until the next annual meeting of the Association, except that in the case of the death, resignation or inability to serve of the president of the Association, the vice-president shall become president.

Sec. 13. Meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the president at such times and places as he may designate, and shall be called upon request of a majority of the Board.

Sec. 14. **Quorum.** A majority shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

Sec. 15. **Budgets.** There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the Executive Board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the Executive Board, and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer and trustees of the

Sec. 11. **Retiring President on Executive Board.** The Committee is of the opinion that the benefit of familiarity with the Association's affairs, which the retiring president would bring to the Executive Board, is sufficiently provided for by the presence on the Board of four members (not officers) holding over each year, and by the permanent Secretary of the Association. The Committee feels that it is conceivable that in some instances his presence might be an embarrassment to the existing administration, and therefore recommends that the retiring President be not included on the Board.

endowment fund and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

(The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the section as reported by it is an improvement, from a business point of view, over the article (Section 12) of the present Constitution. The vote at Chicago was very close—99 to 94—and in view of this fact, the Committee feels at liberty to call attention to the section proposed by it, and to ask further consideration of the subject on the part of the Association. The Committee's recommendation was as follows: The Executive Board shall prepare and adopt annual and supplementary budgets within which all its appropriations shall be made, and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation.)

Sec. 16. Policy. No question involving the policy of the Association as such shall be voted upon by the Association until said question has been referred to the Executive Board, and a report thereon made by the Board to the Association; but the Board shall make a report upon every question so referred to it not later than at the next session of the Association held after such reference.

Sec. 17. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote, if conducted under the conditions specified in the by-laws.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 18. The officers of the Association shall be a president, first *and second* vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. The president, vice-presidents *and treasurer* shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary and assistant treasurer, who shall be a trust company, shall be chosen by the Executive Board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 19. Officers. The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assist-

Sec. 16. Policy. This section was referred to the Committee with instructions to bring in a provision which would furnish safeguards against hasty action by both the Association and the Executive Board. The Committee conceives that this may be brought about by allowing Section 16 to stand as reported by the Committee, with the addition of the following sentence: "No measure involving a departure from the established policy of the Association shall be put into effect by the Executive Board without previous approval by the Association." The Committee submits that the provision as reported by it at Chicago provides against hasty action on the part of the Association, provides against undue delay on the part of the Executive Board, and moreover the sentence which it suggests as an addition provides against hasty action on matters other than routine business by the Executive Board. The Board is left free to administer the affairs of the Association in all matters which do not involve a departure from the established policy of the Association; but matters which do involve such a departure from the established policy of the Association must be referred

ant treasurer shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

Sec. 20. The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and standing committees and shall fix the salaries of all paid officers and employees.

Sec. 21. **Terms of Office.** All officers and all elected members of the Executive Board shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Council

Sec. 22. **Membership.** The Council shall consist of the Executive Board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies, fifty members elected by the Association at large, and one member from each state, provincial, or regional library association or club which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws. The elected members shall be chosen, ten each year, by the Association, to hold office for five years.

Sec. 23. **Meetings.** The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meetings of the Association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

by the Board to the Association for approval.

The Committee calls attention to the fact that there is nothing in the provision as to policy, in Section 16, which would operate to prevent the Association from referring any matter of policy to the Council, if the Association so desires, at any time.

Secs. 22-24. **Council.** The Committee suggests that at the end of Section 24, referring to the duties of the Council, the following phrase be added: "as recommendations either to the Executive Board or the Association."

The addition of this provision will enable the Council to make recommendations on matters of general Association business or library policy either to the Executive Board or the Association if it so desires and if the recommendations receive a two-thirds vote.

After careful consideration, the Committee feels that Sections 22 to 24, as drafted by it, really comply with the spirit and text of the resolutions prepared by Mr. Dudgeon and adopted by the Association. The Council remains a deliberative body, is given the power to make recommendations, as well as required to issue reports on topics of professional and public interest from time to time.

The matter of providing for continuity in the deliberations of the Council is cared for in the By-Laws rather than in the Constitution, as it concerns procedure rather than organization, in accordance with the very pointed suggestion made at the Chicago Conference.

Sec. 23. The Committee recommends the addition of the phrase: "Twenty members shall constitute a quorum of the Council." This provision seems advisable, and was inadvertently omitted from the draft previously submitted by the Committee.

Sec. 24. Duties. The Council shall consider and discuss library questions of professional and public interest, and shall from time to time issue reports thereon; and it may by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 25. All receipts from life memberships and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Sec. 25. Endowment. The Committee recommends that the second sentence in this section read as follows: "The interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct, in accordance with any conditions made by the donors." The Committee begs to point out that this section as reported by it was taken bodily from the Constitution now in force, and that there have been no instances, so far as the Committee is aware, of any departure from the wishes of donors in the expenditure of the income of trust funds.

On the question of the custody of funds, the Committee submits that the present wording is entirely proper. It has, however, taken legal advice before arriving at this decision. The matter was fully covered by the opinion of counsel, Harry C. Bulkley of Detroit, rendered to the Executive Board with regard to the War Service Fund. In this opinion it was expressly stated that, while ordinarily the Treasurer would have the custody of the funds of the Association, it was perfectly proper for the Association, through its Executive Board, or by other action, to establish a special custodian for special funds, which are necessarily the property of the Association. In this case the custodian and Treasurer was the American Security and Trust Company of Washington. In the case of the endowment funds, the custodians are the trustees of the endowment fund. The Committee recommends, therefore, that no change be made in the wording of this section other than the one proposed above.

Affiliated Organizations

Sec. 26. (This section not yet framed by the committee.)

Sec. 26. Affiliated Organizations. The Committee, awaiting the suggestions of the

committee representing the affiliated organizations, tentatively approves the second of Dr. Richardson's suggestions and recommends the addition of a by-law (No. 18) to read as follows: "There shall be standing committees of this Association composed of the governing board, or their duly elected committee, of each organization affiliated with the American Library Association. These committees shall be charged with the duty of considering and reporting to this Association matters within the special fields of their respective organizations."

By-Laws

Sec. 27. By-laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive Board or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon. Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

Amendments

Sec. 28. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 28. This section was referred back to the Committee, but the Committee, after further consideration, recommends that it stand as printed above.

BY-LAWS

Dues

Sec. 1. Amounts for Annual Dues. (a) The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January. (b) On payment of \$25 annually any person or institution *eligible for or elected to membership* may become a contributing member; on payment of \$100 or more annually any person or institution may become a sustaining member.

Sec. 2. **Life Members.** On payment of \$25 any individual member may become a life member.

Sec. 3. **Unpaid Dues.** Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Sec. 4. Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining and paying his arrears of annual dues shall receive his original number.

Sec. 5. **Fiscal Year.** The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Nominations

Sec. 6. At least three months prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive Board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive Board, trustees of the endowment fund, and members of the Council.

This committee shall report to the Executive Board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the *Bulletin* at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least twenty-four hours before election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

No person shall be nominated as president or as *first or second* vice-president for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

State Representation in Council

Sec. 7. Each state, provincial or regional library association or club having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be five dollars for each association having a membership of fifty or less, and ten cents for each person additional where membership is above that number.

Privileges of Membership

Sec. 8. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association or to members of affiliated societies.

Sections

Sec. 9. A petition for the establishment of a section shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which shall report to the Executive Board on the desirability of such section. The Executive Board shall have power to discontinue a section when, in its opinion, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 10. Any existing organization of librarians having not less than twenty-five members may on vote of the Executive Board become a section of the Association.

Sec. 11. Sections may, if they so elect, charge annual dues, limit their own membership, issue publications, and in general carry on activities along the line of their own interest, accounting for their own funds solely to their own members.

Sec. 12. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on behalf of the Association or to commit the Association as such by any declaration of policy.

Sec. 13. Provision shall be made by the Executive Board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be

Sec. 7. The Committee suggests that the last sentence of Section 7 be set off as a separate By-Law, to follow immediately after Section 7, and to form Section 8, and to be called "Privileges of Membership."

Secs. 9-13. The Committee sees no reason to suggest a change in the provisions for sections which it recommended in its first report. It does not claim that these provisions solve the problem of the relations of the affiliated organizations with the American Library Association. It does suggest that they afford one solution of that problem, and that these By-Laws provide more definitely for the organization of the existing sections than is provided in the present Constitution. If none of the affiliated organizations care to become sections of the American Library Association, it is perfectly possible that other organizations may wish to do so in the future, and Section 10 should therefore stand. Sections 11, 12 and 13 seem to the Committee advisable with reference to the organization and maintenance of the existing sections or others which may be created.

open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose officers to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Sec. 14. There shall be a standing committee of the Council consisting of four members, the chairman of which shall be the president of the Association, one member to be appointed each year by the president of the Association to serve for three years. This committee shall prepare programs for Council meetings, and mail them to the Council in advance of the meetings.

Standing Committees

Sec. 15. The standing committees of the Association, which are to be appointed by the Executive Board, shall be as follows: Auditing (to consist of three members, to audit the accounts of the Executive Board, secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, trustees of the endowment fund and all committees having expenditure of money); editorial (a committee of five, whose duty shall be to secure and pass upon material for publication by the Association, especially catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids); public documents; coöperation with other educational associations; library administration; library training; international relations; bookbuying; bookbinding; federal and state relations; publicity; library work in hospitals and charitable and correctional institutions; work with the foreign born; standardization of libraries and certification of librarians; travel, coördination; work with the blind; program (to consist of the president, secretary and one other member to be appointed by the president); improvement of conditions of library workers.

Sec. 16. The Executive Board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to

the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks.

Votes by Correspondence

Sec. 17. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote, provided not more than one member expresses dissent. If one member dissents, the vote shall not be effective until such member has had opportunity to communicate his views to the other members and a second vote has been taken. If two members, on the second mail vote, dissent, the action shall fail.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION,

CHALMERS HADLEY, Chairman.
WM. W. BISHOP,
GEORGE B. UTLEY.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
January, March, May, July, September and
November

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.
 First Vice-President—George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto, Can.
 Second Vice-President—Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library, Salem.
 Executive Board—The President, vice-presidents and Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, O.; Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, O.; Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
 Executive Secretary—Carl H. Milam, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.
 Treasurer—Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
 Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

Remember the first thing to do is to register at Headquarters.

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle has resigned the Principalship of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, to accept a position with the American Library Association. She will be in charge of the Headquarters office in Chicago until Mr. Milam, newly appointed Executive Secretary, can personally assume this responsibility. She will begin her new duties the last week in April.

President Hadley has appointed Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, as official delegate of the American Library Association at the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Harry Woodburn Chase as president of the University of North Carolina. The inauguration will take place at Chapel

Hill on April 28th. Mr. Wilson has been for many years a member of the Association and will be a most worthy representative at this historic event.

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The Drama League of America is arranging a Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration and hopes to secure the coöperation of libraries in the same manner as was done at the time of the Shakespeare Tercentenary. There is little doubt but that libraries will be glad to give as much aid as possible and the problem now arises as to how to accomplish this without undue duplication. The A. L. A. would like suggestions as to the best way to go about it.

In a letter to the Association, Mr. Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America, says that in preparing bibliographies certain classification of subjects is necessary in order to make them most helpful. For instance, there is need of a musical bibliography with annotations; and others relating to costumes, customs and manners, types of characters, ideals, outstanding personalities of men and women. The main purpose is to give the clearest and fullest possible aid to school teachers who would like to arrange simple dramatizations for their classes and schools. Also reference to the best pictures available should be made.

Of course, individual libraries will wish to prepare such material as they have for their own communities, but it is very desirable that the work be centralized in some such way as indicated above, so that the Drama League, through its publications, may bring the information to public notice. Suggestions as to the best method to do this are solicited. Shall a committee be appointed to take charge of this work and see that useless labor is not expended through much duplication and that each subject is adequately treated? Mr. Chubb writes that the League hopes to

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COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

JUNE 2-7, 1920

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE LIBRARY WORKER

BY CHALMERS HADLEY, *Librarian, Public Library, Denver, Colorado*

Reposing in a secluded corner of our book stacks and disturbed only by the brush of the vacuum cleaner, stand the dark clad *Papers and Proceedings* of the American Library Association. Like a row of elderly people, decently attired in black, who sit quietly on their porch and watch the busy world pass by, these books view the scurrying readers who seldom pause before their shelves. And yet, like the quiet elderly people, whom they fancifully represent, what energy, what enthusiasm, what ardent desires lie concealed beneath their somber attire.

The *Papers and Proceedings* of the A. L. A. not only contain the enthusiasm and the library history of the past, but in their pages are the hopes and plans of Winsor and Poole, of Dewey, Crunden, Legler, Miss Plummer and Mr. Brett, for the high accomplishment of library work on this continent. Few fundamentals in library work have since been voiced that were not comprehended in principle by the founders of this Association.

Many of the present cries for professional standards are but echoes from these same *Proceedings*, but what a gap there is between the principles enunciated and their actual, definite accomplishment in the present. It is sad to see the visions of the past remain so frequently as dreams. It is more sad to realize that the Association itself, after calling forth such visions, was, through lack of sufficient organization and financial means, unable to galvanize many of them into life.

Following the annual conference of the Association a year ago, a committee was appointed to investigate the causes of this condition, to take an inventory of the pos-

sibilities of the American Library Association, and to make recommendations for the future. It was to act as a sieve, as it were, and screen for present use the valuable from the valueless past. It was to outline a program in an attempt to bring the resources of this Association for a definite contribution to existing problems, and it was to suggest the means of financing this effort, if made. After months of work, the Committee submitted a tentative program for the A. L. A. which not only sought to outline the definite problems within the Association itself, but also to suggest possible activities and cooperation between the A. L. A. and other agencies.

The program as submitted by the Committee was never a finished product, nor was it a contract calling for the performance of specific duties. It did embody many suggestions from past experience, for the betterment of library conditions in the present, with a suggested application of effort which the Association's achievement during the war gave hope for success.

The scope of the Program and the diversity of library interests involved, brought an equally diversified response. Proposed work with the Merchant Marine and the continuation of library work with the Lighthouse Service, could not arouse fever heat in this land-locked interior which has never seen salt water since it emerged from the sea. Library extension service among the scattered Rocky mountain libraries meant much more to us than did the proposed International Index of Humanistic Literature. Books for the blind aroused the interest and sympathy of all

of us, as the proposed standardization and national certification of librarians aroused our general apprehension.

But to me the specific suggestions made by the Committee were relatively unimportant, for the proposed Enlarged Program in its significance and import is immeasurably greater than the sum of its recommendations. It was also relatively unimportant what the Program advocated and what it ignored, as compared to what the Enlarged Program represents and signifies in American library history. To me it means that the library workers in this country, comparatively small in number, representing varied types, scattered over a vast territory, nearly submerged in the vortex of surrounding commercial and industrial life, and quite inexperienced in the harsher side of that life—these workers decided to use what strength they had acquired, particularly during their war service, and to make for themselves and their work a place in the sun. We have realized that precious as is our heritage as represented by the *Papers* of this Association, they will remain mere "scraps of paper" if their potentialities are not given a better outlet for realization than the A. L. A. has heretofore provided.

But I am not here to represent the Enlarged program at this time, but as president of the A. L. A. for this last year, to say that in my opinion this Association cannot limit its concern to any program that does not concern itself with a more definite, intensive development as well. The A. L. A. today cannot afford any policy of *laissezfaire* or propose any program whether enlarged or restricted, that does not consider more fully than has ever been done before, its definite relations and concern with the well-being of our library workers.

I am not so concerned with the high priests in our profession who have access to that library holy of holies, the trustees' room. They are quite able to take care of themselves. But we must concern ourselves as never before with the inarticulate thousands of fellow library workers,

toward whom the A. L. A. has inadvertently been too remote, indirect and impersonal. Our present constitution reads, "The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America," and to meet the present crisis, this must be changed to read, "The objects of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries and of library workers in America."

I believe the word "crisis" in our library affairs is used advisedly, for the present situation menaces the very stronghold of library work—its morale. It has been morale which kept librarians at a high state of effectiveness through long years, while the demands were great and the financial returns were small. It was morale which kept their eyes clear to the compensations in library work other than money received, and if morale disappears, we shall become a body of drudges irrespective of any salary returns.

It has been remarked that morale and morality are first cousins and I believe the A. L. A. must investigate this close relationship at once. A sense of injustice among library workers, whether well founded or not, must be met by full justice both from the A. L. A. and from library institutions.

We are told the loss in morale among all workers results from the reaction of war tension. Be that as it may, I believe the decrease in morale among library workers comes from other causes as well, and to protect what we may lose, we need with other things, more democracy in the organization of library institutions, salaries more commensurate with the investment made for library work, some protection to library workers in accident or disability, and definite direction and sponsorship by the A. L. A. itself in associating library workers into groups, instead of leaving them to work out their problems single-handed.

In an admirable address given at the Ottawa conference of this Association eight years ago, one speaker said, "Whatever is

done to promote the happiness and best instincts of the rank and file of a library organization will result directly in instilling in the public service rendered by them a spirit of sympathy, ready regard for the rights and needs of the public and an eagerness to serve loyally. Any library management conceived and executed in this spirit, may be depended on for achievements in what is really library economy."

The speaker of these words would be the last to advocate better working conditions solely for a larger and better output of work. Better library conditions must not be sought for only as a business investment, but as an ethical question as well, involving our fellow library workers.

In this same address the speaker continued, "Invite the confidence of every member of your staff, allow your assistants to voice the conclusions their experience and service bring home to them, listen with sympathy to suggestions prompted by loyalty and daily pondering. There are times when we may well forget our official gradings, when it will prove profitable" (and may we add Christian) "to learn from the members of the crew how our theories stand the test."

To make a general statement explicit, we must make our libraries responsive, not only to the public's demands, but also to the hearing of our library employees.

It is not easy to forget official gradings in our libraries since they have an important place in library organization, but if such gradings impose silence on any group of employees to the point of suppression and inarticulation, such organization is defective.

I entirely agree with a library assistant who recently wrote to me, "If democracy is not an empty word, it certainly must mean that our workers should be taken into the councils, where decisions governing their every-day existence are made and executed, and that no longer shall they be considered as a commodity, but as separate entities whose intelligence should and must be recognized."

It is not easy to secure self-expression for every individual in any organized group of people, and frequently the head librarian cannot be an adequate mouth-piece for his library assistants. To secure a fuller and representative expression from these workers in our larger libraries at least, I believe there should be several committees in such institutions. These committees should not concern themselves with the administrative problems and library policies for which the library trustees and the head librarian are held directly responsible. They should concern themselves with the problems and conditions in our libraries which directly affect their own physical, mental and professional welfare.

Such staff committees should not be appointed by the librarian, nor should the heads of departments be ex-officio members of them. Generally there should be no such distinctions drawn in a library's attitude towards its heads and assistants, the only permissible distinction made being between its workers and its wasters. Membership on these committees should consist of those elected as representatives by the staff members themselves. A head librarian frequently receives more credit for the excellence of his staff than he does blame for its defects. Staff representatives before a library's governing board will also help to place more properly credit or blame where either is due. Staff representation on committees will avail little unless there be points of contact between the staff and the library trustees, but we must not trespass on a later program in this conference. But as has been recently remarked, "While we may not be able to eliminate the discontent due to defects in human nature, we may remove the discontent due to harsh, discouraging, depressing and unfair conditions of work."

Library salaries have advanced sharply in many cities this last year, but taking the country over, they remain a menace to library morale. Statistics on library salaries and conditions have been numerous, but may we call attention to the ad-

mirable and latest survey just made by the Chicago Library Club, of the 27 libraries in the Chicago library district, doubtless a typical one in this country. To quote and summarize: there are 109 unfilled library positions in this district. The proportion of salary expenditures to library incomes varies from 19 to 68 per cent, the average being 47 per cent. Three libraries report provision made for automatic salary increases within certain limits. Of the ten libraries connected with educational institutions, only three of the nine replying report salaries equal to those of faculty members. One librarian, a library school graduate with over ten years' experience, who works eight to nine hours a day, receives less than the lowest paid stenographer in the college office. In the industrial and commercial world, the regular rate for over-time work is 150 per cent of that paid for work within hours. Only one library in Chicago and vicinity pays this rate and then for holidays only. Salary increases have varied from ten to 100 per cent, while the cost of living in Chicago advanced 94 per cent. Only two libraries reduce working hours in summer from the winter schedule. Six libraries report a conscious effort made to vary work and relieve fatigue and monotony. A sabbatical year is unheard of. Sick leave is general. Four libraries have staff organizations. Only one-third of the libraries report any attempt to provide lockers, rest and lunch rooms for their employees. Only eight of the 27 libraries report that individual soap and towels are provided. Only three, all municipal libraries, provide employees' pension systems or retiring allowances. These conditions, as set forth in the Chicago survey, doubtless are typical of the country.

Salary raises during the last year have advanced the minimum considerably, but I do not believe the salaries of the better educated, specially trained or experienced library employees show a proportionate increase. Ten or 15 dollars a month's difference in salary does not sufficiently represent the usual difference in value be-

tween a college or university graduate with one or two years library school training, as compared to a high school graduate with six weeks' training in a summer library school. The difference in minimum salaries paid in different libraries of the same type emphasizes the need of a stabilizing influence in this country. When we hear of a minimum salary of \$480 a year paid in one institution, and of a \$1,500 minimum proposed in another, we believe the American Library Association should lead the way in establishing some proposed market value for library work. No market price can be placed on pronounced native talent or unusual personality for library work, but it can apply to the average library assistant on a basis of education, special training or experience. Some stabilizing influence and a fair market value must be brought forward, based on a dollar's purchasing power in decent, healthful living conditions and some recreational life. If this is not done, we may soon see one city depleted and another surfeited with library assistants, a condition detrimental to both.

Fortunately there are many compensations other than salary in library work, but an increasing number of library employees are unable longer to afford them. On a strictly money basis, considering the necessary education, special training or experience required, library work at present is not a paying investment. A year ago the National League of Women Workers called attention to the bad example we were setting, for not only were library workers underpaid, but this by comparison was preventing workers in other educational and social fields from obtaining what otherwise would be granted them. Our municipalities have not yet granted their library employees what the individuals comprising those municipalities expect and take for themselves.

The question of retiring allowances for library employees has been pertinent this last year and Mr. Kaiser's recent presentation of this was excellent. Those of you who have seriously considered this ques-

tion, quickly realized that its appearance of simplicity was deceptive. If you are not so convinced, examine Mr. Lewis Meriam's authoritative book, *Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees*, and realize that this subject as applied to library employees, should receive the best thought of this Association. The question is too complicated for a discussion now, except to say, that it too, greatly affects the morale of library workers. The usual two sides of a question are evident, in this case the employer and employee.

On the one hand is the library worker, whose morale cannot but be affected, when her community demands some education and many personal qualifications of her, and while she serves by helping it to see and think clearly, it pays in return a salary barely sufficient for her to live as the community expects, not to mention its insufficiency to afford protection against the accidents of life. No responsible library worker can long give her best spirit and enthusiasm in her work, with the specter of unprotected old age ever peering at her from the future.

On the other hand are the claims of the library board and the city or state. To paraphrase Meriam, some objects which the library's governing board will obtain through retiring allowances include: the elimination from its active force of those who have lost their efficiency because of advancing years or too long service; elimination of those who have lost efficiency through accident or disease; the retention in the service of the best of its present employees, many of whom, without such a system, will resign to work elsewhere; the attraction to library work, because of the protection offered, of a higher grade of service; the general improvement of morale in the staff by eliminating the inadequate workers and so removing stagnation by opening advanced positions to the ambitious ones.

But, you may say, this is the work of individual libraries; what has the A. L. A. to do with all this. This is true, but as

the representative organization of library work and workers in this country, the A. L. A. should take the initiative, define the principles and then drive them home. The great defect in the past has been the inability of this Association to transform its convictions into actualities, and this has resulted largely from the lack of acquaintance and relationship between the A. L. A. and the library trustees of the country.

But it seems to me the greatest present service the A. L. A. can do for library workers and for itself is to sponsor and direct the spirit of organization which exists today among our people. The desire to organize is everywhere rife, and library employees have responded by joining staff associations, labor unions and the Library Workers' Association.

The A. L. A. should recognize this spirit immediately and officially, and without distinguishing between the departmental head or junior assistant, the specially trained or the untrained, men or women, organize these employees into groups or chapters and then assist in directing their activities.

I believe the American Library Association should define the proper and improper activities of these groups, issue charters for their organization, and then sponsor and support them in the activities which the A. L. A. itself believes are right. In return, membership in these local chapters should require also, membership in the American Library Association itself. Chapters could be organized in the larger libraries, while those in smaller cities and towns could be grouped together into one chapter. Provision should be made to take over as chapters such existing library clubs and staff associations as wish the support and united strength which such an organization will give.

Some of our members in eastern public and western university libraries have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor. The proposal that the American Library Association organize its workers under its own direction, is not

submitted as a weapon against those affiliated with the Federation, nor should it be used as such. It is proposed for those who believe it preferable and logical for library workers to associate themselves with head rather than with hand workers, under an organization which stands not only for wages and hours of labor, but for many other right conditions for a better quantity and quality of work. Moreover, the American Library Association not only stands for rights, but it also stands for duties to be performed, service rendered, and for a continuation of the high standards in library work for which it has striven unremittingly for 44 long years.

This plan of organization has occurred to more than one member of the A. L. A. It suggested itself to Mr. Bostwick over a year ago, who with other members of this Association, believes it wise, workable and highly important.

Two outstanding questions immediately present themselves in such a plan, that of "collective bargaining," and the means of enforcing conclusions reached by groups of library workers and backed by the American Library Association.

Collective bargaining is a fairly new term for what has been applying all about us for many years, teachers, preachers and librarians only, seemingly being exempt from its workings. It applies to libraries every day. When the site for a new library building is purchased, the fee paid the real estate dealer is that previously decided on for him by the Real Estate Exchange. When the architect for the building is engaged, his services will be paid for on the basis set by the American Institute of Architects. When the books are bought, the discounts allowed are those mutually agreeable to the publishers. When the heat is turned on, we pay the library engineer the wages decided on by the Engineers' Union. Should the building get afire, we receive the insurance proportioned to the loss as decided on by the Fire Underwriters' Association.

All this is collective bargaining and it is also everyday business. Being some-

what inexperienced in business, we librarians may regard it as an ethical question as well. As such, collective bargaining has recently been favorably reported on by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Northern Baptist Convention of last year, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the National Catholic War Council, as contained in the Bishop's Declaration on Social reconstruction.

As to enforcing the conclusions and recommendations made by the library groups and the American Library Association itself, I do not believe the weapon frequently used to enforce the demands of the hod-carriers' or brick-layers' union is necessary or desirable in library work. Public sentiment and laws more powerful than written ones prohibit its use by the public's employees. I believe our people by overwhelming action would refuse such a weapon if proffered. Immeasurably more would be lost than gained for them if it were ever touched. If the American Library Association, with its members grouped into local chapters, will stabilize and maintain fair values for library work in this country, I believe nothing more will be necessary to secure salaries and working conditions which are just. We have an example in the American Institute of Architects, of what such a position means, for when that organization assumed its present position, all discussion regarding architects' fees ceased. Moreover, our library trustees are not profiteers, selling our labor for personal gains. They are high-minded, devoted citizens in our communities, giving their time and service to a public work in which they believe. They are our best friends, personal and professional, and I do not believe there is a library board in the land today which fails to provide what is due its library employees, unless this be through ignorance which the A. L. A. must remove, or from general municipal conditions, for which the library board is not responsible.

For 44 years the American Library As-

sociation has stood as our exponent of library standards. It has been largely responsible for much of the best in library work today. Directly or indirectly it has assisted every library worker, whether a member of the Association or not. The Association has reached a place where this assistance given must be reciprocated by every library worker. A French visitor to this country once remarked that Amer-

ican organizations chiefly represented the aggregate weaknesses of their members. The American Library Association must represent the combined strength of its members, and with this strength there must be the confidence, loyalty and whole-hearted support of every member, so the A. L. A. may secure an influence in this country more commensurate with its possibilities and potentialities.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE BUT PRINTED ELSEWHERE

The following timely papers, having already appeared in the library periodicals, which are available in nearly all libraries, are not reprinted here:

The inarticulate library assistant, by Marjory Doud, St. Louis Public Library. *Library Journal*, June 15, 1920, pp. 540-43.

How can the beneficence of libraries be directed toward their assistants? by Lora Rich, Chicago Public Library. *Public Libraries*, July 1920, pp. 365-368.

Choosing a librarian from the assistant's viewpoint, by Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Free Public Library. *Public Libraries*, October 1920, pp. 429-432.

The Public library and the school library—A joint opportunity, by Harriet Wood, Supervisor of School and Public Libraries, St. Paul, Minn. *Library Journal*, August 1920, pp. 631-34.

What of the summer library school as a factor in professional education? by Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor, Simmons College Library School, Boston. *Library Journal*, July 1920, pp. 583-87.

Business Libraries and basic service, by Dorsey W. Hyde, jr., librarian, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich. *Library Journal*, June 15, 1920, pp. 550-51.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT AND THE LIBRARY BOARD

By MARTHA PATRICK, *Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana*

The forces of unrest manifesting themselves in various and sundry ways throughout the world—the result primarily of the social and economic upheaval of the great war—are not absent in the stately and dignified halls of "librarydom" where the adjustment to meet changed conditions is necessarily slow, due to a certain intellectual aloofness obtaining in such institutions.

To any student or close observer of the signs of discord and unrest among the rank and file of library workers, it must appear hopeful and encouraging to note that the men higher up in this noble profession are beginning to concentrate their efforts upon the fundamental causes of the disintegration which is unfortunately

manifesting itself among the workers, hence threatening the solidarity of the entire structure.

It is meet indeed under such circumstances to issue a call to every earnest, conscientious worker in the world of library endeavor, to come forward and face the issues squarely, contributing her mite towards a solution of the problems which so vitally affect her every-day existence and which entitle her to respect and consideration.

This great conference of the American Library Association has set apart one of its general sessions for the discussion of staff problems, and the writer approaches the one assigned to her, THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT AND HER TRUSTEES, with a deep

sense of the responsibility thus incurred and the earnest hope that her modest effort may be the means of throwing some light upon one of the tangled problems the Association has set itself to unravel.

What are the points of contact between the library assistant and the library board? Can the unrest among the workers be partly traced to an unsympathetic attitude which has grown up between them from causes yet to be discovered, and for which probably neither party is directly responsible?

Are not the results to be obtained from a better understanding of the situation well worth the effort to get at the causes of these fundamental notes of discord?

In an earnest endeavor to discover the points of contact between these two important factors in the construction of the stately and beautiful library scheme, would not the spirit of co-operation thus engendered clear the atmosphere and pave the way for that sympathy and understanding so necessary for success?

Visualizing the situation as at present confronting the library assistant, it would appear that these are questions involving in their solution the disintegrating forces now at work, and which are daily widening the breach between the assistant and her trustees.

A battle is half won when the difficulties of the situation are fully grasped, the field of conflict fully surveyed, and a determined attitude springs up to win out, no matter what the odds.

So it must be with the library assistant and her trustees. The issue must be squarely faced, the difficulties grasped and an earnest effort made to reach some common ground where library problems can be discussed.

Is it not logical to assume that the common ground, the meeting place as it were for discussion between the two, is mutual interest in the welfare and advancement of the best interests of the library?

Concentrated effort, unity of purpose, and a forward looking movement would at least be the result of such efforts.

The library trustee occupies a very unenviable position in that he is often a target for many frontal attacks from the staff member who, we will say, thoughtlessly fails to analyse the difficulties of the trustee's position.

The men chosen to serve on a library board are usually prominent in business and professional circles in the community in which their particular library is located, and the duties they assume in taking office on such an important board must be considered in the light of high, unselfish, public service, since there is no remuneration or material recognition in connection with it. They are expected to give quite a bit of their valuable time and attention to the solution of problems affecting the staff and to be the final court of appeal to which all complex and tangled questions will be deferred.

They must look into the financial needs of the library, pass upon the just and equitable distribution of the money appropriated for its maintenance, and in every way arbitrate between conflicting interests and conflicting ambitions which surge resistlessly through the sea of library life, even as it does in other fields of usefulness and activity.

Looking then into this side of the question, and attempting earnestly to visualize some at least of the difficulties which confront a board, who as individuals unselfishly have assumed responsibilities of such far-reaching import, let us as briefly as we may turn to the other side of the question—the worker.

A library staff is a corps of workers, pledged as individuals to put forward their conscientious and intelligent effort in the service of the public's diverse needs and intellectual demands. The assistant's work is onerous as well as trying, for to be an intelligent and responsive assistant in the illimitable fields of library work, necessitates ceaseless vigilance, constant intellectual application and the cultivation of those diplomatic arts which will enable her to cope successfully with a critical public.

Viewed in the light of a fair and just compensation for her undivided time and strenuous service, the stipend accorded her as a remuneration is considerably below the standard of a living wage with no definite prospect of advancement no matter how earnest her efforts may be.

The daily increasing consciousness that her discouraging and difficult position is not fully understood by her trustees, or worse still, is held as a matter of indifference, is leading to antagonism on her part, and a desire to promote her own advancement through other means than are now available.

This situation should be promptly met by the board, and every effort made to bring about a better and more sympathetic attitude from the staff. This can be done only by a broad, human understanding of the difficulties which alike confront both staff and trustees.

Will the board undertake a practical application, rather than an academic definition of the spirit of co-operation?

Will they put new life and hope into the working force of the library, at present disorganized on account of low salaries and other discouraging aspects?

Will they take the lead to which their position entitles them, and to which their training and experience as men of affairs pre-eminently fit them, in the pro-

motion and development of a more cordial spirit between themselves as trustees and the staff?

Will they attempt to reach the individual worker to the end that she may feel that her particular problems, her particular ambitions, are matters deserving attention and recognition?

If they will attempt this in all earnestness and sincerity, the "point of contact" will be discovered, the common ground found on which workers and trustees can meet and discuss staff problems, with a view to their solution.

The dawn of a new age is upon us; the hitherto inarticulate worker must be recognized and her claims adjudicated before humanity's tribunal.

It is democracy's great appeal, and if the world is to be made safe for the growth and development of that ideal, then we of our vast library system have resting upon us a most solemn responsibility.

Shall we rise to it, recognizing our work as part of the educational and fundamental forces of the world, the trustees indeed of enlightenment and moral force, or shall we, in arrogance and indifference, heed not the call, which the poet embodies so beautifully in these lines:

"Men my brothers, men the workers; ever
reaping something new,
That which they have done but earnest,
of the things that they shall do."

NOTES FROM LIBRARY WORK FOR THE BLIND

BY LIEUTENANT FRANK SCHOBLE

I think it is necessary to give you some of my reasons for bringing this subject to your attention. A man who finds himself in a new environment will take notice of his surroundings. If a man is transported as an immigrant to a new country, he will notice the condition of the people in that country and if, as in the case of the blind, they are unfortunate, he notices what is being done for them by the more fortunate neighbors. If he finds conditions can be improved, it devolves upon him to do everything in his power to improve these con-

ditions. Since the war the blinded soldiers have received an education and training which up to the time of the war was denied to civilians. When the blinded soldiers began returning from "over there," the work of their rehabilitation was begun. The whole country seemed to sympathize with us in our new condition and with the attempt to help us to place ourselves on our feet. Many people never before interested in work for the blind were interested in the work for the blind soldier.

When I consider the great benefits which all blind may receive from the help given to those blinded in the war, it is almost a privilege to be included in that number. The blind soldier has a new service to perform. We fought "over there," they tell us, to make the world a better place to live in for all mankind. We can transfer our service to the civilian blind who are now, since the passing of the war, our brothers and sisters. I do not want any of you to think that I am speaking as a group or for a group. I am not. As I told a reporter this afternoon, I am simply a blind soldier who, since the war, has his own problems to solve. Perhaps by putting them before you, I can help you to see that blindness is not so much a condition as an attitude. A few minutes ago I spoke of the greater interest taken in the soldier than in the civilian blind. However, the soldier and the civilian stand upon the same footing in their lack of reading material. A blind soldier can be trained to read, but of how much greater value that training would be if sufficient desirable books were available. He will want books to read when he gets out of service because, in many cases, he has come in contact with books for the first time in his life. Self-improvement will take the place of entertainment in his reading.

In continuing the work of education started in the schools, the libraries have done a wonderful work in this country, but there is still a great work to be done by libraries for the blind soldier. Many efforts have been made to improve the condition or alleviate the affliction of those disabled in the war. For the sake of the blind I want to add to the words "rehabilitate" and "reconstruct" the word "recreate" and all that it means. And while the blind are being given an opportunity to retake their place in industrial and social life to you will come an opportunity to re-create with books the world which their blindness has taken away from them. So that these will, in some measure, take the place of the sight which they have lost.

"A book is the gleam which lights the way out of darkness into day."

One of the soldiers at Evergreen told me that he never knew what a book meant until he lost his sight. I have read many letters written by the men at Evergreen and they all show an appreciation of books. Now in your Enlarged Program, as I understand it, you are going to try to bring the book to the reader and, in the arid regions, where books do not exist, you are going to establish libraries where they are needed. You are going to teach people that the library building in the public square, of which they are so proud, is for something more than to serve as a good background for a G. A. R. monument. You are going to make readers out of non-readers and make better readers out of those who already appreciate books.

In the 2,500 books printed for the blind six different kinds of type have been used. There are less than 100 books printed in the new type adopted as standard and of these your Association is responsible for a number. Credit is also due to some authors for brailleing their books.

The American public has not fully awakened to the needs of the blind. There is now a uniform type, but a brailled catalogue of books in this type is greatly needed by the blind man. He wants to read the catalog himself and decide what books to choose. If there is one thing a man wants to read for himself it is a book catalog. In a catalog a person will stumble upon a new title or a new author and it will probably lead him to make further explorations among books.

It is encouraging to know that the Association is so interested in the blind that it will include them in its Enlarged Program and provide so much money for the benefit of the blind. This will also encourage those working in their behalf and stimulate them to greater efforts. I do not know if you have ever thought of it in this way but I would like just to call your attention to the good you are doing in taking up this work. Your inclusion of

them in your program is giving them good advertising because you are bringing them before the public in a new way. The public does not understand the blind. They pity them and pass on or stop to drop a nickel in the cup. They do not see the blind worker in the factories, in business, and professional life. You are going to tell them that the blind are interested in life and education. They have the same desire for books and the same discrimination in their selection. It is not sufficient to supply the books. They must be distributed and circulated among the blind.

The expense of making the plates is so great that the commercial printing of books for the blind is almost an impossibility. A novel which you would buy for \$1.50 would cost probably \$10 in braille. As a usual thing the ordinary book runs from three to seven volumes in braille and costs from \$5 to \$10. Because of the cost and bulk of braille books it will be seen that the average man cannot possess many books. We have about forty libraries

which have departments for the blind and only about a dozen of them are keeping up with the supply.

Since taking up this work I have been asked by several people if it would not be better to leave the work to the established agencies for the blind. Libraries are public institutions with funds to be used for certain purposes, and this may not be considered. No one library could do anything in a general way for the whole country. As I understand it you are simply underwriting the cost of plates in production of books which will take the place of the commercial element.

Their tastes have not changed any since they lost their sight. They want the same books and they want them more than they ever wanted them before. But there aren't enough to go around and, consequently, the readers are being deprived of books. *What we need is more of everything so that some of us can get enough of something.* A frank, clear statement is all that is needed to get people's interest.

THE MODERN MEDUSA

By FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City*

*"Index-learning turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail."
Dunciad 1:279-80.*

In this often quoted couplet, Pope struck off two truths, a half-truth and a whole-truth. It may have been the fact in his time that a student who depended upon indexes was so freed from labor that he needed not to become pallid from overwork; but in this day and generation he may well lose color when he contemplates the vast array of material pointed out by the indexes. On the other hand, the passage of time and the accumulating wealth of literature makes it certain that only by index-learning can one grasp and hold the tail of the eel of science. Science cannot today be likened to a single eel wriggling and twisting to elude our grasp, but rather to a Medusa whose locks are formed by numerous eels of this and that science

and literature. Billings and Fletcher, armed with the *Index Medicus*, like Perseus of old, courageously attacked this dread creature, but they did not succeed in cutting off her head to place it on the shield of Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom. Their's was an unending battle which was taken up by Poole and another Fletcher, and which is carried on today by a host of combatants. The horrid locks still wave, but less violently since the attack has been joined by the *Readers Guide*, the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, the agricultural, dramatic, industrial arts, military and psychological indexes, the *Public Affairs Information Service*, and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

The periodical literature of the world is less elusive today because of the self-sacrificing labors of men and women, some of whom are as mythological to the young-

er generation of library workers as is Perseus. But we owe to them and to their successors a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid. We have only to project ourselves back to the time when there were no such indexes to realize how much we depend upon them. In American library history, there is no achievement more permanently useful and presently helpful than the publication of these various indexes to periodical and other current literature. Therefore, speaking for all those who would give credit where it is due, I raise my voice in praise of those who have made index-learning possible, and I name them again so that, though they are often on our lips, we may not forget them. Let us not forget Poole and Fletcher who were brother librarians, whose labors in our behalf were Herculean; nor Billings, whose index-learning while actively in the medical profession led him into our own ranks; nor Jones, who did for the lawyer what Billings did for the physician; nor Lapp, whose initiative and foresight created the *Public Affairs Information Service*; nor all those, too numerous to be mentioned, who took the lamp of index-learning from the hands of the Fathers; nor, finally, Wilson, that publisher, without whose business acumen, intelligent appreciation, and splendid patience, some of these indexes would have languished and died.

The Eel of Legal Science

It happens that the original hero of Pope's poem in which occurs the quotation with which this paper begins, was one Lewis Theobald. He was an attorney who aroused the poet's ire by issuing a pamphlet entitled *Shakespeare Restored, or An Exposure of the Blunders Committed and Unamended in Mr. Pope's Late Edition*. While literary criticism has shown that Theobald was more nearly right than Pope in the annotation of Shakespeare, the attorney was undoubtedly addicted to index-learning, a subject in which lawyers have, by the very nature of their calling, always found it necessary to be

proficient. I therefore make no quarrel with Pope's ill-natured reference, but use it as a pretext for discussing the history, present status and possible future of the indexing of legal periodicals.

Jones' Index

Until Poole published his Index, the general periodical literature of the English speaking world was a vast desert in which the searcher wandered aimlessly, or guided only by such uncertain paths as had been trodden by a few hardy travellers; and even yet, back of the period to which his great work is a welcome guide, there stretches an uncharted plane. His volumes and their immediate successors cover the period from 1802 to 1907. Within that period, did they cover the whole field? Obviously they could not. For instance, they did not attempt to include legal periodicals of which there were many of ancient and honorable lineage. Exactly five were indexed, viz., the *American Law Review*, the *Western Law Journal*, the *Juridical Review*, the *Law Quarterly Review*, and the *Harvard Law Review*, amounting together to ninety-five volumes. Therefore, when Leonard Augustus Jones, in 1888, published the first volume of his *Index to Legal Periodical Literature**, he made a positive contribution to the apparatus of index-learning. His first volume is an open sesame to 158 different periodicals, all that had been published in English up to the end of 1886, amounting to 1,373 volumes. To these, by the aid of Poole, he added the legal articles in 113 general periodicals contained in 4,400 volumes. His second volume, published in 1899, covered the contents of 29 legal periodicals in 982 volumes, and the legal articles in 55 general periodicals in 630 volumes. Thus in his two volumes he gave us a key to the contents, hitherto unlocked, of 2,355 volumes of legal periodicals, while at the same time he brought together and placed under their appropriate headings the legal contents of 5,030

*Boston, Boston Book Co., 1888-1899. 2 v. v. 1, to Jan. 1887; v. 2, 1887-1897.

volumes of general periodicals. This was a genuine achievement that no librarian can afford to overlook. He says in the preface to his first volume, "I have attempted in this *Index* to refer to the articles relating to matters of law and legislation contained in the whole body of periodical literature in the English language published prior to January, 1887. To this end, I have included references to the articles, papers, correspondence, annotated cases, and biographical notices in the legal journals of America, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the English colonies; and to such articles in the principal literary reviews and magazines of these countries as seemed to belong properly to legal literature. I have also included references to the papers and proceedings of the American Bar Association, and of the various state bar associations; and also references to such of the papers and transactions of the English and American social service associations, and of the Statistical Society, as seemed to come within the scope of this *Index*. I have given much attention to references to biographical articles relating to distinguished judges and lawyers, both living and deceased. Accordingly, such notices in all the journals and reviews, which seemed to be of value, even when brief, have been referred to. Moreover, all the reports of the American courts, some three thousand volumes, have been examined volume by volume, in order to make references to the proceedings in court and eulogies upon the occasion of the decease of eminent judges and lawyers." His second volume is of even wider scope than the first, since it includes articles upon law, legislation, political science, economics, sociology and legal biography. The man who did this work is entitled to more than a passing word at our hands. Leonard A. Jones* was not a librarian, but a lawyer, judge, editor and writer. Born in 1832 at Templeton, Mass., he graduated from Harvard College in 1855 and from Harvard Law School in

*Biographical sketch and portrait, 41 *Am. Law R.* 111 (1907).

1858. Until his death in 1909 he maintained a law office in Boston, and from 1898 to 1908 he was Judge of the Court of Land Registration of Massachusetts. It is difficult to see how he could have devoted much continuous time to practice because of the great volume of his literary output. Twelve treatises came from his pen, three of them of two volumes each, and seven of them appearing in from two to seven successive editions. Of four of them, editions have been issued since his death.* He was the author of fifty-nine periodical articles, and beginning in 1884 he became an editor of the *American Law Review*.

For years he was a familiar figure at his table in the old Social Law Library in Boston, where he worked according to schedule, so many hours a day, punctual in beginning and in ending each day's period of labor. If his works are not monuments of constructive legal thought attempting to mold and lead juridical opinion, they are faithful records of existing pronouncements of the courts and commands of the legislatures, and they have the supreme merit of being based on honest labor. He never cited an authority until he had personally examined it. This fact is worthy of note when evaluating his *Index to Legal Periodical Literature*. He saw with his own eyes and handled with his own hands every item indexed. Not only was this true of legal periodicals and law reports, but also of the articles in general periodicals the references for which he found in *Poole*. He says in his preface (volume 1), "I am much indebted to Mr. Poole's admirable *Index*; but all these articles have been examined in the periodicals themselves, in making references in the present *Index*; and some of the prin-

*Fraudulent mortgages, 1879; Mortgages of personal property, 1881, 1883, 1888, 1894, 1908; Mortgages of real property, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1889, 1894, 1904, 1915; Collateral securities and pledges, 1883, 1901, 1912; Corporate bonds and mortgages, 1879, 1890, 1907; Easements, 1898; Landlord and tenant, 1906; Liens, 1888, 1894, 1914; Pledges, 1883, 1901; Real property, 1896; Forms of conveyancing, 1886, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1899, 1909, 1919; Judiciary and Bar of New England, 1900-1.

cial reviews and magazines have been examined throughout, to select the articles referred to." In his work of indexing he was assisted by Miss Clara Farnham.

American Association of Law Libraries

Jones' Index was the work of a painstaking, competent man; it was well done; it filled a real need; yet no provision was made for its continuance. The publishers stated, after the passage of ten years, that the sale of the two volumes did not justify the publication of a third. The American Library Association, which had fostered and kept alive the *Index* of Poole and Fletcher, showed no interest in this special index. But there had come into existence on July 2, 1906, a little organization of librarians under the name American Association of Law Libraries. It was formed at the Narragansett Conference of the American Library Association "to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of the several law libraries," and one of its first committees, composed of Messrs. Schenk, Gilbert and Glasier, was On Indexing Legal Periodicals. This committee made a careful study of the existing situation regarding the indexing of legal periodical literature,* and at the second annual meeting recommended that the Association establish a quarterly journal, to serve as a medium whereby members could discuss subjects of interest, provide a clearing house for duplicates and legal bibliographical information, and publish a quarterly index to legal periodicals. The report of the committee was approved and the publication launched. This took faith, courage and work. The initiative in forming the Association was taken by three men, viz., Franklin O. Poole, A. J. Small and G. E. Wire. The Association began with a charter membership of twenty-four, and when publication of the *Index* and *Journal* was begun there were only 77 members, upon whom rested the duty of underwriting the project. A board

of editors was appointed, and the first number issued in January, 1908. The indexing of periodicals was done by Frederick W. Schenk, Law Librarian, University of Chicago, then serving as managing editor. The remaining numbers of the first volume were prepared co-operatively by members of the Association under direction of the board of editors, Mr. Glasier having succeeded Mr. Schenk as managing editor. No funds were available to pay for this work, so that the editors and members served entirely without compensation. In the first volume, cumulated in January, 1909, 39 periodicals were included, making an index of 180 pages. It soon became evident that co-operation in the preparation and editing of a journal and index was a cumbersome method involving the greatest amount of effort on the part of the editors and co-operators with the minimum of efficiency. Therefore, with volume two, an indexer was engaged, to serve under a managing editor, and this was the beginning of development toward the present method by which one person is engaged to have full charge of the editing of the *Journal* and *Index*.* Let no one be misled by this statement. The compensation has always been negligible in comparison with the work done. The successive editors, judging their work by business standards, have never been compensated. They have without exception practically contributed their services for the good of the cause; and I here pay my personal tribute to them, individually and collectively. For six years also, the business management was conducted, without compensation, by Messrs. Steinmetz, Butler and Schenk. It is largely due to

*The succession in the editorship is shown below:

- v. 1. Managing editor, Frederick W. Schenk, succeeded by Gilson G. Glasier. Indexing done co-operatively.
- v. 2-3. Managing editor, Gilson W. Glasier. Indexer, Karl E. Steinmetz.
- v. 4. Editor, Karl E. Steinmetz.
- v. 5-6. Editor, Frederick W. Schenk.
- v. 7. Managing editor, Mr. Schenk, assisted by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, University of Michigan Law Library.
- v. 8-12. Editor, Miss Woodard.
- v. 13- . Editor, Miss Elsie Basset, Columbia University Law Library.

*Available published indices of legal periodical literature, *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1:252-254 (1907); *Law Library Journal*, 1:20-22.

their efforts that, by securing paid advertisements, sufficient funds were acquired to keep the publication going. With volume seven, the business management and publishing were entrusted to the H. W. Wilson Company, the editorial work still being done under the direction of the Association.

In spite of all handicaps the *Index* has grown and now fills an important place in the world of index-learning. Its first number indexed only 17 periodicals; today it indexes 62. The twelve volumes already issued total 2,207 pages.

Chipman's Index

One of the earliest projects of the American Association of Law Libraries was the compilation and publication of a volume to fill in the gap between Jones' second volume and the beginning of the Association's *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Largely for financial reasons and because the little group of law librarians was engrossed in the issuance of the current index, the Association did not accomplish this project. The work has, however, now been done.* It is a volume of 549 pages, which indexes the contents of 512 volumes belonging to 60 different legal periodicals published in the English language from January, 1898, to December, 1907. It covers also some items printed during 1897 which were omitted from the second volume of Jones. When in 1908, the American Association of Law Libraries was considering the publication of this third volume, its Committee found that "the compilation of a supplementary volume would not be undertaken by a publishing house, inasmuch as the sale would not provide remuneration for both the compiler and publisher." In 1918, that situation still existed, but it was met by Mr. Frank E. Chipman, President of the Boston Book Company. He is both compiler and publisher of this volume. The work is his personal contribution, and as he says in his preface, "it was carried on almost entirely outside of office

hours. Evenings and holidays, for sixteen months, were cheerfully sacrificed that the work could be completed at the earliest possible moment." His work also is a labor of love to which the whole library profession is indebted.

That the chronological order of issuance and description may not confuse the reader, let it now be stated that there exists today a complete index of legal periodicals in the English language from their beginning to the present time; and that there is a quarterly index with yearly cumulations currently issued.* For the period up to the end of 1897, this series covers not only articles in legal periodicals, but legal articles in general periodicals. After 1897 only articles in legal periodicals are indexed. That it fills a real want among reference books is shown by the fact that, whereas *Poole* indexes only five legal periodicals, the *Readers Guide* indexes none.

Not an Index Librorum Prohibitorum

It may appear to have been a work of supererogation to recount the above details when library schools have such useful courses on reference books, and when the items are so well described in *Mudge's Kroeger's Guide*. The recital seems to be justified, however, by the fact that only nine public libraries are subscribers to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. After the publication of the proceedings of this meeting I hope there will be no ground for suspicion that public librarians as a class do not know about the *Index*, and perhaps that suspicion is not even now justified. If not, then we are driven to the conclusion that public librarians are not convinced of the value of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in their particular work. Assuming that this is the case, it cannot be too strongly asserted that the word "legal" in the title does not give to the work the

*Jones' Index, v. 1 (— to Jan. 1887)
 Jones' Index, v. 2, (1887-1897)
 Chipman's Index, v. 3, (1898-1907)
 Index to Legal Periodicals, v. 1-12, (1908-1919)
 Index to Legal Periodicals, v. 13, (Quarterly)

*An Index to legal periodical literature. v. 3, 1898-1908. Boston Book Company, 1919.

character of an *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. The time has long since passed when it should need to be stated that law is a subject which in every era forms an essential stratum in the structure of society. Cleave down through any part of this structure, with an interest whetted by literature, fine arts, religion, history, economics, sociology or science, and you come to a layer of law,—not lawyer's law alone, but the people's law, the law which molds and in turn is molded by civilization. Jones realized this when in the preface to his *Index* (volume 2) he quoted the President of Yale University. "The scientific study of the law," said President Hadley, "has had and still has a close affiliation with the scientific study of political economy. This affiliation between economics and jurisprudence is manifest alike in their data, their methods, and their conclusions." There is a legal side to nearly every subject of investigation and research, and the passage of time serves to illustrate more fully the bearing of law and legal discussions on matters of general interest.

Poole's Index and the *Reader's Guide* form the great central edifice of indexing; but every reference department worthy of the name knows that this edifice would tumble when put to severe tests if it were not buttressed by the various indexes to periodicals on special subjects. One such buttress is the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Let it stand in your library in its proper place of support, and you will find it capable of rendering unsuspected service. Can this be demonstrated? Lawyers as a class are prone to spread their thoughts on the printed page. The *Reader's Guide* indexes thousands of articles by lawyers who have contributed to general periodicals. These, public librarians include in their reading lists, bibliographies, etc., and point out to their readers because they are in the *Guide* and are not labeled *legal*. But if the same men have written better articles on the same subjects of general interest, and these articles are published in legal periodicals

and therefore are to be found only by means of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, they are lost both to the public librarians and readers of public libraries. Such a result does not square with the slogan *BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY*; much less does it conform to a more scientific precept which might read *ALL OF THE BEST BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY*.

But let me read your thoughts. You are saying, first, "There cannot be much of general interest in legal periodicals. They and their *Index* are for lawyers, not for laymen. Let the law libraries supply this information." Have you ever examined the *Index*? Take any number, and count the headings which may be of interest to the general public. In the October, 1919, issue I counted 74; and to test my judgment as to their character, I compared them with the headings in the 1919 volume of the *Reader's Guide*. Out of the 74, sixty-six appeared in both indexes. There is nothing that should repel the veriest layman in such headings as Aerial Navigation, Aliens, Bible, Bolshevism, Cost of Living, Divorce, Free speech, Income tax, Initiative and Referendum, League of Nations, Marriage, Peace, Poetry, Profiteering, Sedition, Vaccination, Vocational Education, War, and Workmen's Compensation. Nor should the general librarian neglect articles in legal periodicals by such men as James M. Beck, Theodore E. Burton, Frederic R. Coudert, David J. Hill, Charles E. Hughes, Henry St. George Tucker, Enoch H. Crowder, Sir Frederick Pollock, Roscoe Pound, Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Arthur Train, Simeon E. Baldwin, A. Mitchell Palmer and Roland G. Usher.

Next, you are thinking, "That is all very well, but we haven't the periodicals. Of what use then would the *Index* be?" This I answer by three questions. First, should you not have on your shelves a goodly number of these legal periodicals, since they contain so much of general interest written by specialists in their subjects? Second, would not the *Index*, habitually used, create a demand for these very peri-

odicals—a demand quite as legitimate as that which has been created by *Poole's Index* and the *Reader's Guide* for periodicals many of which have little sustained merit? And third, does not the bibliographical value of the *Index* give it a place in all libraries which hold themselves out as sponsors for knowledge?

I make no apology for speaking at such length concerning the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. It is the chief contribution of the American Association of Law Libraries in the field of library science. It was conceived, developed and carried to its present success entirely without the aid of the American Library Association. There was a time when *Poole's Index* would have languished and died if it had not been fostered by the A. L. A. Such has never been the state of this limb of the law libraries. There has never been any doubt that it would survive and bring forth fruit. We ask you merely as individual libraries to partake of this fruit, without other obligation than to pay for what you get. Thus there will be provided sufficient nurture so that natural and long-foreseen developments may be made. These developments would probably include the following:

(1) The inclusion in the *Index* of papers printed in all legal society publications, such as the reports of the respective Bar Associations.

(2) The inclusion of articles in foreign periodicals devoted to law, both public and private. At the present time, this important field is covered by no index published either at home or abroad.

(3) The adoption of a fixed policy of cumulation of the annual volumes of the

Index, at intervals of three, five or seven years, as the amount of material accumulated and financial considerations might dictate.

(4) The development and improvement of the *Law Library Journal* which is published in conjunction with the *Index*. The twelve volumes of the *Journal* already published fill 1,003 pages with material relating to library economy with particular reference to law libraries; to legal bibliography; to legal history; and to law library history. When there are library schools which cover the whole field of library work and therefore prepare students for law library positions this *Journal* will be found to be the one source of information and inspiration concerning a specialty already too long neglected.

Following the reputed methods of the orators of an organization which carried a national movement to conspicuous success, I have now devoted myself successively, first, to conciliation, second, to information, third, to inflammation, and have now reached the time which should be given to "coin-secretion," which—to quote—covers "the explanation of the subscriptions and the 'motor cue,' which will lead people to enroll." This I will spare you. No other motorization is needed than realization of the essential unity of library work—a concept which includes all such sounding words as co-operation, co-ordination and the rest, and which gives a place to every library organization, affiliated or otherwise, in the American Library Association's Enlarged Program for the promotion of library service in the United States.

COUNTY LIBRARIES AND THEIR CATALOG PROBLEMS

BY JENNIE HERRMAN, Librarian, San Diego County Free Library, San Diego, California

In considering problems of cataloging in county libraries, you must first see the California type of county library to get the viewpoint of our type of service, and as eastern counties are very different in size

and type of communities, your problems will vary from ours.

San Diego county, for example, is as large as the state of Connecticut. We serve approximately 14,000 people, besides

the possible 8,000 children in the schools where we do not register the borrowers. We reach these people through 145 branches and deposits, of which about 85 are schools in remote sections of the county. Of these 16 are larger schools with two or more teachers: one is a Union High School; 68 are under one teacher who has from one to eight grades. Ten of the 145 are reading rooms in charge of a paid custodian with from 300 to 3,500 volumes: the rest, about 50, are small community deposits varying from 100 to 300 volumes, which are changed from time to time.

We thus operate a flexible traveling library system over the county from the main office, which is a warehouse and shipping center rather than a library. A few books of reference are for office use and everything else travels as the occasion arises. The only city people who use the library are the teachers who have a non-fiction privilege, based upon our having the professional library for teachers, with a possible income of \$200 a year. As this is very inadequate, we open the entire non-fiction collection to them. As we do not serve the city people, it is not necessary for us to operate a reading room, and our service is extended by means of the branches and deposits and individual shipments to remote borrowers spread over the county, to all parts of the county except the city of San Diego and four small communities already maintaining libraries and exempt under the law from our tax and service.

Our catalogs, then, become office tools, used almost entirely by the staff in service to the branches, by occasional visitors to the library, and for occasional use only by the general public, since our public is too remote to use the catalog except by correspondence.

Our cataloging process involves our charging system and method of sending books to branches. We use the Browne charging system within the branches and the books are charged to the branches from the main library on a stock card

and by filing a deposit station card which will be described later.

The demands made upon a library dictate the kind of catalog necessary to give the service to the borrowers. We need a very full dictionary catalog, with greater number of analytics than many, because our books are so rarely in, we cannot consult index and table of contents readily. So if a book is needed, our references prove whether we want to send to the branch for the book we already own, or buy or borrow a different title. We are thus saved the transportation and delay of sending out for a book which when received does not answer our special need. The indexes of drama and short stories are not always late enough to include all the titles we need, and so we aim to have our dictionary catalog supply all the information.

We have an ordinary shelf list on cards, for the records of books within classes and for the record of copy numbers. Since we do not use it for the regulation inventory, it has been suggested that we do away with shelf list and depend upon the author card for this information.

We feel that when the author card would be withdrawn for adding the accession and copy numbers, with the additions of new books, our catalog would be incomplete and complicate the comparison of the catalog for new orders and unnecessary duplicates might be ordered. As it is, several people can work on the shelf cards in the processing of new books and our catalog remain intact for general office use and the reference work the branch librarian does for her shipments and she is not hindered by the withdrawal of large numbers of cards from dictionary catalog.

Our chief variance with the average city library catalog is in the two separate records we keep in addition to the dictionary catalog and shelf list, these are known in our library as the stock card and the deposit station card.

The stock card, or checkerboard card, as we sometimes call it, because it is so marked for economy of space in record

keeping, is an author card filed in three separate files according to fiction, non-fiction, and juvenile, to allow three people to work on three shipments or three people to work on one shipment in case of great haste in getting out a shipment to a branch. We type our shipping lists to the branches in these three heads, fiction, non-fiction, and juvenile as it gives a brief finding list to the custodian of the last books shipped.

This stock card has call number, author and brief title, cost and number of copies, these last two marked in pencil as they are changed from time to time as new copies are added. It also carries the record of where each copy is at the present time and where it has been previously. This makes it possible to avoid sending different copies of the same title to the same branch over and over again. It is so spaced as to carry the record of 20 copies, ten on each side, and above 20, added cards are tied on to the main card to carry the requisite number of copies. It is a most valuable record for county librarians to have, for by a signal system, we also record on this card the book reserve, what branches are waiting for a book, in what order it is to be sent, and as the requests sometimes exceed the supply, this signal is a warning to buy the necessary duplicates for more prompt service. This stock record also saves its cost many times over in the avoidance of duplication, since we can locate a given book at any time, and send for it, if it has been out long enough to justify our calling for it. As books are checked off the stock card they are marked for the branch asking for the reserve and sent to the reserve shelf for shipping.

As books are taken from the shelves for shipping to the branches, you will find them equipped with the regulation book card and an additional card, which we call the deposit station card. These are both withdrawn, and compared with the stock card. If the book has not already been to the branch for which the shipment is being chosen it is entered on the stock card by writing the number of the branch opposite

the copy number; the deposit station card is then filed in the drawer having the cards of the books already at the branch. This forms an author catalog of books in the branch; the book cards are then assembled and a shipping list is made of the books going to the branch, the book cards are then replaced in the books and the books are ready for shipment.

When books are returned from a branch, the book cards are taken from the books, the cards are taken to the file of cards under the name of the branch, the deposit cards to correspond are withdrawn from the file, they are then checked off the stock card, reserves are laid aside marked for the branch requesting them, and the book card and the deposit card are returned to the book, the book with its two cards is then returned to the shelves ready to go out again on its travels.

School books are treated a little differently. We supply supplementary books including texts in numbers to the pupils, as well as the regular library service. We keep the school collection separate from the general collection, as the teachers know that the books in the county manual and on the reading list are supplied to them only and are not for the branches, we can refer them to this collection and they can see more easily what is ready for their use.

We block-accession the school collection and charge by copy number, no special accession number belonging to any one book. We make one card only, besides the shelf and dictionary cards, the deposit station card. We can issue great numbers of books to the teachers, by simply withdrawing the deposit station cards, and marking up the records after the school rush is over. Many teachers motor in on Saturday and want books for Monday classes, and the books are available, when this card is already made. We no longer make the regular book card for the school texts, as they are so rarely used for home reading. We supply a blank manila card for those teachers who make use of them in that way. Unless teachers ask for a list

of books in their possession, we do not supply them with shipping sheets. This is a great saving of labor and time. We are glad to send them if the teacher requests it, but so far not more than ten out of the 85 have asked for them, and the saving of time and supplies is a great one.

We duplicate this deposit station card for school books on the multigraph when over 15 or 20 cards are necessary. We do not own a multigraph, but send the cards out to be done by an operator in town who gives us very prompt service. L. C. cards can rarely be obtained for books of this class. Any good duplicating machine can be used, and I think any good card printing press could be utilized. This card is very brief; call number, author, title and only such imprint as is absolutely necessary. We recently added 1,800 drawing cards in four volumes, the cards for which we had multigraphed at a cost of \$2.70; that card matter was settled by the cataloger's making the main entry only on the typewriter, and a minimum cost covered the clerical labor. The copy stamp we have has the four band number stamp, and as the books were block-acquisitioned, the copy number was stamped on the book and card at the same time with slight effort and cost, and the 1,800 volumes were ready for distribution to the schools in short order.

The greatest difficulty in county cataloging in the west is our remoteness from L. C. cards. If we could have a western depository in Denver to serve the Pacific coast as well as the territory west of the Mississippi, our chief problem would be solved. Our purchases are for modern and popular books and we rarely have to do without L. C. cards, except in the case of school texts and some juveniles for the school libraries.

I am sorry to miss the talk on duplicating machines, as that is so closely allied to this. So far we have managed by sending out the cards to be multigraphed, and have had very prompt service. We cannot afford a multigraph for the amount of work we have to do. The *neostyle* seems

nearer to solving the problem of printing cards, lists and letters, but I believe some of the small printing presses one sees operated on the street corners, printing calling cards while you wait, could be adapted to the card work. It is possible to use some of the addressing machines for the brief card record. If you have such a library as ours, with a large number of small deposits changed often and in charge of untrained people, you will not attempt to furnish card catalog for the branches and deposits. The cost is prohibitive and the advantages out of proportion to the difficulties encountered, when the collections are so small the people use the books themselves rather than the catalog. The custodian can be supplied with *A. L. A. Catalog*, the subject index to the *Booklist*, catalog of 1,000 best books for children and such indexes as contain call numbers, so that even if the exact title is not in the collection, the custodian is referred to the classification number of similar material. Los Angeles county is the only one I can recall now which furnishes card catalogs to the county branches, and I do not remember finding any when I visited the county libraries of Oregon.

All county libraries and many of the public libraries of California send duplicate author entry to the Union catalog of the State Library for all titles added in the library. This card is rubber stamped with the name of the library sending it. Whenever a library sends to the State Library for books, the State Library either fills the request or reports which libraries have it in stock, or "no libraries list." If in the State, we can secure it by inter-library loan.

Within the county, if there are several public libraries having good collections of from five to ten thousand volumes, it has been found valuable to have a card record, under author, only, in the main office, to avoid sending to the State Library or other libraries for material already in the county. Tulare county has done this and finds it worth while.

At one session of the state conference of county librarians held last year in Sacramento a paper was read about co-operative cataloging for all county libraries in California. It was concluded after the discussion, that until we could have co-operative book buying, and until libraries were willing to have all the processing, including the accessioning, classification, and cataloging done at a central office, librarians could better continue to use Library of Congress cards and catalog at home. The distances, the disadvantage of being 600 miles from your library records proved too great a barrier to some of us who are old-fashioned enough to prefer to see how the thing is being done and to adjust delays and minor difficulties at close range.

If you are already familiar with the cataloging done by any large library for its branches and deposits, you can readily adapt their methods to your county needs as they develop. If you are not familiar with them, visit the cataloging department of your nearest large city library and the cataloger can show you the short cuts

she uses, and what part of her system could be eliminated for rural work.

If your county library will have a large central library from which it serves a large town and surrounding country, like the Brumback of Van Wert County, you may want to keep your general collection and your branch collection separate as many cities do.

Ours is just one big collection with the separation of school texts and books on the county manual and reading list for the convenience of the county teachers, but our catalog and records are one except the block-accession record.

With more prompt delivery of L. C. cards than we can now get on the Pacific coast, such as the nearer service from Denver; any good duplicating machine or a prompt multigraph operator doing business in your city, so your duplicate cards can be quickly and cheaply done, the problems of county cataloging melt away, and the work is as simple as any city cataloging system.

TRADITION VERSUS COMMON SENSE IN THE DAY'S WORK

BY ZANA K. MILLER, *Librarian, Library Bureau, Chicago, Illinois*

Who could have told Miss Hall that I have done everything in a small library from stoking the stove to keep warm when the thermometer was 42 below zero in a frigid northern town, to cataloging with one hand and charging books with the other? Somebody must have revealed my checkered past. My early days in library work were spent in little Wisconsin libraries where we had to make meager appropriations go a very long way. In those days my zeal and theory were far in excess of my experience. It is far easier to adapt theory and principles wisely after one has applied them to many and various situations. One of the chief values of formal library training is that it helps to form the proper perspective. After one has seen the rules modified and applied in different ways to meet varying conditions

it is much easier to determine just what are essentials. Those who have not had an opportunity to see a variety of libraries are apt to think that there may be only one way to do things and that way their own.

Last year's report of the A. L. A. Committee on Short-cuts was a very encouraging document, because it may give support to some of the timid.

During the war librarians found time for many extra demands. Some of the old library routine must have been cut a bit in order to gain the extra time needed. Few of those who learned the joys of extra service are again willing to confine themselves wholly to the walls of a library. They found that with wider interests and a larger vision they were really much better librarians and the time spent out-

side the library came back to the library with an added value, because of a broader point of view on the part of the librarian.

Many of the things I did as a lone librarian on a staff of one, were not all necessary, and if I were to go back again to some of my little libraries, I hope that I should have a little better sense of what is necessary to keep things going in proper order, and still have an opportunity to share in the other undertakings.

A librarian who spends all her time in routine work is like a mother who is obsessed with dusting, sweeping, and other housework to such an extent that she never has time to visit the schools or to mingle with the up-to-date women in the civic work of a community. Routine is valuable in its place, but too much of any one thing produces failure and ennui.

The following suggestions are based upon my own experience, both as a librarian in a small library and as an organizer visiting various small libraries.

In the first place, it does not seem advisable to collate any but very rare and expensive books or sets, as most publishers willingly replace imperfect books or periodicals at any time, even after use, and the time required to put through a replace copy does not compare with the hours and hours it takes to collate all. Neither does it seem necessary to stamp plates and maps, for the reason that so few are removed or lost that it does not pay to put in the time.

Marking call numbers on the backs of books with white ink, if properly done, seems far more satisfactory, durable, and attractive than paper labels. No matter how much care is used in sticking on paper labels, they will come off. I can still see the piles and piles of books in my first library, waiting to be relabeled. I could never catch up with the procession.

Some libraries, even very large ones, now no longer mark the call numbers on the outside of the book, but it would seem that in this practice much more time is lost in slow shelving of books and in reading the shelves to see that books

are in proper order, than it takes to mark them in the beginning with the number on the outside where it is easily seen.

To write the call number, author, and title of the book on the pocket as well as on the book card promotes accuracy, prevents snags, and saves time at the charging desk. If the shelf list cards and penciled slip for main catalog card, with secondary cards indicated, are also made at the time the pockets and book cards are written, the book may quickly be made ready for circulation, and there will be no need to hold up the new books for cataloging. This advice is given upon the assumption that even a small library cannot afford to do without a typewriter. It is as necessary as a telephone.

In the way of records, if there are not likely to be too many different librarians, a combination order-accession-shelf list card is an economy of time without sacrifice of accuracy. There is ample precedent for this practice in numerous well conducted libraries. On this card is a space for the important accession items, and the copy number may be recorded on the back of the card when there are several, instead of making a separate card for each copy.

Then to keep account of the actual number of additions and withdrawals in a year, a ruled classified record of additions and withdrawals divided into months and with columns for the various classes counted, furnishes a permanent record and becomes the basis of useful statistics. Thus four important records may be combined into two, and duplication avoided.

If one is so addicted to the old accession book record that it must be retained willy-nilly, then by all means let it be in loose leaf form, with space for author, title, volume, publisher, date, source, cost, and remarks, on sheets ruled to typewriter gauge, and quickly inserted in the typewriter.

It is unnecessary to spend much time puzzling over all the places in the D. C. where one might classify a book, when the

Booklist, the lists in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and the New York *Best Book Lists*, so accommodatingly tell us just what the number should be. We know these numbers were assigned by those who know the D. C. far better than we. Sometimes we do wonder just why certain rather odd numbers were chosen. In such cases we can classify where we think best.

The Cutter author number is a fancy little decoration which may be easily omitted from fiction, and even from all classed books, as it is very easy to arrange the books by the class number and then alphabet by the author's surname which usually appears on the back of the binding, and if not may be marked on it with white ink.

Numerous shelf labels showing the location of the different classes of books save time in shelving, and are an aid to the reader in becoming independent of help from the busy librarian.

In cataloging it is necessary to remember that the smaller the library the more useful are many analytics, the more the better. When one is in a hurry for a book on *life saving* for a Boy Scout, and has six or eight persons waiting at the charging desk and two others waiting with reference questions, it is very convenient to find a nice little analytic ready for use, and we bless the day we were prompted to make that particular card.

The short form analytic is very simple to teach a high school girl to make and she thinks she is doing something wonderful when she makes them for us.

I hesitate to speak of Library of Congress cards because my experience does not leave me in favor of their use for small libraries, though I do think they are advisable in large libraries. For the small library and the school library I much prefer a simpler typewritten card with most of the bibliographical information to be found on a Library of Congress card omitted.

A well arranged charging desk with drawers of the right dimensions for charg-

ing cards and located in a convenient place within easy reach, together with the right shelving and cupboards for returned, reserved, or withdrawn books, will save many steps and delays.

A saving in time is effected by the use of date slips and the elimination of the borrower's card. There is now enough precedent for this method to warrant the hearty support in all small and medium sized libraries. The certificate of membership used in Detroit and Portland (Oregon) safeguards this plan for the large city library, and it may encourage the fearful who still hesitate to try it. One may do as they did in Portland: cut off the tops of the old borrower's cards and use the top for an identification card. This will make it possible to see how well the idea works. If the borrower forgets the certificate, look up his number for him. It does not take long, and it really is not necessary to keep him from waiting the second or two that it takes to find the number.

If you on the inside of the charging desk could only take a year off and see what a hindrance is the borrower's card to the real use of the library by those of us who wander around on the outside of the charging desk, you would think it over, and act!

It saves time in filing and in hunting for borrower's cards, and obviates much friction between the librarian and the public, besides increasing the circulation, a thing we all strive for.

The telephone message to notify patrons of books overdue saves writing post card notices, and saves postage, and is a more friendly form of notification. Borrowers hate fine notices. I heard an English teacher say the other day, "Oh, I don't use the library very much; they are always sending me fine notices." It is better psychology to take the trouble to tell people pleasantly that they are remiss than to send a cold-blooded post card notice requesting the return of overdue books.

The four weeks' loan for all but the most popular books is a great step in ad-

vance, and is worth adopting wherever the book supply is large enough to warrant this privilege.

The telephone saves hours and hours of a busy librarian's time and brings her into close connection with every one in town, for does not almost every one, even our wash lady, now have a telephone? Much so-called extension work may be done over the telephone, when never in the world could time be found to leave the library and run all over town doing errands. It is poor economy and extreme short-sightedness to hear a librarian say she wouldn't be bothered with a telephone because the public would use it too much—what is the library for, if not for the convenience of the public? Let us tempt them to use the library in any way they can. If the telephone is in the proper place in a library its abuse may be avoided.

In book selection it pays to check the *Booklist* at the time of first reading for such titles as one may want to buy later, and also to keep slip memoranda for all books requested from day to day which are not in the library, for consideration and possible purchase.

A regular day in the month set apart for order work is advisable, when publishers and prices are looked up and the order written and sent to the dealer. The best method is to buy often, once a month or once in two months, in order not to make patrons wait too long for new books. Then a few books should be put out on the same day each week and the list regularly printed in the papers, as it encourages regular visits on the part of those who are eager to see the new books.

By dividing an order so that from six to twelve new books are announced each week, the cataloging burden is distributed in such a way that it never seems heavy. Preparing a few books each week is no great trouble, and stimulates much better library trade. No one cares for a shop where new goods are purchased only once or twice a year; it would soon have to go out of business.

In small libraries, because of limited

book funds, one is apt to spend entirely too much time in mending books. A second sense of when to mend, when to bind, and when to withdraw, requires much experience and long practice, with undoubtedly some mistakes, but the caution not to over-mend is usually necessary. In these days of expensive rebindings, it is probably better to cast out the worn fiction when too soiled and to replace with clean popular copyrights when necessary. Rebinding many of the modern best sellers is of questionable value.

The time necessary for cataloging fiction replacements may be reduced if all imprint is omitted, as the first cards may then remain in use as long as the title is retained.

It saves time in the long run to keep the shelves well read so that books may be found quickly. A section or two read in rotation each day the first thing takes only a few moments, and this aids greatly in keeping the books in order. When the whole library gets out of place, it looks like a mountainous task to read the shelves, but if done a bit at a time it is not burdensome.

One of the best sources for unpaid extra help in a small library comes through the high school. By watching the girls and boys, a few may be found who are interested in library work, and by the use of an outline for systematic instruction, such as the Wisconsin course for apprentices, they may easily be taught to do some of the simple work.

Among the things which high school pupils have done for me because they liked the work and were fond of coming to the library, were the following: reading shelves; writing book cards, pockets, and shelf cards; accessioning; pasting in pockets and date slips; charging books at the desk; checking lists with the catalog; writing secondary cards for the catalog; mending.

Too many librarians think that writing in an accession book is a sacred ceremony, when as a matter of fact these records and other processes are all so simple that any

clever young person may be taught to do them.

Some women in many towns where I have organized libraries have given valuable help and if there are those who can give regular time they are very desirable aid, but the difficulty of getting them to come at a definite time is the obstacle. High school girls and boys are usually carefree after school hours and it is a benefit to them to receive the additional education which this instruction brings. To many of them it is an enjoyable recreation.

Through this insight into library work which some of my high school helpers have received as apprentices, several have been recruited for regular library work and later have helped themselves through college by working odd hours in college or university libraries, a librarian may not in any sense feel like a beggar in asking such help, for she is really a benefactor.

One of the most difficult points to cover in working alone is to find time to visit the schools and to give the children the necessary help which they require in choosing books. If a high school apprentice can come for an hour or so after school to charge books it will enable the librarian to be more free to assist the children with reference questions and to help them generally. With a "one woman library staff" it is safe to say that the librarian's evening time should be given to grown people and to high school pupils. Grade children ought to be at home at this time and in smaller towns and cities the children's room should be closed, at least unlighted after six o'clock.

For story-hour work a teacher, or sometimes a high school girl, may be sufficiently interested to tell stories to the children during the winter months. There are so many aids for story telling that the work may be made quite easy for a beginner or volunteer. If it is impossible to secure a person regularly for this work, it is sometimes desirable to pay a little for the work out of the fine money. Even a small inducement will encourage regular-

ity. A librarian working alone cannot be expected to keep up a story hour, though some manage to do it successfully.

To recapitulate, let us:

Discontinue the collation of books and periodicals.

Omit the stamping of plates and maps, except for rare books.

Abolish paper labels and mark the call numbers on the back of the books with white ink.

Write call number, author, and title on both pocket and book card, to save time and mistakes at the charging desk.

Use a typewriter for all possible records.

Discontinue the old accession book, using instead a combination order card and shelf list card.

If an accession book must be retained, use a loose leaf typewritten sheet.

Keep a classified record of additions and withdrawals for statistics of additions and withdrawals.

Don't waste time puzzling over classification. Use the class numbers suggested by experts who compile the *Booklist*, the lists in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and the *New York Best Book Lists*.

Omit Cutter author numbers on all books.

Use more shelf labels to aid both the public and the librarian.

Put many short form analytics in the catalog.

Make all catalog cards brief and simple in form.

Omit all imprint for fiction.

Catalog a few books regularly each week, and put them into circulation.

Have a conveniently arranged charging desk.

Use date slips.

Eliminate borrower's cards.

Introduce the four weeks' loan for all but most popular books.

Use the telephone for fine notices whenever possible.

Check the *Booklist* on first reading, for possible purchases.

Adopt a regular day for compiling orders.

Avoid waste of time and money in re-binding soiled or old books.

Read a section of shelves daily and in rotation.

Encourage high school apprentices, both boys and girls—let them do much of the routine work.

Seek volunteer help from club women.

Give the evening time to grown people, and send the little children home at six o'clock.

Seek volunteer help for story hours—or do not attempt it.

These are some of the ways in which we can "do everything" that is absolutely necessary—"and cataloging."

If those who carry the burden alone in small libraries are to help to push forward any of the features of the Enlarged Program and speed the day when all the public will be *book minded*, we shall need to put more emphasis upon direct service and learn to distinguish between essential and non-essential technical records.

PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS

By ETHEL F. MCCOLLOUGH, *Librarian, Public Library, Evansville, Indiana*

In my library-school days at Albany we had to pay a part of our way by working for the state so many hours each semester. It fell to my lot early in my career to sort piles of very old and very dirty pamphlets. Later in my course I was set to cataloging volumes and volumes of bound pamphlets. I came to loathe with a loathly loathing anything which came in a paper cover. "If I am ever a *real* librarian none of these shall ever find a resting place in my library outside of the waste basket," quoth I.

And then at the end of my two years of training I fell heir to a library woefully lacking in reference material. Immediately the search began for supplementary material and like a homing bird my mind lit upon the despised pamphlet, augmented by newspaper and magazine clippings. That first summer the call went out all over the country, bringing back to that little library in Indiana all kinds of free pamphlet material. We advertised for magazines and the townspeople sent them literally by the dray load. Paste was made by the gallon and soon we were able to look the earnest seeker after knowledge unflinchingly in the eye. The aforesaid E. S. A. K. doted upon carrying away from the library large armfuls of pamphlets and clippings on subjects varying from the manufacture of tin-plate to the latest criticisms of his favorite poet. The librarian's reputation for resourcefulness was an enviable one in that town. That

other librarians had made clipping and pamphlet collections meant nothing to Elwood since it had never been done before in Elwood. And so for sixteen years I have gone about, leaving a trail of clippings and pamphlets behind me.

Why?

1. Low cost (as indicated in the foregoing).
2. Condensation of a mass of material. The man who is going to make a speech at the Rotary Club day after tomorrow on the municipal university as a community investment has not the time to toil through nor does he wish to carry home a dozen large tomes on education. But a brief-case full of pamphlets and clippings will give him the needed information based on a variety of methods and opinions. How many times are we called to the telephone by the busy man who says, "I have not time to read much but I must know something about this, that or the other subject."
3. Timeliness. During the war we all came to realize as perhaps we never realized before, how long it takes for a new subject to be written into a book. In those days when new subjects fastened themselves with disheartening rapidity upon the public mind, time and again trade bibliographies were stupidly silent and repeated appeals through the regular trade channels brought back the reply "there aint no such animal." Then when one was feeling very much like an animated

book dummy, a pamphlet, a magazine or a newspaper article discovered brought back one's vanishing self-respect.

Arrangement and Care

The value of most material of this kind is short lived. Quickly conceived, quickly formulated, quickly assimilated, quickly superceded—that is the history of the average pamphlet or clipping. Therefore if it is to serve its day and generation it must pass from the producer to the consumer in the shortest possible time. This means that its arrangement must be as simple as is compatible with full and rapid use by the library staff and the public. Elaborate shelf-listing, cataloging and "what-noting" acts as a dam behind which material of this kind backs up and becomes stagnant and useless in an unthinkably short time. Pamphlets and clippings must flow through and not clog vertical or pamphlet box files, quite as surely as the mountain stream must be kept fresh and clear by constant motion.

Source of Supply

How does the librarian find the material for the clipping and pamphlet files? How does he know what to keep and what to discard when the material appears at his desk and what determines when a thing is out of date? Clippings are like Topsy—they just grow, but a certain amount of acumen must be applied to the acquisition of pamphlets. First in importance, of course, are certain government publications. Who could adequately serve his library public without that most valuable pamphlet material which is issued by the Children's Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Education? These and many others equally valuable should be regularly received as continuations. The government document list which has

become a part of the *A. L. A. Booklist* is a valuable asset especially to the small library. For the larger library the *Monthly List* issued by the Superintendent of Documents is an ever present help in time of trouble.

For other pamphlets, the Publishers' *Weekly* and the *Cumulative Book Index* are rendering excellent service in listing as many as they do. Many of their entries are designated as gratis; for some a small charge is indicated; as to others the pamphliomaniac is left in doubt as to the price. In such a case a courteous note beginning, "How may we obtain such and such of your publications," will usually bring the desired result free of charge. The vigilant librarian searches diligently the advertisements in business, trade and popular magazines. Much worth-while material may be secured in this way. Another very fruitful source of supply is the newspaper office. In the office of the Evansville Courier is a box into which the editor-in-chief throws all kinds of printed matter—books, magazines and pamphlets covering a multitude of subjects. These have been sent to the paper for one reason or another—propaganda, advertising, book reviews. Once a week or oftener a library messenger collects the material and delivers it to the reference librarian, who sorts it and turns it into its proper channel.

What to keep and how long it should be kept must be determined solely on the basis of use. Space is too valuable for the average library to harbor dead or useless material, no matter how small its initial cost may be. But if judiciously managed the clipping and pamphlet collection may be found an easy way by which in these troublous times of mounting costs the book fund may be conserved and the book collection supplemented.

Read a section of shelves daily and in rotation.

Encourage high school apprentices, both boys and girls—let them do much of the routine work.

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How does the librarian find the material for the clipping and pamphlet files? How does he know what to keep and what to discard when the material appears at his desk and what determines when a thing is out of date? Clippings are like Topsy—they just grow, but a certain amount of acumen must be applied to the acquisition of pamphlets. First in importance, of course, are certain government publications. Who could adequately serve his library public without that most valuable pamphlet material which is issued by the Children's Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Education? These and many others equally valuable should be regularly received as continuations. The government document list which has

become a part of the *A. L. A. Booklist* is a valuable asset especially to the small library. For the larger library the *Monthly List* issued by the Superintendent of Documents is an ever present help in time of trouble.

For other pamphlets, the Publishers' *Weekly* and the *Cumulative Book Index* are rendering excellent service in listing as many as they do. Many of their entries are designated as gratis; for some a small charge is indicated; as to others the pamphliomaniac is left in doubt as to the price. In such a case a courteous note beginning, "How may we obtain such and such of your publications," will usually bring the desired result free of charge. The vigilant librarian searches diligently the advertisements in business, trade and popular magazines. Much worth-while material may be secured in this way. Another very fruitful source of supply is the newspaper office. In the office of the Evansville Courier is a box into which the editor-in-chief throws all kinds of printed matter—books, magazines and pamphlets covering a multitude of subjects. These have been sent to the paper for one reason or another—propaganda, advertising, book reviews. Once a week or oftener a library messenger collects the material and delivers it to the reference librarian, who sorts it and turns it into its proper channel.

What to keep and how long it should be kept must be determined solely on the basis of use. Space is too valuable for the average library to harbor dead or useless material, no matter how small its initial cost may be. But if judiciously managed the clipping and pamphlet collection may be found an easy way by which in these troublous times of mounting costs the book fund may be conserved and the book collection supplemented.

SHORT CUTS

BY MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *Head of Catalog Department, Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky*

Over and over again catalogers have discussed short cuts such as the use of the multigraph, methods of discarding and replacing, elimination of cards, or of material on cards, or rearrangement of their routine and quick methods of doing things, until all libraries have achieved as many short cuts as are consistent with the files they wish to keep. So I am only going to describe a few useful tools and files we have worked out at the least possible expense.

We have an index to government documents, that already after two years' work fills 13 drawers in the catalog case and has proved itself very useful. The making of it has cost absolutely nothing in labor or materials. We obtained, free, from the Superintendent of Documents, two extra copies of each price list. These we clip for each entry, using one copy to clip for the verso and one for the recto. These little clippings, some of them only one line references from one subject to another, some of them a page or more of references all on one subject to various public documents, are pasted on the clean side of old used catalog cards or cancelled deposit cards. The manual work of clipping and pasting and alphabeting has been done by our museum attendant in her spare time and the result is a file containing all the entries of all the price lists in one alphabet, giving title and subject references to the documents with their call numbers.

We have always found the use of rubber stamps for often repeated notes or call numbers on the catalog cards useful. They can be made to order, exactly duplicating typewritten copy, for fifty or seventy-five cents, and we have lately adopted a new use of them in our music index. We have made in our catalog department a composer-and-title index to each score of our large music collection. This has meant

the analysing of large collections of music such as the *Wier Everyman's Music Library*, and it seemed worth while to add these analytic entries to the entries already in the index, although it often meant taking out hundreds of cards from the index for additions. So we had a stamp made reading:

For other volumes where this composition may be found, see card filed under its title.

This we stamped on the composer analytical. Another stamp, reading, for example,

782.....(*see Wier. American home W648a music album.*)

was stamped on the title analyticals. This work could be done in spare moments, without removing the cards from their place in the drawer, by someone in attendance in the open shelf room where the index is placed.

We have a method of checking the A. L. A. list of subject headings that is invaluable and that takes only an hour or so a week, and having it checked up for every subject and subdivision and reference in the catalog is the greatest possible help when classifying and cataloging. Also having this checking in the book itself is so much more convenient than the use of a separate card check list such as is used by some libraries. With red ink and a crow quill pen we put a short red line under each subject in use in our catalog. For reference cards we check both columns. In the first column a short red line under each subject referred to, and in the second column, the red line under each subject referred from. This means of course when doing the checking that one has to turn back and forth to the subjects referred from to check this second column.

We print in any variation and new subjects, using the blank verso. For subdivisions we use the following symbols,

which are easy to remember and understand:

- at end of subject means we subdivided by locality.
- + at end of subject means we subdivided like U. S. See *A. L. A. List*, p. 373. (These subdivisions are numbered.)
- D after name of city means use subdivisions on page nine of checklist. (We have underscored and numbered the subdivisions used in our catalog.)
- O after subject means use form subdivisions on page nine. (These also are numbered.)
- × after a *see also* reference means a general reference has been added to the *see also* card.
- A after a subject means subdivide by country adjective; e. g., *Art, French*.
- | under a U. S. subdivision means subdivision is used for other countries or localities only.
- under a U. S. subdivision means the subdivision is used for the U. S.

Thus, + under a U. S. subdivision means the subdivision is used for the U. S. and other localities.

Numbers after the × following a country or name of locality indicate the U. S.

subdivisions that have been used for that particular place, see page 373 of *A. L. A. List*.

Numbers after D following the name of a city mean the city subdivisions that have been used for that city, see page nine of *A. L. A. List*.

Numbers after O following a subject indicate the form subdivisions that have been used for that subject, see page nine of *A. L. A. List*.

A after a form number means subdivide further by Adjective; e. g., *French language. Dictionaries. English*.

Once a week the cards for the main catalog are alphabetized ready to file in the catalog, but are first checked up by the *A. L. A. List* of subject headings. This takes only an hour a week. Of course the original checking with the whole catalog was a job, but it was done by the catalogers while scheduled at the main catalog desk. For checking Miss Mann's Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books, we could dispense with the symbols and write in each subject and subdivision. This would also be practical for the *A. L. A. List* if one were checking it with a smaller catalog than ours.

A VENTURE IN DOCUMENT PUBLICITY: AN EXPERIMENT WORTH WHILE

BY JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *In Charge of Documents, Chicago Public Library*

Much that I shall say is not new. Many are experimenting and pioneering in this phase of library work—the popular use of documents. You know the problems, the opportunities, even the joys of the work as well if not better than I. The war records of your communities show how successful you have been in your co-operation with our Government. This is but a little story of our experiment in the Chicago Public Library, a venture very much worth while, and which has become a permanent feature of our work.

Three little fellows marched up to my desk one day, not long ago, one held a library card, the other two were evidently

the body-guard. "My teacher wants me to get the 'Naturalization laws,'" he announced, then fearing that the statement might puzzle, he thoughtfully added, "She says it's a 'Government document,'" then a little anxiously, "I can take it out on my card, can't I?" "She said I must have it in school this afternoon." What pleasure to assure him it could be! While charging it, I asked if they were Boy Scouts. "He is, and we are going to be!" was the answer. "And who plays the bugle?" I inquired. "He's learning!" and the embryo bugler puffed with pride. So I handed him a copy of *Instructions for the trumpet and drum . . . signals and calls used by the U. S. Army, Navy, and*

Marine Corps; and as the boys bent over it, I casually asked, "Do you all know how to build a *real camp-fire* and *cook over it?*" Then quickly came the story of anticipated joys of the summer scout vacation camp, and what they expected to do there, so out came the *Handbook for campers in the national forests in California*, which you may remember is full of simple, practical hints, and recipes, with fascinating diagrams of camp-fire construction, knots and hitches for packing. A moment later one of the boys asked hesitatingly, "I don't suppose we could take these out, too, could we? *You see we could be learning these things now!*" Three boys went out each one with a circulating document, all happy because they had something new that touched their lives—comfortable in mind because teacher's errand had been successful, and all called out heartily, "*We're coming again to get some more!*"

This spring we were literally swamped by requests, appeals and S. O. S. calls from school children, the Children's Room and the Branch Libraries in a certain district for "Pictures of banks," reclamation work, reclaimed lands, and irrigation methods. We scraped and scraped the document "flour barrel" to get just one more document on these subjects which could circulate! We wondered at this sudden interest and soon traced it to one school, one grade, to a principal and several "live" teachers, interested in the "wonderful material issued by the Government," but who had not known that our national printing presses had not issued it in just the popular form required for this particular use. However, we managed to supply the need and had a hearty laugh over our first mistake of supplying pictures of financial institutions instead of irrigation ditches!

"I have a class of young Polish women all born in this country but whose mothers and mothers-in-law speak only Polish, so that is the language of the home. These women want to learn more about our common social usages, in other words, simple etiquette, house furnishing, dressing, and baby-care. Have you something I can use

with them? The books I have looked over are not simple enough. I want something I can give them or talk about with them." "What wonderful things documents are!" she exclaimed as she looked over the pile placed before her. "No one would imagine they could be like these! Just what I want, and enough to last for several years!" And she went away with some of the attractive bulletins prepared by our state colleges, and tucked under her arm with them, was "Heroes of freedom," that inspiring bibliography of hero stories issued by the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. This always fits so many needs that we seldom have a copy on the shelves.

The young man was enthusiastic though slangy, who returned "Selling in foreign markets," that popular bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the remark, "Say that is a dandy book! A No. 1, all right! Got another for me?"

"Our citizenship class at the Woman's City Club will take up Americanization work next week. Will you send over a selection of books and pamphlets for use in the class and for reading in the club room?" With what peace of mind is the selection made from the shelves full circulating documents ready for use!

These are a few stories from the day's work to illustrate what the public thinks about it.

The question of circulating government publications came up for consideration after many inquiries from the people as to how public documents could be obtained for home and business use. Chicago had four great libraries, all containing depository collections, but not one *Farmers' Bulletin* or census report could be borrowed. To be sure certain courtesies were extended to visiting Presidents, Ex-Presidents, and other persons of special standing, or to student bodies, but the popular document for the average man and woman was unobtainable except only for reference use. All were kept safely under the

protection of the law in the library building. This was enough to make socialists (?) of some of us! We felt like crying "Down with privileged classes! Give to those who need, give freely what has been planned and prepared for them!" For of what practical use is a bulletin full of delicious recipes except in the kitchen? Will not those fascinating articles in the Smithsonian Institution reports be more enjoyable if read in one's own library? Those Indian songs with piano accompaniment that occur in the Bureau of Ethnology reports, do they find their greatest opportunity to give pleasure if used for reference only? And those splendid guide books of the Geological Survey, are they not meant to be carried in one's own suitcase with the charming bulletins on national parks?

The Chicago Public Library, like many others, kept a number of duplicate documents that had strayed in. These were supposed to replace the natural wear and tear and loss of the reference set. They took shelf space, had a fashion of gathering much dust, and brought no return to the library for their housing except a few replacements. This was felt to be a waste of good material, waste of space and waste of tools which our public wanted. It seemed as if there must be a "way out," and there was!

It was in the spring of 1914 after a general survey of our documents files and the situation as a whole, that the Librarian commissioned me to study the various classification schemes used by libraries for public documents and also to inquire into the existing law regarding depository library collections, and what bearing it had upon the question of circulating government publications. While attending the A. L. A. meeting held that year in Washington, D. C., every opportunity was used to obtain data on these subjects. Mr. Tisdell, now Acting-superintendent of Documents, then Assistant-Superintendent, was greatly interested in the circulating idea as were others with whom I discussed the subject, and his interpre-

tation of the law was most liberal and far sighted. He felt that the Government was more concerned with the actual use of the publications which it printed at great expense for the information and education of the citizens of the country, than it was in the protection and saving of the volumes, that it was more interested in the spirit of the law than the letter—that it would welcome efforts on the part of librarians to bring about a wider and more practical use of the depository sets, and of documents as a whole. The law had been drafted to make available for all the official publications, and to prevent their being misused, wasted or sold by libraries receiving them, and it became a statute long before the idea of "Books for Everybody" was born. With the evolution of that idea, it is no wonder that the existing law became a bugbear to librarians—a good excuse for some, and certainly a stumbling-block to those of enterprising spirit. So was killed the bugbear right then and there, though his ghost seems to walk even after the war has given us a truer understanding of the word "co-operation," a clearer comprehension of our relations as librarians to the Government body, to our fellow citizens, and to our communities.

My inquiry of 1914 was carried to New York City, Albany, Cleveland, and Oberlin, and in all libraries I found splendid reference work with documents, but no special arrangements for their circulation other than that the volumes of the more popular material were placed in the regular circulating collections of books. Classification was a problem not faced with eagerness, and the pamphlet documents presented problems extremely disturbing.

A committee to report on the advisability of installing a circulating document collection was appointed by Mr. Legler in the fall of 1914 and to me as a member was given the pleasant duty of making the survey required which covered the questions of

(a) Circulation of main document collection or installation of a separate collec-

tion; (b) location; (c) sources of supply; (d) scope; (e) preparation; (f) classification; (g) cataloging.

The committee was urged to keep in mind the need for extreme economy in every step, and the report did not consider the ideal, but what could be done under existing conditions. The committee reported in favor of a separate circulating document collection and recommended that the collection be built up from existing duplicates on hand and future gifts, with purchases when necessary and contain current material and reports not more than five years old, comprising United States, state, and Chicago publications of popular interest. It recommended that preparation for circulation be as simple as possible, merely a pocket, book-card and dating slip, for such volumes and pamphlets as had covers strong enough; *Farmers' Bulletins* and others without covers, to be stapled into manilla covers, pamphlets too thick for this to be placed in Gaylord binders, and that each pamphlet be treated as a separate volume. That cataloging be done with the cataloging of the main reference collection, by stamping "circulating copy" on the cards. The Newark charging system was recommended and the adoption of the existing rules and regulations for the circulation of books.

The Superintendent of Documents scheme of classification was chosen as meeting existing needs in simplest form.

The report was adopted and early in the spring of 1915 the circulating document collection came into being, and now numbers over 15,000 pamphlets and volumes. It represents for the most part work done at odd moments, and has been accomplished with the minimum of expense. Two to three hundred additions are made to it each month. We have changed from some of the recommendations of the report, for it is really impossible to accurately foretell just what the public will desire. For instance who would have foreseen a waiting list for session laws? Who demands for soil survey maps? Who could have imagined census reports as geography ma-

terial? In regard to reports no older than five years, use changed this decision, as reports many years older were often demanded. In fact our only aim now is to have inspiration enough in planning for the needs of all the various classes of users—business men, club women, home makers—the average man, woman, boy and girl, that all may be satisfied. We now allow charges to remain out 28 days, with an automatic renewal at the end of 14, for it has been found that this adds to the comfort of all concerned, and five pieces may be taken out on a card. Also there is now no limit as to the number of copies of a particular work, as we add as many as are needed, and it is a great convenience to draw upon the circulating set, when there is a special demand for reference copies.

The collection has turned out to be a wonderful by-product, and with the "civics-boxes," and package-libraries, a splendid advertising medium for the Library, making friends everywhere. The business men find it of great convenience and a number have taken out borrowers' cards simply for this purpose. The extra duplicates not needed for the circulating documents are frequently added to the "civics-boxes" and package libraries, and so nothing is wasted, for there is also a "Help yourself shelf" of extra material for free distribution. We urge that government publications shall not be thrown away. From day to day material comes from homes breaking-up, from libraries closing, from newspapers, business offices, from clubs and teachers, a testimony to a splendid spirit of co-operation which also exists between our large libraries, for I am often invited to look over duplicates, or they are sent to us at stated intervals. This salvaging means much, for it ties the library to the donor, who has a personal interest if he has given one *Farmers' Bulletin*, and it means much to the government, for it prevents the waste of printed material that appalls us so frequently. The use of this material by libraries is a factor in the argument that if libraries are supplied with an abundance of copies, not so

many will be requested by individuals for personal ownership, and the Washington bureaus can refer back to the public library when such demands are received. This has been done over and over again by Washington to our patrons' requests.

It was demonstrated during the war that ten copies of a popular bulletin in a library even if circulated but once a month would be used by at least 120 persons during the year, and that there would be at least eight copies left to begin the second year with, while to supply the same number of persons with individual copies, the Government would be at the expense of distributing 120 copies, and at the end of the year there is a possibility that ten copies might still be in service, a loss of 110 copies.

Much of this salvaging adds to our collection valuable out-of-print material. Calls came to us from a school for a certain old report of the Bureau of Ethnology, which we were not fortunate to have in the circulating collection. Imagine our delight when an old gentleman offered eight volumes of out-of-print reports, among them the missing one.

Our circulation statistics have not been what we had hoped. There are many reasons for this, but in spite of these the collection is growing more popular and its use more practical. For three years I have been analyzing these statistics and the results are most encouraging. They show that mere figures do not always tell the whole truth, that there can be real growth, vital and enduring, even if the circulation is small. It is the use made of one rather than how many that counts. Our figures show increase in the use by schools, an increase in calls for material bearing on the problems of the hour, for practical vocational publications and for material on all educational and commercial subjects.

This "selling" of documents to the people is really an economic subject worthy of careful study, for the response is always far in excess of the expenditure of effort. It has been carried out in various ways by

the Chicago Public Library. First with the bulletin board headed "What Our Government Wants Us To Know" which pictured, listed and focused the messages and publications of those months of special need. It still carries the heading and from week to week calls attention to subjects of current interest. Many come requesting this bulletin or that quotation noticed or listed on the board, and we know it has a real influence for the nation as well as for the library.

The monthly bulletin contains a page of the more interesting documents received during the previous month, carefully annotated for practical use. Once a month at the book meeting of the branch librarians, reviews of current documents of special interest to them are given and result in orders for special branches or in use of the main collection.

Not only are our own 51 branches and high school libraries free to call upon the circulating document collection for material but the business house libraries affiliated through our Deposits Department make daily use of it.

During the war, but not so frequently since, small collections or exhibits were loaned to organizations, for special meetings, conventions, or special research. Churches, clubs and schools have availed themselves of this opportunity, and it always brings the library into touch with those it has not reached before.

"But what does the Government think about all this?" I am sometimes asked, and it is a pleasure to reply that we have had the most cordial response from the governmental departments and bureaus, state and city organizations. The National Library Service was of greatest help also and is sadly missed. We always frankly tell why we want extra copies, and now and then add a little incident that will interest, and the material is forthcoming in generous measure. Many times it has meant that we have received valuable publications not intended for general distribution, because it is known that we have a system for their practical use.

It is such a joy to feel that the circulating document collection is drawing its users closer to the Government, that every boy and girl who finds that the national presses have issued something that touches his or her life, is thereby won to a keener sense of his and her relationship to the national body. It can't help but prepare for a more intelligent and loyal citizenship in the future.

The emergencies of war gave people a new conception of the library, showed them

their governmental organizations in a new light, and the mutual dependence of nation and people. Similar emergencies are before us in this period of reconstruction, and people are turning to libraries with their problems, and their desire for information. Librarians have a tremendous opportunity of being the connecting link, not for propaganda, but with the whole-souled aim of making the library more and more the active, vital, educational force of the Nation to the community.

LIBRARY SERVICE AS SUGGESTED BY MISS EDITH GUERRIER

Suggestions by

ALTON P. TISDEL, *Assistant Superintendent of Documents*

I am confident there could be no one who knows of the objects to be obtained by the proposed library information service but that commends the efforts of the author to popularize Government publications. It does seem a crime when you stop to consider the millions of dollars appropriated for the compilation and printing of Government publications that so little effort should be expended in letting the general public know the great educational work that is being prepared by the Government for their benefit. It is only reasonable to assume if private enterprises find it profitable to advertise Government publications that there is sufficient interest in them to warrant the Government to employ all channels of publicity to inform the public as to its activities.

This is not a new subject, but one that has been advocated by the Superintendent of Documents in his Annual Reports and in numerous unpublished reports to the Joint Committee on Printing and to the Efficiency and Economy Commission. It has also been discussed at the meetings of the American Library Association, but unfortunately from lack of legislation and concerted action on the part of those interested practically nothing has been accomplished.

I do not mean to infer that the proposed

functions of the library information service are not new, and we fully appreciate the possibility of the educational work that can be accomplished through the non-depository libraries. The Superintendent of Documents Office does not for a moment depreciate the value of such a service, but from a careful analysis of the objects to be obtained has concluded that its functions as defined by the bill and outlined by the author in the reports and hearings cannot be carried out without duplicating the work of this office.

The Superintendent of Documents Office was intended by the originators of the legislation establishing it to be a central bureau of information and distribution, and its growth along both of these lines has demonstrated the wisdom of their plans. We believe that a better understanding of these functions would prove that it is unnecessary and inadvisable to establish a new agency for their performance. We therefore submit the following outline of the work of each office, followed by a comparison of their functions.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS OFFICE

The functions of the Superintendent of Documents Office as assigned by the Act of January 12, 1895, are as follows:

(1) To sell at cost any public document in its charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed in the law.

(2) To receive from any Government office any document published for sale, which sale must be made under the provisions of section 61.

(3) To have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents (with exceptions as enumerated in the law).

(4) To prepare and print at the close of each Congress a Comprehensive Index (Document Catalogue) of public documents.

(5) To prepare and print at the close of each regular session of Congress a Consolidated Index (Document Index) of Congressional documents.

(6) To index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct.

(7) To receive all accumulations of documents from the several executive departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government, and annually to take over their surplus for distribution or sale.

(8) To prepare and publish a Monthly Catalogue of Government publications, which shall show the documents printed during a month, where obtainable, and the price thereof.

(9) To thoroughly investigate the condition of the designated depositories.

(10) To distribute the documents as issued to the designated depositories.

To these have been added four auxiliary functions made necessary to carry out the prescribed functions—

(11) To maintain a library and a reference catalogue, which is the groundwork of any information service as regards public documents.

(12) Answering letters of inquiry relative to what the Government has printed on certain subjects, and quoting the prices of the books containing the desired information, if they are in stock, or directing the inquirer to the nearest library where our statistics show it should be obtainable for reference.

(13) Receiving the surplus accumula-

tions of the libraries, and supplying them with the publications desired.

(14) To prepare and print price lists.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PROPOSED LIBRARY INFORMATION SERVICE

The functions of the proposed library information service as specified in S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 are as follows:

(a) To increase the efficiency of American libraries by providing current information concerning Government activities.

(b) It shall collect and organize information regarding printed matter issued by the Federal Government, and shall make available to the libraries of the United States the sources of such information.

(c) It shall provide digests of this material, with suggestions as to its use, in order that such material may be made quickly available to users of libraries.

The functions of the proposed library information service as outlined in certain paragraphs of Miss Edith Guerrier's hearing of August 26, 1919, before the House Committee on Education, are summarized as follows:

(d) The director is to maintain contact with the libraries by attending State and library club meetings; and to maintain personal contact with various Government departments. (p. 7, D 2)

(e) To settle the library distribution problem between the proposed library information service and the States; to decide what is of value to libraries and to get the material to the libraries in time for it to be of use; to send catalog cards with the material; to act as the representative of the libraries in putting into practice the "selective distribution" principle. (p. 7-8, D 3)

(f) To provide the Superintendent of Documents with an accurate list of public, school, and college libraries, and to keep this list up to date. (p. 8, D 4)

(g) To maintain a current available file of all Federal material. (p. 8, D 5)

(h) To promptly attend to requests for information from libraries. (p. 8, D 6)

(i) To send regularly news notes on

Government printed matter to perhaps 300 library bulletins and two library journals issued in this country. (p. 8, D 7)

(j) To establish Government information sections in local libraries. (p. 8, D 8)

The functions of the proposed library information service summarized from Miss Guerrier's hearing of September 5, 1919, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor are as follows:

(k) To keep libraries informed of Government printed matter at their disposal; to do away with duplications; and to route requests where they belong. (p. 7-8)

(l) To index and brief the Government material; to see that arguments on both sides of a question, if such exist, are sent when information is called for; to act as agent of the Government and libraries in this vital and important matter. (p. 8)

(m) To connect libraries of the United States with every bureau of the Government. (p. 12)

In order to substantiate our contentions as to duplication of effort I list below some of the duties which would be common to both offices:

DUTIES COMMON TO BOTH OFFICES

1. Collecting and organizing information relating to Government publications.
2. Maintaining a current file of Government publications.
3. Preparing bibliographical material.
4. Distributing Government publications to libraries.
5. Answering requests for information from libraries.
6. Routing requests where they belong.

DUTIES IN RELATION TO LIBRARIES NOW PERFORMED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS OFFICE WHICH WOULD NOT BE COVERED BY THE LIBRARY INFORMATION SERVICE.

1. Sale of publications not available for free distribution.
2. Distribution of publications to designated depository libraries.
3. Maintenance of complete file of all publications of the Government, and information relating thereto.

4. Receiving from libraries and from the Government Departments their surplus publications, which form a reserve stock upon which to draw.

NEW DUTIES TO BE ASSUMED BY THE LIBRARY INFORMATION SERVICE

1. Maintain contact with libraries by attending State and library meetings.
2. Provide digests of information relative to Government publications, with suggestions as to their use.
3. Decide what is of value to libraries and get the material to them.
4. Send catalog cards with the material.
5. Send news notes to library journals and library bulletins.
6. Establish Government information sections in local libraries.
7. Provide the Superintendent of Documents with a list of public, school, and college libraries and keep this list up to date.

OVERLAPPING AND DUPLICATION

We believe the above statement shows that there would be an unavoidable overlapping and duplication of work between the two offices, which would embarrass both and increase, rather than decrease, the waste of printed matter.

The distribution of Government publications is controlled by the existing laws of Congress and by the regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing. It is evidently the purpose of S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 to take care of the nondepository libraries and to see that selected publications of the Government are sent to such libraries. This function will be almost impossible to accomplish if dependent upon the issuing offices for the supply of books, because in a great many cases their edition is limited to a thousand copies. It is hardly worth while to advertise publications unless you can supply them.

With relation to the "selective distribution" principle for libraries, we respectfully call attention to the fact that it has been the expressed intention of the Joint Committee on Printing that such distribu-

tion to libraries should be made by the Superintendent of Documents.

We fully appreciate the value of many of the proposed new functions, which would be of especial benefit to nondepository libraries. Our office has never been satisfied with the service it has been able to give to the libraries, but up to the present time expansion along these lines has been prevented by legal limitations. The enactment of suitable legislation would make it not only entirely possible, but also most desirable, that these new functions be assumed by the Superintendent of Documents Office.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DIVISION

With our intimate knowledge of the vagaries and intricacies of the Federal documents and of the laws under which they are printed and distributed, we venture the assertion that the proposed library information service would soon be "swamped," and would not be able to accomplish the broad duties outlined in S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 on a yearly total of \$18,700.00, as provided in the amended bills. It would be found that before long the new organization would be asking for increased appropriations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents does not wish to be put on record as opposing a library information service. On the contrary we recognize the necessity for the undertaking of progressive work not now accomplished by the office as at present organized; and believing a library information service to be inseparably associated with document distribution, we recommend that such a service be provided for in the new printing bill (H. R. 8362, 66th Congress, now before the Senate Committee on Printing) by enlarging the functions of the Superintendent of Documents Office so as to give that office both the power, the additional personnel, and all necessary appropriations to carry on the new work. We believe that it is for the best interests of the Gov-

ernment and of the libraries themselves to expand the work of our office, rather than to establish under another executive department a new division with similar aims and duties.

Our argument that this office is the proper place for such an information service is strengthened by the fact that a considerable part of the necessary equipment is already at the disposal of this office, namely: We are already organized and have a trained personnel; we now supply the general public and libraries with information, amounting to 265,172 letters during the last fiscal year, in addition to telephone and personal inquiries; we prepare the official catalogs and indexes; we have the greatest library of United States public documents in the world, and a reference card catalog, which is a finding list of great value; under existing provisions of law we already make distribution of publications to depository libraries and mail miscellaneous departmental publications to other libraries and the general public upon the orders of the issuing offices. We could very readily extend these services if additional appropriations were provided.

The success of such an information service is contingent upon Congress providing adequate salaries to permit of employing the services of a sufficient number of technically trained people. The fact that the committees have favorably reported both S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 would indicate their willingness that such new extension work should be taken up and adequately appropriated for. We believe, however, that this can be most economically done by adding the necessary appropriations to those for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents rather than by creating a new agency.

In concluding I want to reiterate that the office is not opposing the service but is opposing the creation of a new office, since we believe the best interests of the Government and libraries can be served by having one centralized office of information and distribution.

It seems doubtful if reforms desired by librarians will be instituted unless librarians themselves give the movement impetus. Now is the opportune time to get together and decide on reforms needed and to direct all the energies of the American Library Association and the organized efforts of the librarians to the end that legislation may bring about the desired reforms either through the Joint Committee on Printing, or through a new committee, the creation of which has been proposed by Senate joint resolution 191 and House joint resolution 339, 66th Congress. The object of both of these resolutions is to consider the reorganization of Executive Departments with the view of eliminating duplication of work.

Any plan looking to the improvement of the present service must provide adequate salaries, as any information service is only as valuable to the public as the employees are efficient, and with a pay rate so low as to discourage continuity it fails to meet the full requirements, or to develop the full possibilities of such a service. An information service such as is proposed is dependent upon the familiarity of the force with Government publications that can only be acquired through extended service, therefore there must be an incentive for the employee to work for.

I fully appreciate that nothing is gained by destructive criticism unless it is accompanied by suggestions looking toward improvement, therefore I submit for your consideration the following suggestions as a basis for legislation that will improve the present wasteful methods of distribution, and make available to the public and libraries the valuable information contained in Government publications:

1. One centralized office of information and distribution.
2. Limit the printing of departments to only a sufficient number of copies to supply their official needs, leaving the public to be taken care of by sale through this office, and by providing for sufficient copies for free distribution to libraries.
3. Selective privilege for depository libraries.
4. Only one edition of any publication.
5. Reports of division and bureau chiefs to be excluded from the reports of the departments, and such reports to be printed only as separate publications.
6. Provide for an advisory board on Government publications to be composed of Chiefs of Publications Divisions of the Executive Departments and independent establishments, the Superintendent of Documents, a representative from the Government Printing Office, and the Joint Committee on Printing.

THE LIBRARY INFORMATION SERVICE

By EDITH GUERRIER, *Boston Public Library*

Mr. Tisdell has so well expressed the advantages of a library information office that it is unnecessary to say more on that subject. I will, therefore, take up those points with regard to which I think he has not quite caught the meaning of the proposed library information service.

He says, "This is not a new subject, but one which has been advocated by the Superintendent of Documents in his annual reports of the last few years." I have read some of these reports, and in them I find suggestions with regard to improved dis-

tribution of printed matter but no plan for legitimate educational advertising of the stock at his disposal.

Mr. Tisdell next refers to the functions of the Documents Office as a central bureau of information. I studied the organic act of that office, as well as the act creating the Bureau of Education, before introducing the Library Information bill, and so far as I could gather, no service of an educational extension nature was included in the functions of the Documents Office; the information to be given from that of-

fice I found to be merely such as every bookseller is expected to give.

Of the ten points included in the organic act as legitimate functions of the Documents Office, none are duplicated in the proposed Library Information Service. Of the three auxiliary functions, a small part of number 12 is included in the proposed plan as follows: "Answering letters of inquiry relative to what this Government has printed on certain subjects." But the only letters of inquiry to be answered by the proposed office will be those received from librarians.

In my statement about the settlement of library distribution problems as between the proposed Library Information Office and the States, I had in mind an organization similar to that which existed in the Food Administration during the War which encouraged oversight of State matters by the State rather than by the National Government. For instance, we had a library director in each state (where possible, the recognized state official in touch with libraries, such as the head of a library commission); all letters regarding library matters were addressed to her, and when the number of copies of a publication was limited the quota assigned was sent to her to distribute. This made her the connecting link between the national government and the libraries of her state.

The proposed bill does not intend to provide for any distribution of printed matter whatsoever; all actual distribution will be carried on as at present from the office of the Superintendent of Documents. The library office will merely assign quotas to the states and will correspond with the state directors concerning them.

Mr. Tisdell cites six duties of the Library Service which will be common to both the library and the Documents Office, four duties performed by the Documents Office which are not proposed for the Library Service, and seven duties proposed for the Library Service which are not performed by any office.

Of the "duties common to both offices":

1. "Collecting and organizing informa-

tion relating to Government publications." The National Library Service Bulletins and Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1919, No. 74, "The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information for Libraries," are examples of what I mean. I am now preparing other bulletins on "The Departmental Publications Necessary for a Government Information Service" and "A Classified List of Photographs, Stereopticon Slides and Reels of Film Issued by the Departments." I have in view "What the Government Has to Offer the Schools Along the Line of Geography," "Government Exhibits in Libraries," and "Advertising of Government Printed Matter." It is certainly not the function of the Documents Office to provide guides of this nature, and yet such guides must be provided if libraries are to become effective dispensers of Government information. As to duplication, so far as I know, the Documents Office has never thought of preparing this sort of copy.

2. "Maintaining a current file of Government publications." In the office of the Superintendent of Documents all printed matter must be carefully cataloged. This inevitably means delay in organizing the material. In the Library Information Office, as it existed, none of this material was ever cataloged. Whatever notes of its contents were to be made for libraries were made at once and the material was immediately filed behind indexed guide cards in vertical filing drawers.

3. "Preparing bibliographical material." Here again the purpose of the proposed office does not seem to have been clear to Mr. Tisdell. There was no intention of duplicating the "Document Catalogue," "Document Index," "Monthly List," or "Price Lists," but none of these indexes and lists, owing to the careful work that must be done in their preparation, can be got out in season to be useful for other than what I may call research as differentiated from current information. It was the object of the Library Service to issue brief current lists and indexes of information available for libraries indicating the

department of library work in which they would be found most useful. Examples may be found in the news bulletins issued by the Boston Public Library.

4. "Distribution of Government publications available for libraries." It was never intended that the Library Office should actually distribute any printed matter; its purpose was to assist in centralizing all distribution in the Documents Office. Such centralization has never yet been effected. Outside the Documents Office, in which all distributing is supposed to be centered, there are in each Department from one to fifty or more mailing lists. The Department of Agriculture alone last year mailed direct from its own distribution office over sixty-two million bulletins, presumably because the personnel at the Documents Office was not large enough to handle the matter and get it out in any kind of season.

5 and 6. "Answering requests for information from libraries" and "Routing requests where they belong." At present it is sometimes necessary for a library to apply for publications to twenty or more different offices in a month. The Monthly Catalog tells us that this is the way to obtain free material. Under this plan, if a librarian is fortunate enough to guess correctly what bureau to ask for a given piece of information, he may in time receive it. But the proposed office will relieve the librarians of the country from the burden of keeping up with the shifting functions of the bureaus from which information must be sought. When a question arises, the librarian need only send it to the Library Office in Washington; that office will route his request to the proper bureau, which will order the requisite publication to be sent to him from the Documents Office. As this service has never been even proposed there is no duplication involved.

7. "The distribution of Government publications," writes Mr. Tisdell, "is controlled by existing laws and by the regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing." This is decidedly as it should be if it were so

controlled. But, as a matter of fact, lists are at present scattered through all the departments and at least two of the major departments maintain large distribution sections of their own.

"It is evidently the purpose," the report goes on to say, "of S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 to take care of the nondepository libraries, and to see that selected publications of the Government are sent to such libraries." The business of the office would be quite as much with depository as with nondepository libraries. Much of the material now sent to depository libraries is out of date when it reaches them; the new office will make it possible to supply all libraries with the latest information available for their needs. In some cases, this information would otherwise never reach them; in others, it would reach them too late to be of use.

With regard to the idea of selective distribution, Mr. Tisdell says, "This function will be almost impossible to accomplish, if dependent upon the issuing offices for the supply of books, because in a great many cases their issue is limited to 1,000 copies. It is hardly worth while to advertise publications unless you can supply them." Now the selective distribution is the plan which will put those thousand copies where every one of them will be of use; after the thousand are gone, persons writing for copies must be told of the nearest library which has one.

Mr. Tisdell says, "With our intimate knowledge of the vagaries and intricacies of the Federal documents and the laws under which they are printed and distributed, we venture the assertion that the proposed Library Information Service would be swamped." But Mr. Tisdell fails to take into account the fact that for six months an office performing many of the functions outlined in the proposed bill actually existed in the Bureau of Education. This office was planned, established and run by a force of three persons—the director, a stenographer and one general assistant. This force kept in touch with 48 states, sent out thousands of written communica-

tions and about 100,000 pieces of printed matter, produced the manuscript for eight bulletins (one of which was 105 pages long), read the proof and saw the matter through the press, organized and directed an information office used by some 30,000 people, gave 15 talks on Government activities, and did other little things too numerous to mention. For six months this service, including printing, cost the Government less than \$6,000, because we kept to the job we set out to do and did not try to annex the reformation of the world. Another reason for the smallness of the sum required was that we operated through already existing organizations. The job outlined in S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 can be adequately performed, if the plan presented is strictly followed.

With regard to Mr. Tisdell's suggestions for legislation, I believe in one centralized office of Government information, and so, I fancy, do all people who have had anything to do with either executive or administrative work under the Government. During the war such an office was maintained by the Public Information Service. In that office a person could find out where you and I were working, what Bureau could give the per capita consumption of all the more important articles of food per year in the United States, what Civil Service examinations were immediately pending or how to reach the Bureau of Standards. In short, this Bureau could either answer any reasonable question or refer the questioner to the proper source of information on a desired topic.

The Public Information Service was officially a part of the President's office and with that office it appears to belong whether in war or in peace. Bureaus dealing with special subjects must, however, continue to maintain their own specialized information offices.

The output of departmental printed matter is automatically limited by the appropriation allotted for printing purposes, and is really a matter between the department and the people demanding the output. Considering that we pay no small

sum to support our Government, we have, as stockholders in that corporation, a right to the printed reports of what our Government is doing, which should be placed in our public libraries without further expense.

Selective distribution for Depositories seems most inadvisable, as certain Depositories should receive everything that is printed by the Government. If there is any matter of importance to the Government it is of importance to the Depository library.

As to limiting each publication to a single issue, I cannot see how that would be desirable. Take, for instance, the Dictionary of Altitudes now in its fifth edition. The demand in the beginning could not have been foreseen, yet with very slight changes the copy is perennially useful.

Reports of Bureau chiefs might, as suggested, be omitted from the department reports.

I submitted to Senator Smoot a proposition for a Government editorial office, as follows: A staff consisting of an editor-in-chief and a sub-editor from each department. All copy dealing with the work of a department would pass through the hands of the sub-editor of that department, from whom it would go to the editor-in-chief, thus duplication in the printed matter of the departments would be at once perceived and avoided. Under such a plan, the printed matter issued by the Government could be satisfactorily handled, with avoidance of much duplication, by one-fourth the number of persons now engaged in editorial work.

The point at issue is, where does the Library Information Service belong. Here I may perhaps be allowed to digress from the direct question to remark that, besides the Documents Office, the Library of Congress has been mentioned. I submitted to the Librarian of Congress the following statement prepared for a Boston paper, to which he took no exception: "The Government news and general Library Information Service are in the nature of educa-

tional extension from an authorized headquarters to the public libraries and the school and special libraries of the United States. Considering the vastly important nature of its other and distinctly national tasks, the Library of Congress could not be expected to maintain an educational news service of Government publications for all libraries."

To return to the direct question before us. "We believe," says Mr. Tisdell, "that it is for the best interest of both Government and libraries that this service be established in the Superintendent of Documents Office." Now the Committees on Education of both the House and Senate do not agree with Mr. Tisdell, neither do the majority of librarians. The Council of the American Library Association, after a year's deliberation, yesterday (June 3, 1920), passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Library Service, which was established by the Bureau of Education, proved of such interest and value to librarians all over the country that when funds for its continuance lapsed the Boston Public Library established a current document service and published a monthly Government news bulletin, thus demonstrating the value of a local service and,

WHEREAS, The Boston Public Library and libraries in general cannot function satisfactorily without the aid of a national library clearing house, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association in annual conference assembled at Colorado Springs, June 2 to 7,

1920, again expresses its confidence in such a service and urges the passage of S. 2457-H. R. 6870, a bill to establish a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and each Representative and that they be asked to support the bill.

Libraries are educational institutions and belong in that department of the Government which is supposed to deal with educational affairs. The Bureau of Education saw the need for a central library office and while war funds were available it established the National Library Service, which operated as a part of the Bureau for six months and appeared to meet a long felt though hitherto vaguely expressed need.

The usefulness of the service both nationally and locally has been demonstrated and the desirability of its permanent establishment is no longer questioned. The only question which seems to have delayed enactment of the legislation asked for appears to be the question of where the office shall be located. After all is said the most convincing argument in favor of the location proposed in the bills S. 2457 and H. R. 6870 is the fact that the Education Committees of both National Houses, the American Library Association and the librarians of the United States, after due consideration, have deliberately approved of locating the office in the Bureau of Education.

BUYING BOOKS FOR A CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

BY GERTRUDE ANDRUS, *Manager of the Boys' and Girls' Book Shop of Frederick & Nelson, Seattle.* Former Head of Children's Work in the Seattle Public Library.

To begin with, I want to claim from the audience the privileges due my sex. The first is the unlimited use of the pronoun "I," and the second is the personal application of all the experiences I have to relate. Christopher Morley says that the only pronoun in the feminine language is "I" and if you don't already agree with him, you will by the time I am through. Did you ever hear the story of the young man who was talking to his sweetheart

and said, "The trouble with you women folks is that you apply everything personally? To any chance remark you give a personal meaning." And the girl said, "But, Jim, you know I don't."

So now you are warned. I shall say "I" as much as I wish and I shall construe the subject of buying books for children to mean my personal experiences as a merchant.

Buying books for children is a topic

with two sides from the retailer's point of view. For not only does he buy books for children but he must sell what he buys. And it is from these view-points that I should like to consider the subject. Buying stock is one of the most difficult problems a book-dealer has to solve; and to be greatly successful he must possess a nearly uncanny second sight in order to vision the tastes and interests of his coming patrons. If he buys shrewdly, in the proper quantities, and of the right titles, the selling end of the transaction is robbed of more than half its worries. As one of my friends tells me, "it's easy enough to buy books. The hard thing is to know what not to buy."

Probably no one approached a first order of books with less knowledge and more trepidation than I did. My sole experience in the sale of books had been during the Christmas season at a local department store, where we had always been somewhat hampered by a lack of the kind of books we wished to urge. My library experience has been long, and I knew the kind of books that people borrowed, but whether they would buy the books they borrowed was a question to which I had no definite answer.

I slaved and prayed over that first order for exactly forty-two hours, and it was so small it was a joke. It would have stocked a good sized children's room, but it wasn't a drop in the bucket for the Christmas trade of a large department store. The order was no more than placed, before it became apparent that we should have to spend a good many more thousands of dollars. And here began my first experience with the publishers' representatives, the "peddlers," as they called themselves. To one, who for some time, must consider herself an outsider in the game of buying and selling, their methods, varying in quantity and quality, were of the greatest interest. But my thanks are due the majority of them for their aid in making a wise selection and for their suggestions as to selling helps.

Many of them looked on me with suspi-

cion because I was a librarian, remembering doubtless past encounters on the subject of series and best sellers lacking in merit. Some of them told me frankly that I didn't know what people wanted and that my plan of emphasizing the best books was too "high-brow." "It's volume of business you want," they said, "and you won't get it with that kind of stock."

It was hard to keep an open mind towards the books which might properly be termed "merchandise" because of low price, cheap make-up and poor literary quality. But book-sellers as well as librarians are likely to make the mistake of approving a book because of its well-known publisher and author and its high price, when the same author under another name may be writing for a publishing house carrying only the cheaper series.

It is well that librarians and book dealers should insist on a high standard of excellence, but it may be done without employing the "holier than thou" attitude which some of us assume in our book judgments. Librarians should be looked on by the book-trade as counselors rather than critics. I was pleased as well as chagrined when one of the traveling men said to me with the air of paying me a great compliment, "I'm glad to have met you. You are the most human librarian I've ever run across."

The purchase plan on which we have decided is a compromise. We continue to be "high-brow" but we will carry any book for which there is a popular demand, such as "Pollyanna" and the "Oz" books. We do not urge these books, but we sell them when they are asked for. We decline to carry the cheaper grade of series which have not even the faint claims to consideration possessed by "Pollyanna," "The Wizard," and "The Little Colonel." On this platform we have stood firm. If a publisher through excessive advertising creates a demand for a book which we know to be poor, we will include it if it can pass the very rudimentary tests we have established. On the whole, our buying is not so radically different from a library's except

that we buy in much larger quantities and stress books of information less. We also buy gift books which have too impractical a binding for public library use and inexpensive volumes, innocuous, and yet of too casual a character to be worth while in a library.

To some of you this may seem very commercial. To a merchant, on the contrary, it is very broad minded. The management of an ordinary department store will insist on volume of business and the amount of profit which the sale of these cheap series guarantees. But the organization with which I have the honor to be associated has decided against them, saying if they are not good enough to carry in the Book Shop they are not good enough for Frederick & Nelson to carry anywhere in the store.

When a customer asks for the *Boy Scout Series* we say that we have the books the Boy Scouts recommend to take the place of the series of which they disapprove, and we flatter ourselves that we have done many a good turn daily in discouraging the use, not only of the *Boy Scout Series*, but of others of the same brand. The substitution of a good book for a poor one is one of the most fascinating features of buying books for children, and we think with pride of the five-year-old who at our suggestion got a Burgess book instead of "Jiggs and Mrs. Jiggs," and of the little girl whose mother took Olive Thorne Miller's "Kristy," instead of "Elsie Dinsmore" to which she had been doomed. If we are asked for our opinion of a book which we disapprove, we give it frankly even though we have the book in stock to sell.

We are trying to make our Book Shop a place where people will like to come, whether they want to buy books or not. We want them to feel free to make it their headquarters for information of any kind about books. Many an inquirer have we sent to the public library to find a play suitable for graduating exercises or the cure for a canary bird's sore feet.

For the children we have two absolutely

certain methods of appeal. One is our tireless hobby horse for the little children, and for their big brothers and sisters there are the special shelves of books which they may take to the tables to read. When the chairs are full, they sit on the floor, and one lad was discovered lying on his stomach under the table, with his long legs neatly tucked away. His head and shoulders were in danger of being stepped on, but he was absorbed in "Animal Heroes" and was oblivious of his peril. This collection of books which may be handled serves a variety of purposes. It makes the Book Shop a place where the children like to come, it keeps them away from the regular stock and it advertises special books.

The majority of people have only the faintest idea of what they want, except that it is for a boy of nine or a girl of five and that it must not exceed a certain price. If it fills these requirements and has a quantity of gaudy pictures, they buy it at once without giving a thought to the quality of the text. I suppose sixty per cent of our sales are made to people of this type and ten per cent to people who know definitely what they want and the remaining thirty per cent to people who want something good but don't know what. They know good books and have an admirable taste in literature, but they are as ready for suggestion as the folks whose criterion is the bright book jacket and the lurid illustration.

If this large percentage of people buy books without knowing what they want until they are told, why is it that our Christmas exhibits of books in the library attract relatively so small a group? It is because the process of choosing a book in the library is too widely separated from the transaction of buying the book in the store. Moreover there is the uncertainty of finding the book in the store which one has selected in the library.

That the public library has a strong hold on the confidence of the people has been demonstrated by the Seattle Library, which for several years has sent assistants to a

local store at Christmas to aid customers in the choice of their children's books. The regular book clerks may know quite as much about the books as the library assistant, but the customer often looks upon the latter with greater favor, probably because she realizes there is no commercial interest in the librarian's recommendation.

The influence of the public library on people's reading is already very great, and, with the closer relationship between bookstores and libraries which is sure to come, that influence will grow and strengthen. The book dealer who decries the public library as a menace to the book business has scant vision and does not see that in fostering book lovers libraries are creating book buyers.

One of the most notable events in book-selling last year was the Children's Book Week which was sponsored by many libra-

ries all over the country. It will be repeated this year, the second week in November, and any library which fails to take an active part in this movement is forced to admit itself indifferent to the spread of the gospel of good books.

Remember this: *Librarians are a big factor in the world of books, but their power is increased tremendously by an alliance with the booksellers. Give the book dealer all the help he asks for. If he doesn't ask for it, offer it. If he doesn't know enough to accept it, keep on offering until he does. Publishers, booksellers and librarians are all headed toward the same goal and it is through their association that buying books for children can be made a profitable investment for all concerned, including the ultimate consumers—the children.*

RELATIONS OF PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

BY MARION HORTON, *Principal, Library School of the Public Library, Los Angeles, California*

In addition to numerous articles on the inspirational work of the school library and Mr. Certain's admirable recommendations for standardizing library organization in secondary schools, we need a survey of school libraries for a basis of co-operation by the library and schools. If a joint committee representing the A. L. A. and N. E. A. could make a survey of actual conditions, showing what school libraries have achieved in different places, we should have a basis for constructive co-operation in all parts of the country. We can glean statistics from school libraries that are partly or entirely under the direction of public libraries from the public library reports, but school libraries under boards of education rarely publish their annual reports and it is necessary to compile data from school surveys or from comments more or less systematically published in library periodicals. A school library survey for such cities as New York, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Chicago, Seattle, Port-

land, Los Angeles and typical smaller cities, with details of administration and appropriation ascertained and co-ordinated would give invaluable data and clarify the ideas of school and library officials who wish to co-operate but are vague about details. To be effective this survey should include a frank statement of the advantages and disadvantages of the administration of the school library as it is now as well as theories for improvement.

With this official survey to represent group consciousness there is also an individual responsibility. Both librarians and teachers need a better understanding of the work of the other. Assistants in public libraries, especially children's librarians, could do much more intelligent work if they knew more about modern educational methods. Many of the ideas on which the project method, educational measurements or silent reading tests are based could be applied in the reading of children and older people in the public li-

brary. We all admit the library's shortcomings humbly enough, and a little knowledge of another point of view might help to remove some motes, at least, from our eyes. Most of us can recall humiliating adventures with librarians who refuse to arrange books in anything but the strict D. C. order regardless of the teacher's convenience or the demands of the course of study. It is well to balance

these against tales of teachers who fail to use or appreciate the library, and to hope that each may realize that libraries and schools are working toward the same end, with some joy in working—in spite of the drudgery, as if, in Ruskin's words, we were "vases of crystal filled by an angel with water of life, instead of gobbling fishes wagging our tails in a drain."

THE LIBRARY'S RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS NATIONAL MUSIC

BY DOROTHY G. LAWTON, *Music Department, 58th Street Branch, New York City*

America stands today on the threshold of glorious opportunities. Never in her history has such power been in her hands. If the profiteer can be kept from overreaching himself, the United States may lead the nations in commerce. In art, however, for reasons not necessary to enumerate here, her position is not so assured.

Art is the expression of the race mind. For the establishment of a national school of art there must be a homogeneous people. It therefore follows that all efforts towards Americanization will tend to produce national art; and an artistic education with a national objective will have the subtlest and strongest influence on patriotism. Speaking so of art as a whole is really an argument for one form in particular.

Of the modern nations Italy was the first to cultivate music in art forms. Her influence spread to France, the Netherlands, and to the British Isles, whose best musical periods were during the reigns of the three queens, Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. The organ school of Munich grew directly from that of Venice during the 16th century; but the true beginning of German music was in the year 1685, when both Bach and Handel were born. Its decline has been commensurate with the rise of Prussian militarism. France's most brilliant contribution to musical history has been during the last half century, when with St. Saens, César Franck, Debussy and Ravel, she has been in the van of modern

musical thought. But the strongest note of progressive modernism comes to us from Russia; and there lies America's finest example and hope. Russia, with an area greater than that of the United States, with a diversity of races, languages and ideals, rivalling those of this country, has still produced a national music of such homogeneity and distinction as to claim everywhere instant recognition and influence. All this accomplished within half a century, where other nations (usually conceded to have greater freedom and opportunity have taken hundreds of years to arrive, is a remarkable feat, and leads to the belief that it was not the product of evolution but the *result of intention*.

Cannot that same *intention* be found in America? Can there not be found here a group of composers like that "Great Little Five" (Balakireff, Cesar Cui, Borodin, Mussorgski and Rimski-Korsakoff) who so selflessly and with such singleness of aim, could "carry on" the torch lighted by Glinka and Dargomyzhsky, and who produced in so short a time that splendid school of Russian opera? Why not? Just as the Crusades had an immediate and vitalizing effect on the art-life of mediaeval Europe, leading directly to the renaissance, so has the Great War exercised an already noticeable effect on this country and the time seems pregnant with new thought.

And where so fit a matrix from whence an American school of music be formed as the American public library? In itself

an essentially American institution; supported by the community and with its many activities for social uplift, a very different organization from the free libraries of England or the *Librairies* and *Bibliothèques* of the European continent. There, where cheap editions and scholarships and artistic subsidies are plenty, the need for free circulation of books is not so keenly felt. The library there is more particularly a place for the housing of rare and obsolete editions for the reference of scholars. Here, where copyrights and high tariff urge prices up beyond the reach of the impecunious student, the necessity is imperative for a public provision for these wants. The daily growing demand for books on music, and for musical scores, shows that a special department for this subject is advisable in every public collection of books.

Dr. Bostwick begins his paper called "Popularizing Music through the Library," written for the M. T. N. A. Proceedings 1918, by saying, "The purchase of music by a public library is justified by the assumption that its use is to be analogous to that of printed speech," and goes on to show how by long practice and carefully graded borrowing the music-loving public could be trained to read music as they would literature, hearing with the inward ear; a consummation devoutly to be desired. Dr. Bostwick further says, "Just as it is a conspicuous duty of the library to raise and maintain the level of literary taste in its community and to keep this fact in mind in the selection of its books, so is it the business of its musical collection to raise and maintain the level of musical taste." Yes, and we may add that we should have an even more definite aim in our music selection—that of helping the foundation of the national school of music, and the cause of Americanization.

Genius cannot, of course, be raised at will, but its growth can be fostered in prepared soil. If Wagner, who had only six months' lessons in composition, could point to the scores of Beethoven's symphonies as his best teachers and truest sources of in-

spiration, can America afford to give less to her budding genius?

I am writing from a New York City branch library, whose music collection I have recently been engaged to superintend. The curiously cosmopolitan New York population segregates itself into many diverse communities. This makes the work of the branch libraries most important, as the peculiar problem of each little community can be handled better locally than at the central building. From various causes the branch to which I am at present attached has the largest collection of music for circulation purposes in the system. A large percentage of the collection having come to us by inheritance and been added to by gifts and only in part by purchase, as there is no special appropriation for new music as for new books, it is necessarily somewhat ragged, but we have high hopes of rounding it out before long.

It is very interesting and encouraging to feel the pulse of the people through the nature of their requests. In as many months I have only three times been asked for so-called "popular music" i. e. for banjo or mandolin, and not once for ragtime, but never a week passes and scarcely a day without a request for a string quartet or an orchestral score, especially of the modern Russians, not many of which I am at present able to satisfy. Our problems and our necessities in this great city where such vast sums are paid for art, and especially in this particularly cultured neighborhood, are very different from those of a small town; but I still believe that wherever a few books are gathered together there should be music in their midst. It may not be possible or even necessary that there should be a separate room. A few shelves devoted to music as to poetry and philosophy; and on those shelves let there be for circulation, so that music lovers and students may freely take, for leisure reading in their homes, some literature about music, its history, composition and biography, some operas, and the scores of the classic orchestral works (not, of course, the full size, they being both too expensive

and too cumbersome, but the partituns or miniature scores, which though now expensive and hard to buy on account of war conditions, will not long remain so); piano works, among which please put the standard symphonies arranged for four hands; some good anthologies of songs and choruses; some good collections for violin and cello, and the simpler trios and quartets, always remembering the trend of the times is towards the community and not to the individual. Not forgetting Bach and Handel and some of the delightful modern collections for organ, and, above all, everything available of American composition, especially anything of local talent, to whose merit I should be very lenient for the encouragement of the others. For if I am interested by the great demand for good music, I am daily depressed by the complaints of the American artists that their countrymen will not give them a hearing.

There are many chatty and interesting musical periodicals from which each individual librarian will make a choice, but among them don't fail to subscribe to the *Musical Quarterly*, published by G. Schirmer of New York, the most intellectual and impersonal American magazine, devoted solely to music.

The library should be in close touch with all the local musical organizations and their activities, that they may provide for their several necessities. Near the music shelves it would be advisable to bulletin all musical events of local or national significance.

If I have seemed to neglect or depreciate the value of the teachers of composition, that is very far from my intention. I am filled, as we all should be, with admiration for and gratitude towards those foreign-born artists who bring and give to us much from their older and rarer cultivation. They will always be found here in New York where the artists of the world congregate, but I believe it will not be here, where art can be had for the purchase, that the American creative genius will be born, but in the great West, where teachers are few and inspiration comes direct from Nature herself, and it is there that it should be the privilege of the American public library to bring *art-inspiration* to the American genius, that he may truly seek and *find himself* under the auspices of a peculiarly American institution. In this way can the library help in the formation of that school of American national music, to see which is the heart-felt desire of this Writer from a Branch Library.

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF A CIRCULATING MUSIC COLLECTION

By MISS AMY MEYER, *Public Library, Detroit, Michigan*

The idea of lending music scores as a library project has not always been in good repute. The tradition that the library function should confine itself to an accumulation and judicious circulation of the "printed word" did not include in its neat and positive boundaries any intention of admitting printed music. But the number of people who know the musical alphabet, which unlocks and opens to them the realm of sound, is growing rapidly. If the United States represents a nation young in all the arts, this same youthfulness fosters a vigorous and increasing

effort to overcome this deficiency. The teaching of the rudiments of music is now an integral part of the public school curriculum. Within the last few years, some of the large public school systems, among them Detroit, have employed special teachers of piano, theory, history and musical appreciation and are giving definite credit for the work. Likewise the enormous popularity of so-called mechanical music is flooding even the most isolated regions, whether farmhouse or miner's shanty, with an influence which may be half bad but is also half good. It is problematical

what the effect will be on the next generation, but there will be a result which we must begin to consider.

This musical development will affect public libraries. For some time a feature of large city libraries, though perhaps dusty and unused, it is now becoming feasible for even the small town to consider the addition of a musical section. No town is so small that it lacks its music teachers, its church choirs, the village soloist, the retired concert pianist, the girl who torments a piano in the movie theater, its music club, and all the aspiring boys and girls who through compulsion or inclination drone endlessly through Bach and simpler through the Maiden's Prayer.

Multiply that by a thousand or two, add to it a symphony orchestra and you have the problem as it faces the average large city, and as we find it in the city of Detroit, fascinating because of its possibilities and its impossibilities.

I regret that so much of this discussion represents plans and suggestions in place of actual accomplishment, but it is all based upon results achieved thus far, and therefore I hope it records sound conclusions.

During the last two years Detroit has taken a great musical stride, due to the development of our symphony orchestra under Mr. Gabrilowitsch. The growth of the orchestra brought with it many trained musicians, and increased the necessity for enlarging the music section for a special music and drama room in the new main library which we hope to enter in the fall.

I hope to save time and avoid confusion by describing first the arrangement of this music room. It is well lighted by three windows and has only wall shelving. One section of oversize shelves with frequent metal uprights is to be used for bound score. Smaller shelves accommodate the books about music. The reference collection and bound magazines occupy another section. Sheet music is to be filed horizontally in pamphlet boxes similar to those used in music stores. Each box will have its own shelf unit and there are provisions

for about 100 boxes. The shelving for victrola records is to be identical with that used in music stores, narrow upright compartments in which the records are filed numerically.

When we began sixteen months ago to amplify and reorganize our music section we found that an entire reclassification would be necessary. We investigated the systems now in use in various libraries, and evolved a system to fit our own particular needs, based on the remnants of the Dewey classification which was then in use. An effort was made to save as much of the former scheme as could be adapted to the needs of the future, and all new ideas and requirements were grafted on this basis. This resulted in a system which, though not as perfect as an entire new system, has thus far worked out very well.

The main features of this classification are the use of a 780 number for literature about music, M780 for bound score and MS780 for sheet music.

As the reclassification proceeded, we rebound where necessary, using maroon fabricoid for bound score, and golden brown fabricoid for literature about music. Sheet music is sewed into brown paper covers regularly equipped with a pocket and date slip.

The music room will contain a special catalog, which will be duplicated in the main catalog. This will be supplemented by a title index for songs and possibly a composer index for piano compositions. The clipping collection, kept in a vertical filing case, will contain pictures, programs, words of songs, newspaper and magazine clippings on any musical subject, trade catalog, etc.

Conditions which govern the circulation of books also obtain for the circulation of music scores. A four weeks' loan is customary, extension of time upon this period calling for individual consideration. The number of scores circulated at one time depends entirely upon the demand prevailing at the moment, the state of our resources and the length of time which the

borrower needs the material. During the opera season, for instance, there might be a week or two weeks time limit with maximum of two scores to a borrower. While it is of unquestioned value to the advanced musician to be able to go to a quiet room in a public library to read a certain score, it is of greater value to the ordinarily impecunious student, to be allowed to take it with him for audible reading on the instrument for which it was written. Only purely reference material is marked reference and under sufficient guarantee even that is lent for a limited time if necessity arises.

To further the establishment of a working county system, the music department will try to get in touch with all music clubs in the small towns in the county. It is possible for any such club to take advantage of our resources by having the secretary take out an annual card for which there is a charge of one dollar, and deposit another dollar for the postage which will accrue. The department will work out any club program and send out the material under regular conditions of circulation.

At the beginning of the concert season, we make a prospectus of all concerts for the year, using all the advance information at our command. This is duplicated for every branch in the system, and posted on the general bulletin board. During each week, material relating to the concerts of that week is gathered on a table under the board.

In a middle western city like Detroit, there is no opportunity for musicians to examine new publications as they are put out each month by American firms. If we can make satisfactory arrangements with the publishers, we plan to try exhibiting such music in our new music room. We will, of course, accept for this purpose only compositions of merit and no popular music at all. Whatever we can use will then be added to our collection, and the remainder returned or discarded.

In discussing the subject of mechanical records, I admit at once that nothing can

be as bad, as excruciating, as a pianola or victrola under the merciless ministrations of the average American family. Perhaps if you have had experience with the man who is learning to play the slide trombone, you may question that statement. Likewise, nothing has as much concentrated potentiality for good as an aid in developing musical taste and creating musical experience. In Detroit, we considered the addition of both phonograph and pianola records. We rejected the idea of pianola records for the following reason: The only artistic records made are those which reproduce the exact rendition of the artist, all the minute shadings of tone and tempo which combine to make a perfect interpretation. Thus when the musically ignorant man has put the record in place and started the machine, he is powerless to mar it by his own whims of crescendo and retard or a liberal application of the sostenuto pedal. But the instruments which use such records, such as the Duo-Art and the Ampico, are so expensive as to put them quite out of the reach of the ordinary householder. This deprives them of general value for library use. The same objection does not hold for phonograph records, so we decided to include disc records in our collection, buying along a well-defined plan—scores of the operas, as complete as possible, good orchestral music, folk and national songs and dances, and records to illustrate music history and music form. The staff assembly room will be equipped with an instrument and will be open to use by classes from the conservatories or music clubs. Once a month, the librarian for the blind will conduct a concert for the blind illustrative of some musical phase or subject. An effort will be made to help the ordinary listener prepare for concerts or for the opera by playing for him whatever records may be procured in this connection. Any record will be played for the genuinely interested person upon application. Records will also be lent in groups to schools, clubs, and other organizations with a charge for breakage and scratching. In story hours

for the children, they may be used to illustrate stories from the opera and folk tales of all nations.

The project of lending records to private individuals would require such a heavy financial outlay in a large city as to make it impractical at present, although I think the life of a record might be longer than the life of an ordinary book of fiction, and assuming that we had only fine records, twice as educational.

Detroit began the enlargement of its music collection at the most inopportune time in the history of the last fifty years. American publishing houses publish only the most meagre assortment of good music. Since the beginning of the war, the price on all foreign editions, most of which are German, has been exorbitant, and it has been almost impossible to secure editions at any price. If it were possible to deal with Germany directly and take advantage of the low rate of exchange on the mark, an enormous saving could be effected. To my knowledge, this can only be done by depositing a certain amount on account with a German house, sending an order, and accepting any bill upon the account which the concern may choose to levy. By using this method with Dote and Bock, one Detroit musician acquired the scores he desired at exceptional prices. But in the case of a public library system like that of Detroit, where no bill can be paid until the books are delivered, there seems to be no possible way of importing directly. It is also rumored that German music firms are now issuing catalogs with American prices attached in order to escape the low rate of exchange.

Nothing quickens a man's interest in any project like putting something of himself into it, no matter how few or how extensive his suggestions may be. So in compiling our lists of additions, we endeavored to consult as many musicians as possible; teachers, organists, orchestra players and any chance musician who uses the library regularly. This proved of inestimable value in establishing acquaintanceship with the city's musical interests,

and did much to foster that spirit of personal freedom and good-will without which no public institution can successfully accomplish its purpose.

And the variant types of people whom the public library can serve in a musical way are legion. They range from the itinerant fiddler who wants to repair his violin to the symphony orchestra player who asks for a quintet for woodwinds. Perhaps a member of the Ladies' Aid has written a hymn and comes in for a book on how to write music, or the soloist from a moving picture theater sends in a hurry call for an operatic aria. From all walks of life, people pour in with appeals for the words of an old song they sang perhaps in 1862. The schools send in requests for four-hand piano music to use in sight-reading classes. A victrola enthusiast cannot distinguish the words of the records he has purchased. The old gentleman who cannot play a note sits in the corner and reads opera scores by the hour. The boy studying instrumentation searches indefatigably every day for the Brahms No. 2, to be played at the next symphony concert, and music teachers and serious students of all kinds read the shelves regularly for new scores or additional material.

Our plans for publicity work in connection with the opening of the music room in the new main library are naturally tentative, but I will outline them in the eventuality that they may contain something of suggestion. We hope to make this occasion coincide with the opening of the concert season, and to precede it with a feature page in the Sunday newspapers. A special number of our bi-monthly publication "Library Service" will contain information concerning the different kinds of service we are prepared to give with an invitation to examine our resources upon this special day. Library Service will be mailed on our regular mailing list, sent to all music teachers and members of musical societies and organizations, distributed through the music stores and music schools. We may supplement the general announcement by a

more personal invitation in conventional form to be mailed to the more prominent musicians and heads of organizations.

As for this opening day itself, it is to be as far from a "pink tea" as possible—merely an effort to have all our resources

on display and to talk personally to as many people as possible, explaining the arrangement of the room, ascertaining each person's needs and welcoming his suggestions—an establishment of friendly relations, and an offering of service.

BEGINNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE IN AMERICA

BY DR. RODNEY HOWARD TRUE, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.*

Owing to the limits necessarily set to the discussion of so broad a subject as that dealt with in this paper I shall not attempt any considerable degree of thoroughness, but shall rather content myself with touching somewhat lightly on the more important features of our agricultural literary beginnings. Frequently, it is not easy to define the limits of our proper material, since travelers and letter writers of olden times told about whatever caught their attention, and matters related to our subject are often mentioned only incidentally and briefly. Therefore, it would be expected that agricultural literature in its beginning would be merged with writing on many other subjects. Only as it increased in volume and in definiteness of aim did it become differentiated as a subject of special consideration.

The stories of the European explorers of necessity constitute the first chapter of American agricultural annals. It will be noted that although these explorers came from the most advanced civilizations of their time, and brought to the observation of the New World the acutest insight and keenest curiosity, nevertheless apart from statements of the simplest facts of natural production their records are relatively empty. The lack of an honorable and established status of agriculture itself in the Old World is perhaps largely responsible for this silence. Commerce and precious metals rather than homely products of the soil were engrossing the world's attention.

Probably the earliest item of American agricultural history of which more than shadowy tradition remains is found in the

writings of Adam of Bremen, who before 1076 quotes the words of King Svend of Denmark, who spoke to him "of an island in the ocean which is called Vinland, for the reason that vines grow wild there which yield the best of wine. Moreover, that grain unsown grows there abundantly is not a fabulous fancy." Thus wild grapes and wild rice seen at some northern point on the Atlantic Coast first to come into our view. To trace their place in subsequent writings would be to tell a long but most interesting story for which we have here neither time nor space.

"Wineland, the Good," however, has been relegated by some writers to the twilight regions of history, but all agree that safe beginnings are found in the voyages of Columbus who five hundred years later saw the New World farther to the Southward. Peter Martyr² in his *Decades*, written in 1511 is believed to have first described the products found there, by the great navigator, Collins,³ who has especially investigated the history of maize, finds here the first reference to this great American contribution to the world's food supply, and to the native name "*matzium*" under which we still know it. Columbus found also a bean of some kind and a food-yielding root, perhaps cassava.

It would be interesting to review the

¹See Channing, Edw. *History of United States*, 1:2, 1905; also Reeves, Arthur M. *Finding of Wineland, the Good*. London, 1890.

²Martyr, Peter. *The Decades of the Newe Worlde or West India*. Written in the Latine tounge by Peter Martyr of Angleria and translated into Englysshe by Buscharde Eden, London, 1555.

³Collins, G. N. *Notes on the Agricultural History of Maize*. Read before the Agricultural History Society, 1919. Unpublished.

reports of the early explorers and note references made by de Soto, Cabeca de Vaca, Pénicault and others to the pecan, the butternut, and many other native food products, and to quote fully from the report of Captains Amadas and Barlowe to Sir Walter Raleigh concerning an island on the Carolina coast "so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them."

Following the explorers who merely "looked in" and noted a few of the things seen, came the colonists who brought Europe permanently to America. They had opportunity to observe more closely and more time to record what they saw. Here again we must be content with small samples.

No account, however brief, could pass over the writings of Captain John Smith.⁵ Although Henry Adams has spoilt for us the story of the Captain's romantic rescue by Pocahontas, no shade has been cast over his account of the agriculture of the Powhatans. He found these people to be systematic farmers, working large areas of rich cleared lands chiefly situated along

⁵Amadas and Barlowe. The first voyage made to the coasts of America with two barks, where in were Captaines Mr. Philip Amadas, and Mr. Arthur Barlowe, who discovered part of the Countrey now called Virginia, Anno 1584. Written by one of the said Captaines, and sent to Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, at whose charge and direction, the said voyage was set forth. Printed in Hakluyt's The Principal Navigations . . . of the English Nation, reprinted in Everyman's Library, J. M. Dent and Sons, Vol. 6:122.

⁵Smith, Captain John.

(a) A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony, which is now resident in the South part thereof, till the last returne from thence. Written by Captain Smith, Coronel of the said Collony, to a worshipful friend of his in England, London. . . . Printed for John Tappe, and are to be solde at the Greyhound in Paules-Church-yard, by W. W. 1608.

(b) A Map of Virginia. With a Description of the Countrey, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion. By W. S. Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes. 1612.

(c) A Description of New England: or the Observations, and discoveries of Captain John Smith (Admiral of that Countrey) in the North of America. . . . London, Printed by Humfrey Lownes for Robert Clerke. . . . 1616.

(d) The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles. . . . London, 1624.—Above writings reprinted in Travels and Work of John Smith, Edward Arber, Edinburgh, 1910.

the lower course of the rivers of Virginia where they grew maize, beans, tobacco, pumpkins or squashes and other crops. He tells how, when the wheat and other European crops failed them, the colony was saved by the Indians' maize, which the white men learned to grow under the tuition of a couple of Indians, whom the colony was holding prisoner for some offences committed against the newcomers. We recognize clearly in these accounts many of the most characteristic features of our present American agriculture. Smith's writings were supplemented by those of several others who sometimes amplified but usually corroborated what Smith recorded.

A somewhat similar group of accounts grew up in New England about Massachusetts Bay. A like tale of maize and cleared fields, of tobacco, beans and curcubits is told, also the same story of starvation and of rescue through maize planting taught by the Indians.

Of the several writers who left records, I shall cite but three: William Bradford's⁶ *Journal* (1630-1649), Nathaniel Morton's⁷ *New England's Memorial*, and John Winthrop's⁸ *Journal*.

Offering somewhat similar material for the regions occupied by the French are the vast body of writings left by the French Jesuit priests who told of the Mississippi valley, the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River. This mass of writing has been brought within general reach

⁶Bradford, William. *Journal, the History of Plymouth Plantation, 1630-1649*. Reprinted in *Original Narratives of Early American History*, ed. by J. F. Jameson, New York, 1906.

⁷Morton, Nathaniel. *New England's Memorial*, or a brief relation of the most memorable . . . passages of the Providence of God, manifested to the Planters of New England. Reprinted in Everyman's Library under the editorship of John Masefield with the title "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers." J. M. Dent & Sons, London. (This volume contains Winslow's Narration, Smith's New England's Trials, Cushman's Discourses and other source material concerning this subject.)

⁸Winthrop, John. *Journal, History of New England*. Reprinted in Jameson's *Original Narratives of Early American History*, New York, 1908.

through the efforts of Thwaites⁹ and his associates.

As these missionaries were much on foot they saw the country, its products and its peoples over great areas, and, being attached to missions had some of the viewpoints of settlers.

With this hasty reference we must pass on to that part of agricultural literary development which grew out of an established and spreading colonial population. The situation of the Jamestown and Plymouth colonists must of necessity have persisted in certain phases as long as there was a raw frontier where the native had to be dealt with "in the rough." There was, however, one important exception, this later skirmish line could fall back more readily on saving support than in the days when the Europeans clung with a precarious grip to the fringe of the American continent. But as ax and firearms were laid aside for the plow and the anvil, the life of the population moved in a quite different round and agricultural literature in so far as any was written took on a different character. Emigrants who had come to make homes for themselves in the colonies wrote letters to friends or kinsfolk in England telling how they lived in the New World. Travelers from home came to see how life fared with the pioneers. Perhaps they remained and became such themselves, perhaps they returned home with experiences to tell. This period was marked by a close connection with Europe, and by frequent passing back and forth.

As representatives of this period in tide-water Virginia we may cite John Clayton's¹⁰ *Letter from Virginia*. Clayton started for America with the intention of giving it philosophical attention, having with him "Books, Cheymical Instruments, Glass-

es and Microscopes," which he had the misfortune to lose at sea. Nevertheless, he made many observations. His description of the growing and handling of tobacco is full and amazingly applicable now. He discussed the use of corn blades for fodder, the importance of drainage, and the vigor of American thunderstorms. He talked over the fur trade with Col. Wm. Byrd, and described the prevailing bad methods of Virginia planters, which seem already to have become habits. Cattle raising and cow penning in relation to fertility are dealt with in very modern terms. He described the shell marl beds on the lower James and prescribes "the red and blew marle" found "at some breaks of hills" "as the properest Manure for their Sandy Land."

Belonging essentially to this stage of progress is Francis Moore's *Voyage to Georgia*¹¹; also Josselyn's¹² *Account of Two Voyages to New England*, and Peter Kalm's¹³ *Travels*. As the fighting line of European advance moved inland this type of frontier writing continued for a long time to come from farther west.

Overlapping this type of writing in time but representing a more mature development, we find the first definitely agricultural writing. Dominated usually by English influence, this work is colonial in its flavor but begins to show evidence of local experimentation and of original thinking. The effect of Tull's¹⁴ *Horse-Ho-*

¹¹Moore, Francis. *A Voyage to Georgia, begun in the year 1735. Containing An Account of the Settling of the Town of Frederica, in the Southern Part of the Province, and a description of the Soil, Air, Birds, Beasts, Trees, Rivers, Islands, &c. . . .* London, 1744.

¹²Josselyn, John. *An Account of Two Voyages to New England, made during the Years 1638, 1663, Boston, 1865.*

¹³Kalm, Peter, *Beschreibung der Reise, die er nach dem nördlichen Amerika machte.* 3 Bde. Göttingen, 1744.

Kalm, Peter, *Travels into North America (1748-49).* Transl. by John R. Forster, 3 vols. Vol. I, Warrington, 1770, Vols. II, III, London, 1771.

¹⁴Tull, Jethro. *The Horse-Hoing Husbandry; or an Essay on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation. Wherein is shewn a Method of introducing a sort of Vineyard Culture into the Corn-fields, in order to increase their Product, and diminish the common Expense, by use of Instruments described in Cuts.* By I. T. . . . London, 1733.

⁹Thwaites, Reuben Gold. *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents.*—Transl. by Robertson and Blair, 73 volumes.

¹⁰Clayton, John. *A Letter from Mr. John Clayton, Rector of Crofton at Wakefield in Yorkshire, to the Royal Society, May 12, 1688, giving an Account of several Observables in Virginia, and in his Voyage thither, more particularly concerning the Air.* *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 3:281-355.

ing (*sic.*) *Husbandry*, first printed in 1733 in England, was somewhat delayed in reaching America, but when it did arrive it was powerful and lasting.

Perhaps the most important result it had in America was to stimulate a Connecticut clergyman named Jared Eliot to turn his attention to experimental agriculture. Eliot, who was a grandson of John Eliot, the Roxbury missionary to the Natick Indians, never gave up preaching but at the age of 62 years relinquished an extensive medical practice in favor of this new avocation. He planned and carried out experiments along many lines of farm practice and noted down the results for his essays.¹⁵

It was his intention to put out each year the results of his observations and experience, and he asked others of like interest to send in contributions. The word *Essay* was here used by Eliot in the sense of *experiment* or *attempt* and the title of his annual at the present time would be paraphrased perhaps as "Experience in Farm Practice in New England," etc. Eliot was a large landowner and tried out many things on his own premises. He was greatly interested in drainage and in the utilization of the rich lowlands. He urged the use of red clover as a soil renovator and concerned himself

much with pasture and meadow grasses. Through his correspondence with the English cloth manufacturer, Peter Collinson, who was a veritable headquarters for the exchange of world plant products, Eliot was able to get and test seeds of many new crop plants.

Eliot sometimes found his attempts to publish interfered with by Governmental demands on the printing facilities of the country, and was obliged to await his chance. But in spite of these troubles between 1748 and 1759, the dates of his first and last essays, respectively, he was able to print six essays. These were brought together in a single volume in 1760. Through these annual reports of Eliot's agricultural experiment station ran the philosophy of Tull and one essay, the fifth, (1754), is devoted to an excellent explanation of that philosophy to which Eliot added the results of his own attempts to apply and to improve the methods of the great English exponent of tillage.

This is a truly American performance, and constitutes the first considerable native contribution to constructive agricultural writing. It would be difficult fully to estimate its influence, but it has been easy to underestimate it. It would be a pleasure to discuss more fully this remarkable achievement and to touch on some of the other ways in which Eliot influenced the life of New England, but this must be done in another place.

It would be safe to say that Eliot's Essays are the most considerable American agricultural writing during the colonial period.

Before leaving this part of our subject it should be pointed out that much valuable agricultural literature was put into the law books of the several colonies. The laws are in reality a somewhat tardy but in the end rather faithful reflection of public movement. It would be a pleasure to give many concrete examples showing the value of this portion of the early literature, but present limits forbid.

We pass now to a later phase of our subject. The literature of the agricultural

¹⁵A full citation of Eliot's agricultural writings is not attempted here. Eliot, Jared.

(a) *An Essay upon Field-Husbandry in New England as it is, or may be ordered.* New London; T. Green, 1748. 8 mo.

(b) *A Continuation of the Essay upon Field-Husbandry, as it is or may be ordered in New England.* New London: T. Green, 1749. 8 mo.

(c) *A Continuation of the Essay on Field-Husbandry, with an Appendix by Ebenezer Silliman.* New London: T. Green, 1751. 8 mo.

(d) *A Continuation of an Essay upon Field-Husbandry, as it is or may be ordered in New England. Part IV.* New York: J. Parker and W. Wayman, 1753. 12 mo.

(e) *A Continuation of an Essay upon Field-Husbandry, as it is or may be ordered in New England. Part V.* New London: T. Green, 1754—also New York: J. Parker and W. Wayman, 1754. 12 mo.

(f) *Essays upon Field-Husbandry in New England, as it is or may be ordered.* Boston, Edes and Gill. 1760. 8 mo.

Several other printings of the collection were made and a much mangled edition brought out by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Papers for 1811 (Boston, Munroe and French, 1811) seems to have been the latest.

pioneer was still prominent, is still and will be as long as we have agriculture facing the wilderness. But as the Revolution approached, there are signs of much highly promising activity. Settlements had become larger, neighbors lived nearer together and the coming of organization began to be strongly indicated. Writers in the newspapers dealt frequently with matters of agriculture as did the proceedings of the young Philosophical Society founded by Franklin in 1743. Much of this was stopped by the demands made on time, energy and property by the Revolution, and there is little to record until after the new nation had time to get its breath after the exhausting struggle for freedom.

Before we pass on to the post-Revolutionary period, it is worth while to notice a book on American husbandry¹⁶ written by one who knew it well, in which we have preserved a remarkable picture of agriculture in the colonies. Carrier¹⁷ has shown that this summary view was in all probability drawn up by Dr. John Mitchell, who after living some years in Virginia, went to England prior to the time of writing it. This book presents with much force and ability conditions existing in each colony from Nova Scotia to Georgia. The broad view and the clear understanding displayed in this work make it an important landmark standing between the old and the new. Here for the last time America is viewed as an object of interest mainly as a feeder for British interests, as a people to be governed, and made to serve as a part of the system of the Mother Country.

After the Revolution, the former colonists saw themselves as a part of no such system. Henceforth, they were to exist

for themselves. The rest of the story is essentially that of a people trying to realize their separate destiny. The effect of this release from the leading strings of British regulation and limitation was seen in the springing up of organized activity in many directions. Books on agriculture came in increasing numbers. A brief mention of a few of them must suffice.

Written out of the times before the Revolution although printed after its close, were J. Hector St. John's *Letters from an American Farmer*.¹⁸ This book sheds much light on the agriculture of the times, but perhaps because it is written in a poetic, almost idyllic, strain, it has taken its place among the belles lettres rather than among works on agriculture. It is well worth anyone's time to read this book and see the New World fresh and life unspoilt as it looked to this emancipated European. His book is almost a hymn to the joys of free life next the fresh soil of the New World. This naturalized Frenchman returned to France as war between colonies and mother country drew on, and he spent the rest of his life there in the circle of the friends of freedom. Besides his letters he wrote other works which we must pass by here.

The first distinctively post-Revolutionary writer on agricultural matters to whom we shall refer was John Beale Bordley,¹⁹ the author of several smaller works and of a

¹⁸(Crevecoeur) J. Hector St. John.—*Letters from an American Farmer*; describing certain provincial situations, manners and customs, not generally known; conveying some idea of the late and present interior circumstances of the British Colonies in North America. Written for the information of a friend in England by J. Hector St. John (Crevecoeur), a farmer in Pennsylvania. London: 1782. Reprinted in Everyman's Library, J. M. Dent & Son, with a useful introduction by Warren Barton Blake.

¹⁹Bordley, John Beale.

(a) A summary of the courses of crops in the husbandry of England and Maryland; with a comparison of their products; and a system of improved courses, proposed for farms in America. Charles Cist, Philadelphia: 1784. 4 to. (A discussion of crop rotations.)

(b) Sketches on rotation of crops. Charles Cist, Philadelphia: 1792. 8vo.

(c) *Country Habitations*. (1798)

(d) *Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs with Plates*. Philadelphia: 1799. 8vo.

(e) *Ibid.* 2d ed. Philadelphia: 1801. 8vo.

¹⁶*American Husbandry, containing an Account of the Soil, Climate, Production and Agriculture of the British Colonies in North America and the West Indies, with Observations on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Settling in them Compared with Great Britain, and England. By an American.* 2 vols. London; 1775.

¹⁷Carrier, Lyman. *Dr. John Mitchell, Naturalist, Cartographer, and Historian: Annual Report of the American Historical Society, 19—*, p. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1920.

rather imposing volume of *Essays and Notes* in which late in life he collected his former earlier writings. Bordley was an elderly man when the Revolution came, high in honor at Annapolis as a royal judge, and a farmer by avocation. The Stamp Act alarmed him for the future. Loyal to the colonial cause he withdrew more and more to his land where from his home on Wye Island in Chesapeake Bay and from his other lands he sent boatloads of beef and other provisions to the army starving at Valley Forge. He conducted a veritable experiment station on Wye Island, printed his results in the form of broadsides and handbills which he distributed among interested friends at court sessions or nailed to trees, fences and doors where he thought they might catch the attention of possible readers. He was perhaps the first agricultural extension worker in the country. His old books are full of good stuff for us even now. Intellectually he was a descendant of Tull and Jared Eliot.

Among the books of this period likely to attract the eye was Samuel Deane's *New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary*.²⁰ This may be taken as a type of works of the dictionary sort which consisted of brief paragraphs or treatises on agricultural subjects arranged alphabetically.

Oftentimes these products had a decidedly English flavor, and contained little original. Such was a volume of *Gleanings* reprinted in Philadelphia from a London edition, "interspersed with Remarks and Observations by a Gentleman of Philadelphia."²¹ Bordley did much of this sort of thing in addition to the more original

work referred to above, and in his later days he lived in Philadelphia.

It is a question whether we can lay valid claim to the Almanac and Calendar as agricultural literature, but these annual compilations were frequently made the vehicle for carrying agricultural matter. Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanack* seems to have set the style before the Revolution, and its successors preserved many of its mechanical characteristics. In addition to information concerning the state of the heavens and the proper correlation of these with farm operations occur such little gems as Mrs. Martha Logan's *Gardener's Calendar*.²² This *Calendar* sometimes with credit given, sometimes without, seems to have long survived the author herself. But since Almanacs deserve and have received special consideration at the hands of others I will content myself with merely calling attention to the one concrete instance already cited. It may be observed, however, that the almanac had a more conspicuous development in the North than in the South.

The sort of *omnium-gatherum* seen in the Almanac did not always stop with the meagre dimensions of these unpretending pamphlets nor is the literature of "moon farming" exhausted by reference to almanacs.

²²Logan, Mrs. (Martha). *Gardeners' Calendar* known to succeed in Charleston and its vicinity for many years. Printed in following almanacs:

(a) *Palladium of Knowledge; or the Caroline and Georgia Almanac*, for the year of our Lord, 1798. . . . Charleston (occupies 3 closely printed pages).

(b) *South-Carolina and Georgia Almanac* for the year of our Lord, 1799. . . . Charleston: Printed by Freneau and Paine. Author's name omitted but otherwise as in (a).

(c) *Palladium of Knowledge* for the years 1800, 1801, with some omissions, 1802 printed in full, 1804 in full. With author's name.

(d) *The Mirror; or Carolina and Georgia Almanac*, for the Year of our Lord, 1803, Charleston. Without author's name.

These calendars were seen by the writer in the collection of the Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. through the courtesy of Miss Ellen Fitzsimmons, the Librarian. Readings were not collated nor was the relation investigated between this calendar and

(e) *A Treatise on Gardening*, Charlestown, 1772. Evans cites this item on the authority of Allbone, who says that she wrote the treatise at the age of 70 years.

²⁰Deane, Samuel. *The New-England Farmer; or Geographical Dictionary*; containing a compendious account of the ways and methods in which the most important art of husbandry in all its various branches is, or may be practiced to the greatest advantage of the country. Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas. 1790.

²¹Gentleman of Philadelphia. *Gleanings* from the most celebrated Books on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs. From the London Second Edition of 1803. Philadelphia: 1803.

*The New Book of Knowledge*²³ takes us back to 1767 when it began "to shew the effects of the planets and other astronomical constellations," on the husbandman's practice, and to offer "prognostications forever." Later editions came from the press of Isaiah Thomas—"near the Mill-Bridge," Boston.

A successor seems to have appeared after the Revolution in "Erra Pater"²⁴ whose *Book of Knowledge* offered much more than "prognostications forever." This writer says he is a "Jew doctor in astronomy, born in Bethany, near Mount Olivet, in Judea." As a part of his volume he offers a farmer's calendar, containing perpetual prognostications for weather and the whole mystery of husbandry, also information on health for human beings and for animals, a treatise on palmistry and the significance of moles, the interpretation of dreams, and more like it.

It may seem that this type of literature is over-dignified by this mention, but when we realize that Jared Eliot directed his readers to the signs of the Zodiac for the best time to cut brush, we need little imagination to see what this type of thing meant to New England agriculture in those days. I say New England because I have found little evidence of any similar reign of this type of superstition in the South. It may, however, have merely escaped me.

Let us turn now from this literary by-way to the main traveled road and follow for a little the development of agricultural organizations, and the literature that grew out of them. Between 1785 and 1790, several of these societies "for the promotion of agriculture" came into existence. They were usually composed of prominent men living in the larger cities and represented the progressive type of citizen, who, whether himself a practical farmer or not,

was interested in any movement that might promote the general welfare. Then, too, as John Taylor of Caroline pointed out twenty years later, nine-tenths of the population were rural and a gain to the farmer meant general progress. These societies were organized on very similar lines, consisting of an active membership fairly well localized in some city and additional active and honorary members living at a greater or less distance. Since travel was slow and uncomfortable, and attendance at meetings was often small, the importance of publications was recognized. The Philadelphia Society made use of the newspapers for some years and in some instances printed specially important addresses in pamphlet form. In most cases, however, sooner or later these isolated contributions were brought together with lists of premiums offered, rosters of membership, contributions received and the memoirs or papers presented at the meetings or sent in to the officers for printing. These volumes of memoirs form a most important type of agricultural literature. Here the leaders presented in permanent form the agricultural theory and practice of the day.

Although the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture was not organized until 1792, some seven years later than similar societies in South Carolina and Pennsylvania, and one year later than that of New York, it brought out its first volume of papers in 1799, shortly in advance of New York and nine years before Pennsylvania (1808). The early issues were reprinted in many cases with more or less change as demand for the work justified.

These volumes continued to appear either as relatively large collections separated by longer intervals as in the Philadelphia Society Memoirs or as relatively thin numbers appearing more frequently seen in the Massachusetts series. The length of the series was usually cut short by the death of the organization. The New York Society lasted as long as Robert R. Livingston, unfortunately but a short time; the Philadelphia Society died after

²³The *New Book of Knowledge*. Shewing the effects of the planets and other astronomical constellations. Together with the husbandman's practice; or prognostications forever. Boston: 1767.

²⁴Pater, Erra. *The Book of Knowledge*; treating of the wisdom of the Ancients. . . . made English by W. Lilly. . . . Haverhill; 1790.

about twenty-five years, on the death of its president, Richard Peters.

This phase of agricultural literature was in every respect highly creditable to the young republic and compared very well with similar publications appearing at that time in England, Ireland and Scotland. It represented the first flush of youthful vigor and presented matter that with respect to quality has seldom been excelled in our subsequent agricultural writing. Here the results of scientific progress came to the front as soon as made public and were applied to the practical questions of the farm. The best brains of the country were engaged and farming was as honorable an occupation in the public esteem as any in which one could engage.

The literature of the early agricultural societies is even now worth reading and when one is feeling proud of the progress made in this day let him turn to these old writers and see how plain farmers worked out the life history of the Hessian fly a decade before the scientists described the insect.

Literature dealing with live stock matters was represented earliest of all by veterinary works of which Gibson's *Farriers' Dispensatory*²⁵ may be taken as an instance. Books of this character seem to have been in steady demand from that time on. Probably the most influential work dealing with a single kind of animal was Robert R. Livingston's *Essay on Sheep*,²⁶ two editions of which were printed by order of the New York Legislature.

Probably the most important early work on mineral applications to the soil was a pamphlet written in 1797 by Judge Rich-

²⁵Gibson, William. *A Farriers' Dispensatory*, in three parts. Containing A Description of the Medicinal Simples . . . made use of in the diseases of horses. Philadelphia: 1724.

²⁶Livingston, Robert R.

(a) *Essay on Sheep; their varieties—Account of the Merinoes of Spain, France, &c.; Reflections on the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States; together with miscellaneous remarks on sheep and woollen manufactures.* New York: 1809. (1st edition.)

(b) *Essay on Sheep—Second Edition.* New York: 1810.

ard Peters,²⁷ President of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. This consists of a questionnaire on the methods of application of and results gained by the use of plaster of Paris or as it is more commonly called, land plaster. In Europe, this calcareous deposit had been found beneficial to crops grown on land to which it had been applied. It had been introduced into Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution and had gradually found increasing use in the eastern part of the state. Peters here brings together and summarizes the accumulated evidence. In two decades plaster of Paris had become a staple subject for discussion in all agricultural circles from north to south. New sources had been discovered and it became a regular article of sea transport along the Atlantic Coast from the quarries in the Bay of Minas, in Nova Scotia. In time it played an important part in the so-called "Loudon" system of farming. This system took its name from a county in Virginia in which land plaster had been used with especially good effect.

We must pass over the writings in which agriculture and manufactures found their way into politics hand in hand. The later greenback movement was foreshadowed, the still troublesome question of agriculture and protective tariff was broached and the dark shadow of the slavery question had began to fall across the land.

These matters and many more were dealt with by one whom we may regard as our earliest writer to treat agriculture philosophically, Colonel John Taylor of Caroline. This Virginia planter lived on the banks of the Rappahannock near Port Royal, where he became known as a disciple of Jefferson. Bringing a keen mind and a keener tongue to bear on the political and economical problems of the day, he was ready and able to discuss theories of plant nutrition, currency and banking, crop rotation, and much more with great

²⁷Peters, Richard. *Agricultural Enquiries on Plaster of Paris—Philadelphia, 1797; also as an appendix to Memoirs of Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.* Vol. 2, 1810.

effect. Probably his Arator²⁸ first published anonymously in 1813 influenced post-Revolutionary agriculture more than any other single writing. This book ran through six editions in about as many years and was widely quoted for decades in the agricultural periodicals that sprang up later.

This brings us to the last of the topics that I shall mention here, the agricultural press. The agricultural societies usually led an uncertain existence and offered no adequate outlet for the stream of agricultural writing that began to flow in that period of activity following the Revolution. However, the difficulties of the postal service and the expense involved helped to delay the appearance of agricultural periodicals. The first clearly differentiated publication of this sort that has come to my attention appeared in Georgetown, D. C., in 1810. It was known as the *Agricultural Museum*²⁹ and was published as a bi-monthly under the editorship of David Wiley, Postmaster at Georgetown and teacher in the Columbian Academy there. He became Mayor and was active in many lines of organization work. The paper continued for more or less of two years. This probably went down with many other promising beginnings beneath the weight of the second war with Great Britain.

After the war had been fought out and the country had again gathered the energy required for reconstruction, a longer lived journal was established by John S. Skinner, postmaster of Baltimore, lover of fast

horses and manager of Lafayette's interests in America. Skinner started the *American Farmer* in March, 1803, as a weekly printing about four hundred pages to the volume and carried it on for about eleven years. It then (1829-30) passed into the hands of Gideon B. Smith who continued it along the old lines for several years. This periodical is often referred to as the oldest agricultural paper in the country. Except for purposes of strict accuracy this credit really belongs to it. This publication as would be expected had something of a journalistic character, but printed the more serious material in great proportion. Its appeal was obviously to a highly intelligent public and would set a high standard in the rural journalism of today. It printed many original contributions on subjects related to agriculture, considering this relation broadly, and the names of many leaders of American thought in those days appeared in the list of contributors. Jefferson, Col. John Taylor of Caroline, Caesar A. Rodney of Delaware, James Madison, Edmund Pendleton, Timothy Pickering, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchel, Lewis De Schweinitz, James Barbour and Henry Clay are names taken at random. Public improvements, new agricultural machinery (of which the country was already hearing much), fertilizers, agricultural societies and their fairs, the problems of farm management and much beside were discussed. It was a live paper and is now an indispensable source of information and of atmosphere for the times of revival following the fighting time of our national youth. Soon came the age of machinery, cotton, westward expansion, and slavery. With this age of acceleration, made possible largely by mechanical appliances, a new period opens and that with which we have been dealing draws to a close.

²⁸A Citizen of Virginia—

(a) Arator; being a series of Agricultural Essays, practical and political. In sixty-one numbers. Georgetown, Columbia (sic.) 1813. First edition.

(b) Ibid. Petersburg, Va., 1818, sixth edition.

²⁹Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart. A History of the National Capital—Vol. 1, p. 596, New York, 1914.

Parts of two volumes of the Museum are to be found in Washington, at the Library of the Department of Agriculture and in the Library of Congress.

NEW NEEDS AND NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

BY JOHN RIDINGTON, *Acting Librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada*

It is a good thing, once in a while, to pause for a little on the pathway of life, look back over the road by which we have traveled, take our present bearings, and note carefully whither we are directing our steps. Every noon the navigator takes his observation. The bearings of sun or star guide the wanderer through mountain fastnesses, or over trackless prairie, while the Indian in the forest is always conscious of the inclination of the branches, and of the sides of the tree trunks on which the mosses grow, and by these and similar signs pursues his way through the solitudes with the same certainty as we tread a city sidewalk.

* * * * *

It has seemed to me that we might, with great advantage to ourselves as individual librarians, to the benefit of the profession at large, and to the whole library movement, once at least in every year or two make some attempt to survey the whole field, to scan the whole horizon, and then make some sort of a conspectus of our observations, in the hope that it will better enable us to adjust and relate our activities to the conditions and necessities of our times. There is no occasion better suited for this purpose than this great annual Conference. There was never a time when general or professional conditions were fraught with graver possibilities, whether for good or ill. The larger undertakings this Association is contemplating make wise relation of our own work to that of others especially necessary, while the facts of general life, no matter in what direction we look, are serious enough to sober the most frivolous, and to make the most careless thoughtful.

For the succeeding hour, therefore, I invite your attention to serious matters. I warn you in advance that none need expect an entertaining address, brightened by anecdotes, sallies of wit or flashes of humour. Pessimistic statements will be

made, but I hope we are all intellectually honest enough to look facts in the face courageously, no matter how disconcerting, or even unpleasant, they may be. To some of you it may seem a most ungracious thing to profane almost the very beginning of this Conference with dismal preachments or Cassandra-like croakings. Others of you may doubt the evidence submitted and assertions made, or deny the conclusions drawn therefrom. Neither contingency, in my opinion, however, is so important as the need for stocktaking, and if my fellow librarians give to these matters their own serious consideration, whatever odium is incurred on either count will be assumed by the speaker as a necessary price to be paid. And perhaps, after thirty or forty minutes of exploration in many fields, for the cultivation of which we as librarians have no special responsibility, of travel over regions strewn thick with unattained desire and frustrated hope—perhaps we shall come at the end to a fairer land, and through gloom and darkness find that after all our faces are toward the rising sun, and may catch on breast and brow the light of a new day.

I propose, therefore, to do three things. First, to take a hurried survey of general conditions, to summarize or sketch the tendencies that in the present seem to be most characteristic and significant. That done, I shall attempt a running commentary on the regenerative or ameliorative agencies on which in the past humanity has largely relied for the betterment of its condition, with a view to ascertaining how these are functioning today. Lastly, I would like to discuss how we, as citizens, as librarians, shall relate ourselves to the facts as ascertained, in such fashion that our work may have more of significance and reality, that *into* our work we may be able each to put more of passion and personality, and that *out* of it we may get

deeper and more abiding satisfaction because of the consciousness that *through* it we are worthily serving our day and generation.

* * * * *

It is now eighteen months since the Armistice went into effect and for the first time for more than four years the great guns ceased to shatter the quiet of French and Flemish countrysides. After the never-to-be-forgotten first glow and flush of victory, many of us hoped that the nations would earnestly attempt the work of reconstruction that was the great hope sustaining mankind through four dark and anxious and bitter years. War activities in industry had to be diverted to those of peace: radical adjustments must be made in social and economic systems; new bases needed to be established on many lines of human effort; the make-shift expedients, necessary to "carry on" while the war was raging, had all to be confirmed, or revised, or abolished. Great questions called for answers; vital and fundamental issues made imperative and immediate demand for just, wise, firm, courageous, sympathetic solution. Peace was to be the dawn of a new era. With it should come a new and higher social justice. We would readjust on bases of equity things which we had long acknowledged were cruel and indefensible. We would write a new Magna Charta for the oppressed of mankind; a League of Nations should abolish war; reorganized social institutions should not only preserve peace and ensure justice, but contribute to human happiness.

* * * * *

But at the present time the ignoble emotions, the ungenerous passions, seldom seemed more in the ascendant. Class antagonisms were never more pronounced. Capital is tenaciously endeavoring to turn the currents back to before-the-war channels, while labor is just as resolute to secure a larger proportion of what it regards as wholly the products of its own industry. Respect for authority is admittedly at a low ebb. The spirit of law-

lessness is widespread and general. There is everywhere a lamentable absence of a spirit of conciliation; a marked disposition to proceed to extremes regardless of consequences. "Direct action" and sabotage are secretly advocated, strikes in defiance of trade agreements are frequently called. While many suggestions have been made for economic and social reconstruction, there is yet not even a remote prospect of anything approaching agreement regarding any definite program.

All this is a satiric comment on the hopes for the near future some of us cherished during the war. We sadly realize that these were fond and foolish fancies, Utopian dreams. Like Elijah of old, we are no better than our fathers. The passions that used to sting and blind us, the selfishness that narrowed us, still have their old dominion. Our doom is just, for the things of which we complain are the deliberate, or unconscious, creations of our fathers or of ourselves.

I have attempted to state, in bold outline, the conditions that today surround us. We must admit that they are serious. More serious even than these conditions, however, seems to me to be the general attitude thereto. People are enjoying the present, letting the morrow take thought for the things of itself in a sense totally different from that recommended in Scripture. "Pessimist!" "Croaker!" "Blue-ruin Prophet!" are the kind terms employed to characterize those who will not join the army of irresponsible optimists.

It will not be wise to be too hasty in coming to general conclusions on the facts as set forth. No American citizen, I feel sure, and no Canadian, I know, will become a pessimist except with the greatest reluctance, and by doing some violence to natural instincts and inclinations. So, before we admit that conditions are hopeless, or alarming, let us remind ourselves that since society was organized, mankind has established certain formative, regenerative, ameliorative agencies, which in operation have done much to correct injurious community tendencies, and kept hu-

manity on the upward path of progress. These agencies are still functioning. Let us now briefly examine the results of their work, in the hope that they may modify or mollify the pessimistic judgment which otherwise the evidence would seem to render unavoidable.

First, there is the Home, the center and focus of the human social unit, the Family. Is it the factor in human life that it was when some of us, who have reached middle age, were children? Has it the same potency and influence as is portrayed in the works, say, of Hawthorne or George Eliot? In thousands and yet thousands of cases it unquestionably has. Many women are putting into the obligations of motherhood, not only the deepest affection of which nature is capable, but also a trained intelligence akin to that which men apply to their business pursuits. From such homes must come men and women who will be the very salt of the earth.

But is it not nevertheless true that the bonds that bind the family together are today getting so perilously loose as to cause disquietude? Are there not indications that parenthood believes it has discharged its whole duty when it has provided necessary material comforts? Is it not a fact that children are in larger and larger degree seeking and relying on agencies unconnected with the home for many of the things in which they are most active and interested? Often the whole family does not meet till the evening meal; that over, we witness the daily domestic Hegira. The beach or the park in summer, the movies or the dance in winter—this is the standard program for the evenings of the young folk in many typical American and Canadian homes. Child training is not recognized to the same extent as in older days as an essential part of parental duty. For ethics and religion, little Bobbie or Gwendolen are sent to Sunday School, just as on Saturday morning they go to their music lesson, and on Friday night to dancing class. The day-school teacher is expected to instruct in manners, morals and citizenship, as well

as the elements of general education, and in other ways parents are evading their responsibilities by transferring them to the shoulders of voluntary or paid specialists. If this tendency continues to develop, it will be but a short time until family organization will be of the type advocated by Plato in his "Republic," and the nurture and care of children will be wholly undertaken by a special profession, parents commuting their responsibilities by an appropriate money payment. The home is often an apartment house, from many of which children are barred. Its symbol is not, as of yore, an altar, or a hearth, but a latchkey. In all probability our grandchildren will not recognize the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," unless, as has been done to Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, someone puts a bit of "jazz" into it.

What of the school?

Here the outlook is more encouraging. Your country, and mine, have long since recognized that the only hope for a democracy is in its education, and that an unintelligent democracy is merely a mob. To provide this essential insurance for national stability and progress we spend annually great sums, and, on the whole, with good results. True, many point with pride to excellent school buildings as though they constituted an efficient educational system, forgetting—perhaps never knowing—that it is by its human product that any social institution must be judged. Of schools, as of men, it is true that "by their fruits ye shall know them." The true test of a nation's schools is its citizenry.

Perhaps present day education is tending too much to broaden its scope to the disadvantage of its efficiency. More of emphasis and less of distribution might enable our schools to do better work. But the day of educational fads and frills is apparently over. Child psychology is today better studied and understood than ever before; knowledge is made attractive as well as disciplinary. There is little occasion for alarm, and much for confidence,

in a survey of the field of general education in America.

Let us now glance at another great institution—the Church. How it is discharging its high responsibilities in this, the twentieth century? What contribution is it making to the solution of the perplexing problems we are discussing? What is the attitude of the average man and woman to its program, its policies, its inner, directing spirit?

I am afraid that the verdict of anyone surveying the facts must be that the Church, as a spiritual, energizing, motivating agency, has, to the majority of men, little influence, and less appeal. It does not generate much more than sufficient power to turn over its own machinery. Its accessions in membership only about equalize its losses by death or desertion. Of that membership a large proportion is merely nominal. It has failed to interpret the eternal truths proclaimed by its Divine Founder in terms that appeal to the modern average man. Further, it is afraid to attempt any restatement of these truths. Its ministers subscribe to dogmatic formulae—Thirty-nine Articles, Wesley Rules, Westminster Confession — in which no man of intelligence today wholly believes but when some courageous cleric, impelled by an inner urge he dare not disobey, varies therefrom, we read of heresy trials.

* * * * *

Yet nothing is more manifest today than that idealism of all sorts is leavening the whole lump of humanity. The war, among other things, proved absolutely that men were ready to suffer and to die for simple, noble ends. Fraternal and other societies by the half dozen could be named with the idea of personal service as their central principle and practice. Look at the Rotary Clubs that have sprung into being in every community in the last five years. Their motto, "Service, not Self," is the epitome of the whole Christian duty of man to his fellow. Yet men by the hundred are members of such societies who never darken the doors of a church, or are

attracted by any movement under purely religious auspices.

To sum up: By the majority of men the Church is regarded with tolerance, indifference, opposition, or contempt. In the average, respectable, worthy citizen it evokes little active response. By the toilers it is looked upon as an ally, if not the partner, of the established order. Many members of that order so regard it, contributing to its support as a bulwark against social unrest, Bolshevism and anarchy. They consider their donations as the payment of insurance premiums to safeguard social and economic stability. "The Church," said a capitalist recently, "is the bulwark of our investments."

The Press, what of it?

There still lives a tradition that, like Charles II, is an unconscionable time in dying, to the effect that the Press is the palladium of our liberties. But no man or woman who has worked on a newspaper has any illusions about pure, disinterested journalism. The newspaper press of today is controlled by either political or financial interest—the latter much the more frequently. Forty years ago a paper's policy was probably determined by party; sometimes it stayed by its party till the sheriff took possession. Few papers would do that today. Managing a paper is today as commercial a business as selling shoes or tea. Policies are determined by the business office, not in the editor's room. Circulation is the god before which the newspapers bow down, because circulation means advertising, and advertising means revenue and dividends.

* * * * *

The magazine press, it is good to note, is much better. The old periodicals mostly stand by their ideals. A majority of the magazines our fathers used to read are sound as ever—some seem to even improve with age. And there are many new periodicals that are virile, sane, progressive. There is a terrible welter of trash, it is true, but our weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies constitute a body of serious and matured thought, often admirably pre-

sented, that give character and leadership to current opinion.

There yet remains one factor that should be included in any resume of the agencies today operating as formative or ameliorating influences affecting men and women—the ministry of art. What can be said of it?

This: It, too, bears in almost all its forms the stamp of the same restlessness and change everywhere prevalent. Architecture and sculpture may be excepted; sculpture has both in Europe and America become at once more realistic and more imaginative than since the golden days of Greece. But since Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites painting has gone through a succession of amazing and almost incredible manias. We have had Impressionism, Neo-impressionism, Cubism, Vorticism, and Heaven alone knows how many other exaggerated and extravagant fads and follies and crimes in draughtsmanship and color. Those of us who have attended collections by the 'new' artists, or exhibitions by artistic anarchists such as Boris Anisfeld, are glad enough to get again into God's good air and sunshine, for we feel we have escaped from a delirious dream. The "modern" poets, I am free to confess, leave one with similar, though modified, feelings. The more I read of Richard Aldington, or Carl Sandburg, or Miss Lowell's polyphonic prose, the more I am grateful for Keats, and Whittier, and Matthew Arnold, and even poor, patronized Tennyson. These tendencies in literature are shared by the sister art of music. Some of us seek in vain to reconcile our sense of audible beauty with the harsh dissonances of jerky, syncopated ragtime, or the crazy clangors of "jazz" bands.

In the drama the outlook is not wholly one of gloom, there are some very hopeful signs. But the majority of people on this continent labor under the grave misconception that the theatre exists solely for amusement. That it implies and involves several of the noblest of the arts we have almost learned to forget; that it can contribute anything of permanent value to

life and living, and is capable of uplifting, refining, and adding mental and moral strength, is scarcely more than the ghost of a recollection. Slap-stick comedy, bed chamber farces, girl-and-music shows, or else the unfolding of a story deliberately chosen for its "riskiness," developed in a manner designedly kept at the outmost edge of the limits of propriety—do not these things constitute the bulk of our dramatic offerings? Worse even than this, in my opinion, is the tawdriness, the inanity, of the shows people pay their good money to see. The theatrical manager of today is a merchant engaged in a very speculative business. The playhouse is his shop, and the stage serves at once as shop window, where he displays his goods, and counter over which he sells them. His concern is not to produce good plays, but money-makers. He is often attacked on this account, but it is absurd to expect of him, alone among all business men, that he should conduct a commercial speculation for non-commercial ends.

But there are many and hopeful signs of a reaction against this debasement of a great art. There is the growing taste for reading printed plays where before only novels were read, the activities of Little Theatres, New Theatres, Community Playhouses, the Educational Theatre for Children, the work of the Drama League, and the like. Perhaps ultimately the theatre may be freed from the domination of the commercial instinct. Perhaps the box office will not control the theatre, as the business office does the press. Perhaps the day will come when every city will have a municipal theatre, as now all have a city hall, and nearly all a public library. And, when that is achieved, the drama will once more hold the honorable place which is its right, and playwrights, inspired by competition with their peers, and the intelligent appreciation of the public, will give by their work a worthy expression of the national consciousness of democracy.

A word should be said of the drama's latest offspring, the movie. Within the space of ten years it has swept the earth.

No novelist, orator, or newspaper publisher—no man with any engine whatsoever for getting under the human skin—ever spoke to such numbers of his fellow beings as does the movie man. Charlie Chaplin and Mary Pickford and Theda Bara and Big Bill Hart speak a universal tongue. They carry the blessings of American civilization to the uttermost ends of the earth. American life is transcribed verbatim for Turk, Senegambian and Chinaman, and set before him in terms suited to his intelligence. America is exported body and soul for all to study and enjoy.

* * * * *

The film depicting the beauty or ruggedness of nature, and the civilization of peoples in little known parts of the world, visits by proxy to foreign cities, the frozen north, the luxuriant south, far continents and islands—portrayals of interesting manufacturing processes, the unfolding of flowers, the habits of beasts and birds—all these are of the greatest educational worth. In the presence of such pictures, teacher and pupil may well throw away their maps and books. And yet so active is our dislike of being instructed in a place to which we have come for amusement, that all but a few of us regard the insertion of such matter into a program as a kind of intrusion. Film of this sort is made only sparingly. It goes as a bonus with the feature story pictures. Manufacturers tell us that they are bravely done with this sort of thing. They have returned to the fleshpots.

The movie has practically abolished the dime novel. Perhaps we should be thankful for this, if we were sure it has not substituted something at least as bad. The requirements of this kind of reading are today met by the picture presented in continued episodes every Tuesday evening, in which the hero passes from one hair raising adventure to another, defying every sort of villainy within the gamut of human imagination. He is seen in high air, in a sewer without outlet, strapped to a log carriage rolling relentlessly nearer and nearer the saw, bound to a powder keg

with a lighted fuse attached, facing a time bomb, with the hands on the dial pointing to 9.59, and an explosion due at 10.00—and then the "episode" ends, and no more will be seen till next week. Perhaps this is better than the books some of us secreted and read behind the barn, when we were boys—but I doubt it.

What is true of the movie and the dime novel is in a measure true of all recreative reading. A week's reading can be dispensed with in favor of five reels, occupying little more than an hour. Half a dozen stories can be absorbed in pictures in the time required to gather the sense out of one book. This is probably the cause of the practical disappearance of the novel of which ten years ago hundreds of thousands of copies were sold.

Like the phonograph, another recent and wonderful invention, the moving picture has been commercialized, and its possibilities debased and prostituted. It shares with the commercial theatre and the yellow press the odium of having lowered the standards of taste, and pandered to the popular appetite for the sensational and the prurient. The saddest feature of the situation is that there is but slight prospect of improvement. Having been educated down to the prevailing type of pictures, the bulk of the movies' patrons care for little else.

Now let us pause a moment, and look back. We have made a sketch survey, let us hope in its main outlines true, of the general conditions today prevailing. We have summarized the efforts and the accomplishments of some of the principal agencies on which men have learned to rely for the betterment of humanity. It must be confessed that we are looking at a gloomy picture. There is much to discourage, much to depress. If the evidence be as submitted—and I do not think it has been unfairly stated—what prospect of hope is there for the future? Is humanity to go on through gloom and darkness to disaster and ruin? Is there to be no dawn of hope for tomorrow, no sure promise of brighter, better days to come? Shall our

pomp of yesterday, our pride of today, "be one with Nineveh and Tyre," and future Mongolian historians, or Maori moralists, talk of the present civilization of America as now we talk of Egypt, or "the glory that was Greece"? If our diagnosis is accurate and sound, this, or something like this, must be the irresistible conclusion. Has any vital factor been omitted in our comprehensive, but necessarily incomplete, examination, that must essentially modify the verdict that otherwise must be given? If so, what is that factor?

This: No attempt has been made to put the conditions we have been discussing into an historical perspective. What has been set forth is a summary of conditions prevalent today. Those conditions, viewed from a wider angle, are almost certainly but fugitive and temporary. We have been too close to the things described. We have failed to set them against the background of the past, or consider them in the light of historical experience. The world has passed through many crises, and had many periods of darkness and apparent retrogression. Yet there can be no question or doubt whatever that mankind is in every respect better, that the standards of life are in every way higher, than ever before in the history of the world. We have every right to believe that this progress will continue, and that from out the troubled and perplexing conditions of today

"somehow good

will be the final goal of ill."

By ways as yet unknown, by paths unguessed and roads untrod, man will still move onward and upward toward his destiny. Progress is the law of life. We are *NOT* whirling through darkness to anarchy and chaos, but are being led through gloom, and chance, and change, to higher planes of endeavor and happiness.

To think otherwise would be treason. In the recent war the men of a single battalion, fighting desperately and forced back, might have deemed the struggle lost, but Marshal Foch, at headquarters miles away, had a wider knowledge. He saw

the local conflict in relation to the whole battle, the season's campaign. Throughout all history there is an ebb and flow, an apparent recession alternating with real advance. Was there ever a more decadent civilization, a more hopeless era, than that on which the Hope of Humanity shone? Will everyone not agree that the 14th and 15th centuries were the very nadir, the absolute abyss, of human declension? Yet they were in truth the darkness before the dawn; the Reformation and the Renaissance flooded the world with the beauty and the glory of living. I believe the analogy applies. I am convinced that great changes are impending. I realize that we live in critical times. What may evolve therefrom, I cannot pretend to even guess. But I have a deep and abiding confidence that a far greater good, and for a far greater number, will most assuredly be the ultimate result.

Some people there are who, in face of present conditions, throw up their hands and give themselves over to apathy and despair. There is a surplus, too, of those shallow, emotional folk, who alternate between senseless, irresponsible optimism and even more senseless panic. Neither extreme will help improve conditions. For ourselves, let us bravely look facts in the face, and try to see life steadily, and see it whole. Then we shall see that the facts of the life surrounding and confronting us constitute a test, a touchstone, by which whatever is fine and heroic in us will be made manifest. The critical times in which we live, the ominous circumstances by which we are surrounded, will assuredly prove the quality of our manhood and womanhood. Though more than a year has passed since the great guns crashed, the war is not over—it has but just begun. The ends we set out to achieve are yet unaccomplished. This struggle will end only with time—"there is no discharge in this war."

The difficult days in which we live are both a threat and a challenge. Shall we submit to the threat? Shall we prove traitor to duty and to destiny, and flee the

field because the odds are heavy, and the struggle will be long? Had our friends who fought in France so felt, so acted, where would the world be today? Is it not our clear duty, our high privilege, to take up the challenge of our times, and each in his or her own way display the moral equivalents of the courage and tenacity, patriotism and devotion, of the men who conquered in the terrible conflict that was only the latest military phase of this long struggle of the ages? Before every citizen in this Republic, in my own Dominion, in every democracy, lies this duty, this choice. If we will, we can compromise with conscience, we can prefer ease to hardship, inclination to toil. But be assured that they who choose leisure and pleasure rather than sacrifice and service, who refuse to assert in these troubled times their own particle of personal righteousness, or contribute of themselves in the cause of human enlightenment and liberty, will thereby prove themselves unworthy of all that others have dared and endured in their behalf. If we but listen we can hear, high and clear above the tumult of the time, the ringing notes of a trumpet call. At the sound, for the saving of whatever is best and noblest in ourselves, for the welfare of the nation and the progress of our race, let whatever we have of faith and heroism at once respond; let us answer the call, and spring to arms!

These observations apply to all citizens, whatever their sex, station, capacities or employment. They are inescapable obligations the times impose alike on the brilliant and the mediocre, the poor and the rich, the worker by hand and the worker by brain. But the conditions we have spent our hour in discussing impose special responsibilities on those engaged in special callings. It is obvious that they have special relation to all engaged in the library profession.

This appears to be self-evident; if the world is to emerge to happier days, it will be because of Desire and Knowledge. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," saith Holy Writ, and a man's thinking is

largely the result of his reading. Books are the record of human aspiration, human experience, human accomplishment. They tell us of what men have thought, felt, done, and in the light of this ample vicarious experience man can shape his own life to more effective, more worthy ends. Books set up ideals, they create sympathies, they disseminate knowledge. These are three of the things of which today the world stands in direst need. Men will not undertake long, laborious, thankless tasks unless they have a vision of the better things their efforts will help bring into being. Nor will they sacrifice personal ease and comfort unless impelled thereto by a fellow feeling for those they aim to serve. And no matter how clear the vision, how deep the sympathy, effort must be directed by intelligence and knowledge if it is to prove effective.

In all these directions books, libraries, librarians, can help mightily. Our profession has some high privileges. Most of our fellow-citizens, no matter how deep their sympathy or active their desire, can do but little in organized and conscious effort to help other men and women for three-quarters of their day. Provision for mundane needs occupies their care till evening. But the library profession is akin to that of the teacher and the preacher, in that the activities by which its followers earn their daily bread are not a trade, but a service, a ministry. Those who will, therefore, may make of their ordinary professional labor a consecration, a dedication, in the high and original senses of these words. This is the inner spirit of librarianship. It is something more important than professional technique, than administrative experience, than bibliographical knowledge. We know that all these are necessary, but we know, too, that there is something else that is vital. An all-informing, all-pervading desire to serve will at all times find means of expression, and dominate, direct, and give inspiration and character to all purely professional assets and activities.

So, in addition to doing whatever as

citizens we individually may to improve the present disturbed and perilous conditions, in addition to coöperating with others to that end, we are privileged to contribute whatever of professional skill and enthusiasm we possess to the solution of the problems of our day and generation. In our daily work we may help dispel ignorance, eradicate prejudice, subdue passion, create sympathy, diffuse knowledge, establish ideals. We shall thus help create conditions that make human progress, not possible, but inevitable. We can each adopt the honorable motto of an old Scotch publishing house, "Lucem libris disseminamus"—"We scatter light by books."

As citizens and as librarians, and also as an organization, we are today confronted with new needs and new responsibilities. Wider service in our libraries, coöperative policies that reach into new fields, a nation-wide appeal for a broadened basis of public support—these and other important matters are before us for consideration at this Conference. These

things are part of our professional answer to the challenge of the present days. If in our other library labors we manifest the same desire, if our work is directed by intelligence and permeated by an ever-present realization that by doing it well we are contributing our personal and professional quota to the solution of the problems of our time, then we can all feel satisfaction in knowing that, so far as libraries and the library movement and librarians are concerned, they, and we, are definitely and constructively relating ourselves to urgent and insistent present needs. Whichever side of the international boundary our lot in life is cast, we shall thus prove ourselves true sons and daughters of democracy, accepting its grave responsibilities as well as its cherished rights and high privileges. Thus shall we justify our faith in ourselves, in the institutions we have created. Thus shall we be worthy of the traditions we have inherited, and pass on to our successors an enlarged liberty, a finer faith, a nobler patriotism.

INDIAN LEGENDS OF COLORADO

BY MRS. CLARICE E. (JARVIS) RICHARDS

Is there anything more difficult to explain than "charm," that fleeting evanescent quality which attracts and holds with gossamer strands the ever wandering attention?

What is the charm of the West? To understand is to know, and before it is possible to pass judgment on a locality or an individual, it is necessary to know something of their history.

In the eyes of his sister divisions or sections of the country the West has always been considered a rather boisterous youngster, a wild and obstreperous person—at any moment liable to upset the peace of the family by some unconventional outbreak, which they hopefully prayed might be overlooked and excused by the world at large on account of his youth. His youth! What deluded persons we are

when we attempt to judge by appearance in place of facts—the West is the incarnation of youth and energy—but when we realize that the Spaniards had penetrated into the interior of this western country more than forty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed upon the American soil, and that the beautiful church and governor's palace of Santa Fe, New Mexico, had been standing for several years before the first rude log cabins had been built by the Plymouth Colony (1620), the West can scarcely be called young.

While these facts are interesting, they may leave the hearers untouched—the eye perhaps tires of the great spaces, the towering mountains and brilliant coloring—but when we become conscious of the mystery of the West, the imagination is

awakened and we are caught in the delicate web of its romance.

It has been said that a century ago Scotland was to England proverbially the land of the uninteresting, the kingdom of dullness and prose, yet after Scott had gathered the tangled, distorted fragments of tradition and transformed them by his genius into gems of romance, Scotland became a new world, famous for the charm of its history and dear to all lovers of legendary lore.

Is it not after all the glamour with which tradition and romance have invested the old churches, castles and favored haunts in Europe which year after year draws the adventurous traveler across the sea? Charged with a lack of interest in his own country, he will defend his position by the plea that America is too young to claim a legendary era—that her history is new and garish, unsoftened by romance, and unadorned by myth and fable.

Yet to ears that will hear, there comes a far off echo, and if we attend its haunting melody, the reverberation grows more distinct as we follow it backward through the years, feeling our way wonderingly and stopping to ask ourselves at last, if before Europe existed, America was born?

It is not the desire to prove facts which have puzzled the most learned of scientists and historians that has led to a search through many old records, but the desire to gather together a few of the legends of our own Western land, that we may see if after all, we do not possess a historical background, far more interesting, far more fascinating in its mystery-shrouded beginning than that of the, so-called, older civilizations of Europe.

Legend and history, fact and fancy are so closely interwoven, it is impossible to say where the brilliant thread of imagination has ended and the golden strand of truth begun. It is only possible to hold before your eyes the exquisite fabric on which many have labored, hoping that we may come to value it as a precious heritage, as the cloth of gold of the West.

It was only a myth, a legend, with faint

basis of fact, which formed the beginning of the great interior exploration of these western states, and led Coronado and his gallant followers many weary miles across the burning desert into Colorado.

As Lummis has said, "Probably a hundred Americans know of the El Dorado of South America to every one who ever heard of the Quivera, and yet that strange ashen ruin in our own land was the cause of the most remarkable heira in American history, and perhaps in all history, for such a gilded myth never hung so long before in one unshifting spot."

The history of this expedition, this veritable search for the Golden Fleece, is so filled with strange and romantic episodes, accompanied by deeds of superhuman courage and endurance, that it is one of the most thrilling and yet one of the least familiar chapters of all history.

To quote Lummis once more:

"The birth and development of this most romantic and historically most important of North American myths, is so curious, and in one way so complicated, that one scarce knows from which end to approach it—whether from the terminus of cause or that of effect. The Quivera Myth was born in New Mexico in 1540 of poor and none too honest parents. Its father was an Indian captive, its mother that drab—Opportunity. Whether this captive plains Indian was the sole progenitor of his disastrous offspring cannot be positively known," for its true origin must always be shrouded in obscurity.

But we are listening with ears attuned to the faintest echo and with a thrill of something akin to awe we hear in an old Sanskrit poem, the Mahabharata, the name of "Kuvera, the God of Wealth."

This great Indian Epic, written in 400 B. C., is the account of a great war between rival cousins.

Arjuna, the warrior prince, was to vindicate his brother's title and to fight for the deliverance of his nation against a usurper who was oppressing the land. In preparation he makes a pilgrimage into the Himalayas to receive some invincible

weapons from the gods—where occurs the following incident:

"Then Arjuna joined them in Indra's chariot and led them to the top of a high mountain, whence they beheld the glittering palace of Kuvera, the God of Wealth, adorned with golden and crystal palaces, surrounded on all sides by golden walls having the splendor of all gems."

Recited by successive generations is it possible that the golden legend of the *Quivera*, on the lips of an untutored savage on the American continent, could have the slightest connection with the God *Kuvera* of Hindu mythology?

Back, back, through the centuries this faint clue leads until the search ends with certain alleged records of an Israelitish prophet, Lehi, covering the period from 600 B. C. to 420 A. D.

The Scriptures of the Latter-Day-Saints, the Book of Mormon profess to be the modern translation of these records. The original account is said to have been inscribed on thin sheets of gold in small characters of the reformed Egyptian style.

Dr. James E. Talmage, one of the Council of Twelve, says concerning them: "In September, 1827, these plates were taken from their repository on the side of a hill near Palmyra, New York, and in 1830 the English translation was made."

According to the book, Lehi was directed by revelation to take his family and leave Jerusalem in time to escape the destruction or captivity incident to Nebuchadnezzar's conquest. The family of Lehi was joined by other families, and in time the travelers reached the Arabian Sea. There they built a ship and after many days of sailing, were carried by wind and current to the American shore.

The colonists multiplied and prospered, but after a few years open disruption occurred and the people were divided into two factions, one led by Nephi, a righteous man, and younger son Lehi, and the other by an older son, Laman, who was rebellious and disobedient.

The Nephites were industrious and progressive, cultivating the soil and build-

ing great cities in South, Central and North America. The Lamanites maintained a bitter hatred toward their brethren, and the accounts of the conflicts between these two factions form a great part of the Book of Mormon.

Because of their wickedness and disobedience, as the text runs, "the Lord caused the cursing to come upon them, yea, even a sore cursing, because of their iniquity. Wherefore, as they were white and exceedingly fair and delightsome . . . the Lord did cause a skin of blackness to come upon them."

"And because of the cursing which was upon them, they did become an idle people, full of mischief and subtlety, and did seek in the wilderness for beasts of prey."

So the claim is set forth that the degraded posterity of the ancient Lamanites are the American Indians of today.

If that be so, may there not have been basis for the supposition that the legend of the *Quivera* was a reincarnation of a myth which might have existed centuries before in India?

Be that as it may, one indisputable fact remains, that while Coronado did not find the golden *Quivera*, he did find the traces of a people so ancient no history has recorded their beginning, and their ultimate destiny is covered by the veil of years.

Whether descendants of the Lamanites, Aztecs or Toltecs, it is from the Indians that most of our legends have come. Uncouth and strange as they seem, these fables and myths possess much of sentiment, much of beauty and a certain crude theology, of which it is possible to find traces in the more highly developed systems of religious thought today.

Exactly after the manner of the birth of the Greek, Roman, and Oriental myths, these Indian myths were born, and in the same manner handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another. So sacred were these early legends considered, they were intrusted to a selected member of the tribe, whose sole responsibility was the imparting of this traditional lore to

the Indian youths, as a fundamental and essential part of their education.

Lummis makes a very striking observation in regard to the Indian which the average person fails to take into consideration in attempting to explain the complexity of the character of the Red Man: "As a human being he is unique in the whole world. He is the one racial man who enjoys two religions, irreconcilable yet reconciled; two currencies, millenniums apart in the world's ripening; two sets of tools, as far asunder as the stone age from the locomotive; two sets of laws, one coeval with Confucius and the other with the Supreme Court; two languages that preceded us, and two names, whereof the one we hear was ratified by the sacrament of Christian baptism, while the other, whereby he goes among his own, was sealed upon his infant lips with the spittle of a swart God-father at a pagan feast.

"Before history was, this peculiar people had solved the problem of government in their own peculiar way and there were hundreds of American republics ahead of Columbus."

Let us never forget that the Indian does nothing simply for pleasure; his hunts, his dances, his races, his very smoking, have a deep inner significance.

The forces of the universe, the processes of Nature, the animals useful or dangerous, were all deified, for to him the world seemed peopled with mysterious forces and supernatural beings, and the resulting number of Nature myths and legends are so numerous, if collected, they would fill many volumes, but unhappily with the passing of the years and ignorance of the value of this treasure of folk-lore, much has been lost. Ernest Whitney is responsible for the statement that had it not been for the timely researches of Bancroft and others, a cycle of the most remarkable myths north of Mexico, the sacred myths of the Manitou, might have perished.

To understand these particular legends, it is necessary to think of Pikes Peak, not

as ordinarily seen, a glistening summit at the southern end of the range, but as it appears from the plains to the East, visible for a hundred miles, rising from the level prairie, majestic in its isolation, commanding the entire region, awful and sublime in its loveliness.

To the Indian whatever was beautiful or inspiring was worshipful, and to him this mysterious mountain became a sacred object, the wigwam of the Manitou or Chief Diety, and every act of his life was influenced by this Fujiyama of the West.

The region of Pikes Peak, the children of the Manitou looked upon as the cradle and Mecca of their race, and so with this fact in mind, we turn to their sacred myths, which I shall quote from Mr. Whitney's account:

"At the beginning of all things the Lesser Spirits possessed the earth, and dwelt near the banks of the Great River. They had created a race of men to be their servants, but these men made endless trouble for their creators, therefore the Lesser Spirits resolved to destroy mankind and the earth itself, so they caused the Great River to rise until it burst its banks and overwhelmed the world. They themselves each took a large portion of the best of the earth, that they might create a new world and a quantity of maize, their particular food, and returned to Heaven. Arriving at the gate of Heaven, which is at the end of the plains, where the sky and mountains meet, they were told they could not bring the burdens of earth into Heaven, so they dropped them then and there.

"These falling masses made a great heap which rose far above the waters, and thus was Pikes Peak created, directly under the gate of Heaven. As the Lesser Spirits returned to Heaven, they dropped a few grains of their maize, which blessed by their contact with the immortals, sprang up with wonderful vigor, even under the waters of the flood, and reaching the surface, ripened.

"Now, among the inhabitants of the earth left to destruction, was one man who, by secretly feeding upon the food of the

Spirits and the sacred maize, became much stronger and superior in every way to his fellow beings, so he succeeded in sustaining himself and his wife above the flood. Suddenly a maize stalk rose before him. Breaking a joint from it, he fashioned it into a rude boat in which he and his wife took refuge.

"The only visible objects upon the face of the waters were a few maize stalks, so he paddled from one to the other. On the first he found a pair of field mice, on the next a pair of gophers, and upon the third a pair of prairie-dogs. Thus he followed the course of the Spirits until he had passed all the maize plants of the animals and birds. He reached the mountain at last. Having landed his boat, the poor mortal died of exhaustion and his wife died soon after, giving birth to a boy and a girl, who became the special charge of the Spirits, and eventually the parents of the human race.

"Then the Spirits loosed one of the monsters of Heaven, the Lizard Dragon, Thirst, who having such satisfaction offered him, plunged into the watery world beneath. He drank and drank and drank and every day the waters receded and the mountain grew higher. Then fearing the Dragon would drink up the lakes and rivers and all the waters on the earth, the Spirits called him back, but his wings were unable to carry the weight of his swollen body and he fell back to the earth with such force, his neck was broken off completely and the torrent of blood and water which flowed from his veins colored the soil and made it the most fertile in the world.

"The huge crushed carcass was the origin of the 'Mountain of the Dragon' or 'Cheyenne Mountain,' as it is called today."

"This fable is strikingly characteristic of an arid land, the home of the lizards, and where thirst was always a haunting fear, and so often a tragic reality.

"The mountain on which the parents of the race were left, was so steep they could not descend, until the Spirits told them to get into the boat and slide down. This

they did, and the track made by the boat may still be seen on the Eastern face of the mountain.

"From the campus of Colorado College the boat, which was preserved by the Spirits, can best be seen riding the granite waves of the ridge west of Cheyenne Mountain. It is shaped like the familiar birch-bark canoe, and in it sit two figures, one plying the paddle—curiously, one of the most frequent embellishments of Aztec M. S. S. pictures such a canoe moving over a flood toward a lone mountain.

"At the foot of the mountain these immortal mortals found the most beautiful climate in the world, but the receding waters had left pestilence in their wake, so they prayed to the spirits for help. The spirits answered their prayer and granted to the parents of mankind that this their home should never know the curse of disease, and that it should be held sacred as a place of healing for all the tribes, and they sent them the waters of Life, so the land was made sweet, the pestilence stayed, and until this day the Springs of Manitou retain their miraculous power of healing.

"For a long time the inhabitants of the earth dwelt in the ease and luxury of a golden age, but it often happened that while perpetual sunshine and moonlight bathed the plains, dark clouds wrapped the summit of the mountain for days, interrupting their devotions, for these simple people dared not undertake a journey, perform a tribal ceremony, set their traps, plant their maize, or engage in any affair of consequence, unless the visible face of the Manitou looked favorably upon them.

"After suns and moons of hesitancy and discussion, the people were emboldened to send an embassy of priests and princes up the stairway of the mountain to petition the Manitou that the veil of clouds, which sometimes covered his face, might be dispelled forever. The last three steps of this vast stairway may be plainly seen just north of Cheyenne Mountain, and are now called Mount Rosa, Mount Grover and Mount Cutler.

"Amid the sacrifices and prayers of the

people, the chosen emissaries departed on their hazardous mission, but terrible was their punishment in thus approaching the great mystery. Violent storms enveloped the mountain, great rocks rolled down its precipitous sides, and for days the earth was wrapped in darkness. The people fled in terror from their quaking homes, terrific rain and hail driving them far out upon the plains. Dust, as though the mountain had been ground to powder, filled the air. At last when the anger of the Manitou was appeased the clouds of wrath rolled away and the sun appeared once more, but with awe the terrified people saw that the top of the sacred mountain had disappeared and no longer reached the gate of heaven, so mortals could never again pass over that lofty stairway.

"But after this evidence of the displeasure of their god, the people were never again presumptuous in their religion, and for many generations dwelt in peace and prosperity, always under the protection of the Manitou. Once when a host of giants and monsters attacked them from the hostile North before whom all resistance seemed utterly vain, a great wonder took place, the Manitou turned his face upon the invading bands, and straightway each and all were turned to stone. Though flood and tempest have overthrown and buried many of them, the petrified remnants of that ancient army may still be seen by Austins Bluffs, and especially in the strange grim forms of Monument Park.

"But again a barbarian host swept down upon them and although they repulsed their enemies, after the battle the air was filled with omens, the sun was eclipsed and floods rolled down the mountain valleys. When the light came again, they noticed beasts and birds were passing southward, but most astounding and most terrible of all, the great Face which had always looked lovingly upon them, was turned to the South. There was but one interpretation of these omens—plainly they were to forsake their old kingdom. The changed face of the mountain inti-

imated that all that was good should go with them, and that his watchful care would still follow them. The departure of the beasts and the birds showed that Nature would continue to be their faithful steward, but their hearts were heavy as they prepared to leave the immediate presence of their mountain god."

With the departure of the children of the Manitou from the cradle and home of their race, the chapter of their story from Mr. Whiting's book which concerns us, ends. We cannot follow them on their long march into Mexico, but before leaving this particular region, I want to read you the Ute Indian legend of creation, which is also connected with the same imposing mountain.

"The great spirit made a hole in the sky by turning a stone round and round. Then he poured ice and snow through the hole and made Pikes Peak. He then stepped off the clouds onto the mountain top and descended part way, planting trees by putting his finger in the ground. The sun melted the snow and the water ran down the mountain side and nurtured the trees and made the streams. After that the great spirit made fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made birds by blowing on some leaves which he took from the ground under the trees. Next he created the beasts out of the end of his staff but he created the grizzly bear out of the big end and made him master of all others.

"The daughter of the great spirit ventured too far from home and fell into the power of the grizzly bear whom she was forced to marry. The red men were the fruit of this marriage and were taken under the protection of the Manitou, but the grizzly bears were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two."*

To the Indians the Hot Springs always suggested the abode of a spirit which breathed through their transparent waters, and as the braves passed these springs on

*Quoted from Pikes Peak Region in song and myth by E. C. Hills.

their war expeditions, they never failed to bestow their offerings of beads, knives, pieces of red cloth or wampum upon the Manitou of the spring to ensure a fortunate issue to their battles.

The Shos-shones have a story connected with the springs at Manitou, where are to be found two springs, one of bitter and one of sweet water, a few rods apart. This legend taken from Ruxton's *Wild Life in the Rocky Mountains* is intimately connected with the separation of the tribes of the Comanche and the Shos-shones and runs as follows:

Many hundreds of years ago, when the cottonwoods on the Big River were no higher than an arrow, and the red men, who hunted the buffalo on the plains, all spoke the same language, and the pipe of peace breathed its social cloud of *kinnikinnick* whenever two parties of hunters met on the boundless plains, it happened that two hunters of different nations met one day on a small rivulet, where both had repaired to quench their thirst. A little stream of water, rising from a spring on a rock within a few feet of the bank, trickled over it and fell splashing into the river. One hunter sought the spring itself, the other, tired by his exertions in the chase, threw himself at once to the ground, and plunged his face into the running stream. The latter had been unsuccessful in the chase and the sight of the fat deer, which the other hunter threw from his back before he drank at the spring, caused a feeling of jealousy to take possession of him.

The first hunter before he drank raised a portion of the water, and lifting it toward the sun, reversed his hand and allowed it to fall upon the ground, a libation to the Great Spirit. Seeing this and being reminded that he had neglected the usual offering, the unsuccessful hunter permitted envy and annoyance to get the mastery of his heart, and he sought some pretense by which to provoke a quarrel with the Shos-shone Indian at the spring.

"Why does a stranger," he asked rising from the stream, "drink at the spring head, when one to whom the spring be-

longs contents himself with the water that runs from it?"

"The Great Spirit places the cool water at the spring," answered the other hunter, "that his children may drink it pure and undefiled. The running water is for the beasts which scour the plains. Au-sa-quua is a chief of the Shos-shone, he drinks at the head-water."

"The Shos-shone is but a tribe of the Comanche," returned the other. "Why does a Shos-shone dare to drink above one of that great nation?"

Au-sa-quua replied:

"When the Manitou made his children, whether Shos-shone or Comanche, Arapahoe, Shi-an or Pa-ne, he gave them buffalo to eat and the pure water of the fountain to quench their thirst. He said not to one 'Drink here' and to another 'Drink there,' but gave the crystal spring to all, that all might drink."

Then, made thirsty by the words he had spoken, for the red man is ever sparing of his tongue, he stooped down to the spring to drink again, when the subtle warrior of the Comanches threw himself upon the kneeling hunter, forced his head down into the bubbling water and held it there until he struggled no longer.

No sooner had the deed of blood been consummated than the Comanche was transfixed with horror. He dragged the body a few paces from the water, which he saw was suddenly and strangely disturbed—bubbles sprang up from the bottom, and rising to the surface escaped in hissing gas. A thin vapory cloud arose and, gradually dissolving, displayed to the eyes of the trembling murderer the figure of an aged Indian, whom he recognized as the Wan-Kan-aga, father of the Comanche and Shos-shone nation. Stretching out his war club toward the affrighted murderer, Wan-Kan-aga thus addressed him:

"Accursed of my tribe! This day thou hast severed the link between the mightiest nations of the world. While the blood of the brave Shos-shone cries to the Manitou for vengeance, may the water of the tribe be rank and bitter in their throats!"

Thus saying, he swung his powerful war club and dashed out the brains of the Comanche, who fell headlong into the spring, which to this day remains rank and nauseous. To perpetuate the memory of Ausa-qua, who was renowned in his tribe for his valor and nobleness of heart, Wankan-aga struck with the avenging club a hard flat rock which overhung the rivulet and forthwith the rock opened into a round, clear basin, which instantly filled with sparkling water—sweetest that thirsty hunter ever drank."

So the two springs remain, the great spring and the Fountain at Manitou, but from that day the mighty tribes of the Shos-shone and Comanche have remained severed and apart.

Each tribe and each locality possesses a rich fund of these hereditary legends, which we have scarcely touched today, but as the prairies stretching out from the base of Pikes Peak are covered at this season with their carpet of brilliant flowers, let us see them through the eyes of the Indian who believed that in the early summer when the first glistening rainbow appeared in the sky, it fell upon the earth and colored with its delicate hues all the budding flowers, and when the stars shyly peep out from the evening sky, they are not what you think they are at all—they are the sparks from the camp fire of the

Great Spirit to shed light on our uncertain trail while the sun is asleep.

Have we then no myths and traditions when these Indian legends adorn each snow-covered summit, are carried along on the current of the rushing rivers, lie hidden in the depths of the silent canyons or bubble from each crystal spring—and no historical background when our history reaches into a limitless past?

One who has heard the echoes, answers:
 "Buried cities, broken tools, shattered ornaments,
 Discarded things of dear desire,
 Shards, and rock-carved hieroglyph
 Mark where spent peoples, sun-worshippers all
 Sleep in cave, cliff, gravel and pyramid,
 Rich memories of crowded yesterdays.
 Upon these—dream you of life, yet to pulse in your tense silences?—
 Each day a hushed and sudden dawn
 Dissolves in crinkly heat,
 Ending in purpling slopes and high mounting sunsets:
 A glowing prophecy that holds us thrall.

"The trails by well and water-hole
 And wide mesh of caravan tracks
 Run from the things that were
 To the things to be.
 Weaving that never ends,
 Dawns and sunsets,
 World old memories,
 Dreams and prophecies—
 You hold us thrall."*

*Quoted from poem by T. A. McDougall, Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.

THE FORMULA OF THE WESTERN NOVEL

By WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE, *Author, Denver, Colorado*

The Western novel, one gathers from its critics, is in a piteous condition. It has become a thing of rule and rote, formula-built, a bit of carpenter work prepared from plans and specifications that have been standardized like Edison's concrete house.

This is a definite enough complaint, and it has its just weight. A writer in a recent magazine article suggests that a certain very popular author—who, by the way, lives in the West—probably labels

his characters courage, meanness, piety, suspicion, ignorance, etc., and gives them personal names only after his story is finished. Perhaps. I don't know his methods, but very likely he relies on the fact that most of us are alike as God's little apples. The great reading public is confused by subtleties and resents them.

The tremendous popularity of the formula-constructed novel is a source of continual surprise and sometimes despair to those of cultivated taste. It need not be

a surprise. Writers who have had their work presented through the medium of the moving picture know how inevitably the fineness is worked out of the characters and the personality out of the story. The whole thing is standardized. For the motion-picture producer has discovered that the public wants the commonplace. It thrills to simple elemental emotions presented without refinement of motive. So the commonplace writer—sans style, taste, ideas, subtlety, or truth to life—dealing with elementals in an elemental way, appeals to the big reading audience.

It has always been so. Until human nature changes it always will be. The most popular writer in England is a gentleman named Nat Gould, whom most of us never heard of. He writes racing stories, I think. Hawthorne and Poe had no such following as that eminent classic, E. P. Roe.

Our eccentricities and our individualities are trifling compared with our conformities. The tendency of a highly complicated society is to iron out, on the surface, those differences. On certain occasions we all wear the same kind of clothes. A hundred thousand men and women in the United States today will murmur "No clubs?" to their partners across the bridge table in exactly the same tone of voice. Differentiations become subtle. The mediocre writer, slenderly equipped for his business, unable to probe far below the surface, often harks back to a more primitive society with its less specialized types. His alternative is to treat a highly synthesized social condition so superficially as to ignore its difficulties.

To such writers the West is a tempting field. Its winning is one of the world's great epical themes. From all states and nations its builders poured, young, ardent, hopeful, strong. Round the Horn in clipper ships, across the fever-swept Isthmus, by the long, dusty Overland Trail, they came into the Golden West to seek fortune. They laughed at hardship. They wrote songs of defiance to bad luck and sang them while they toiled and starved and died. Self-contained and confident,

they gutted mountains, made deserts leafy green, built cities that were the marvel of their generation. They tramped with audacious hope over new dim trails to fell forests and drove the plowshare through the sod of unbroken prairies. Into the Great American Desert, as the geographers called it, strode the pick of the world's adventurous youth and were swallowed up by it.

The building of the West is an absorbing subject, broad and elemental enough to capture the brave imagination of the young. Their eager eyes visualize that gay light-stepping West, which walked through tragedy with the sun on its face, which clung always to the exaggerated sense of humor which lifted it over all vicissitudes. Whether he had them in mind or not, the poet expresses these pioneers when he writes:

"Others, I doubt not, if not we,
The issue of our toils shall see,
And (they forgotten and unknown)
Young children gather as their own
The harvest that the dead had sown."

The canvas is a big one. If the finished picture is tawdry, lacks depths, or fails to show an illusion of life, the artist must be to blame.

In the flood of Western novels there are some which contain a good deal of obvious carpenter work, a good many strained situations, much unreality. Some show characteristics rather than character in action. It may be confessed that the Western novel is usually more naive, lacks brilliancy in style, often displays no deep insight, and has no background of culture. In the West we live too much in a concrete world. The importance of character study is undervalued.

But can we fairly localize these generalizations? Are feebleness of imagination, aridity of observation, and lack of originality the peculiar defects of writers who deal with the West?

The writer of Western fiction offers one suggestion in his defence. There is a tradition of Western fiction from which it is hard to escape. He is not wholly his own master. If he were to write a story of how

Hans Ukena raised peas and lettuce on a five-acre irrigated patch and thought of wooing Frieda Reincke with onions and cabbages instead of Cherokee roses and Lowney's chocolates, but decided after reflection to remain a bachelor, his audience would dwindle, his publishers might protest. Certainly his car would go gasless.

When all is said, art is not sectional. The standard of literary judgment lies in certain enduring principles that have come to common acceptance. These apply equally to all fiction, no matter where its setting.

There is in all genuine fiction a sense of life, a human quality expressed in terms of the writer's personal philosophy. That which lifts a novel out of the commonplace is the personality of the writer. A novel is an individual expression of life, is the product of a man's reaction toward it. It is based upon ideas about life. If these run in a groove it is because the writer's thinking has become standardized.

The theme of the novelist is life, no less. The novel is a picture of life, but a singularly elastic one. It need not conform to established practice. It may roam over the whole field of human endeavor and emotion, so only it finds the significance of them. The most intriguing thing about writing is that there is always the chance of doing something bigger than you are, of thinking better than your average, of finding felicitous words to express your thought. A writer may plow through his theme without learning or style or even good taste, but ideas of some sort he must have. To express the beautiful, to show the good: these are more important than technique. For life after all is bigger than art. The fit and striking word is all very well, but many a man has had a very pretty style with nothing of value to wrap up in it.

I recall telling the wife of a popular novelist, in the salad days of my youth before I knew Browne's Chop House and was accustomed to meeting many of my craft, that it must be a great pleasure to listen to the good group talks of the writers in New York.

"Yes," she said dryly, "there's a lot of good talk—about the prices they get."

There is too much talk of that sort, both among writers themselves and on the part of the public. Quantity of sales is sometimes thought of as the standard. The secretary of a very popular novelist recently sent out a statement to the newspapers telling how many cars would be necessary to ship the advance orders of his new book and how often these many hundred thousands of copies would or would not, if put end to end, reach to the moon and back. There are moments when one feels that the depreciated dollar mark is stamped all over our present-day literature. It is the hall mark of success. Too often the question is not, "How good a piece of work is this?" but, "How will it get by with the public?"

Don't blame the poor writer too much for this. He is a product of his environment. Probably the literature of America today reflects pretty well its life.

The most engaging quality in fiction is freshness. Those of us who are fencing with the encroaching years recall the tremendous sensation of Kipling's literary arrival, due more than to any other single factor to the new note he had struck. Now freshness must be born of a mind that gets new angles on life, of a man with bubbles in the brain, as someone has put it. His eyes must see and his pen interpret human experience in terms of his own personality.

Most of us see only the obvious. We miss the significance of human action. A story is much more likely to touch us to tears than the lives about us. We lay stress on the wrong things and do not get right relations. It is, comparatively speaking, unimportant how we translate nature, which is a more or less static thing, even though it may be a living stream issuing from the primal cosmic energy, even though it too struggles with nature and is affected by contingency. But human nature is dynamic. The ideas back of it express themselves subtly in motion,

inflections, cadences of the voice, flashes of the eye.

Not long ago I stepped upon a porch and saw a Teddy bear lying there. It had been through the wars. One arm was gone and an eye had been punched out. It lay with legs sprawled out and head twisted. That Teddy bear epitomized a tragedy in human life. For the dirty little hands that had maimed it were now white in death. All which that family had been building for was gone. To me that stuffed monstrosity became at once vitally significant.

It is a characteristic of the formula-built novel that of its very nature freshness must be lacking. For freshness is of the spirit. It springs from personality. The poor jerry-built Western novel, with its paraphernalia of chaps and cowboys and Indians and six-guns, with its dreadful humor of misspelt words and oaths and bad grammar, cannot by any chance have the freshness that comes from original observation, genuine insight, and feeling for truth. But you will find that freshness in the short stories of Peter Kyne and Manlove Rhodes. You will find it in Wister's *Virginian* and Stewart Edward White's *Arizona Nights*. You will find it in Caroline Lockhart's *Me Smith* and in Frank Spearman's *Whispering Smith*.

The principal change in the novel during recent years, as I see it, is that it relates itself closer to the social order, and in that respect has become more highly synthesized. George Eliot does not appear to have been moved by the modern spirit of unrest. She was Victorian completely. Her characters were in that condition of society in which it had pleased God to put them. If they reacted against this they were rebels. Even Thackeray, whose keen analytical mind must have given him many doubts of the social structure, shows us life on the whole as an individual struggle.

Not so with the modern. The life of the community is no longer only a background for the characters. It is the thing that shapes them, drives them, dwarfs

them, educates them, and swallows them up. The characters are merely expressions of this life. As we read of Mr. Polly for instance or of the Forsytes, we are impressed by the feeling that they are individuals struggling in the current of an environment altogether too strong.

In the earlier novelists the framework of their philosophy was traditional. The moderns are idol breakers. If Thackeray was a novelist of manners and George Eliot of character, as has been said, then Wells, we may add, is a novelist of ideas. He is one of the originators of the novel of idea, a new departure in the field.

Kipling is no longer a prophet to us because we discovered that he had ceased to grow with the times. His mind has become cast. He has settled down into a voice for the copy book maxims, an apologist for the God of Things As They Are. In short he stands for the British ruling caste. Wells, Bennett, and Galsworthy are not static. We may laugh at Wells sometimes and we do. He reminds us of a child with a tremendously active imagination sitting on the floor cutting out paper men and women. Sometimes, with a little flourish, he snips out a bigger figure and labels it God. But the significant fact is that his mind is always busy and never afraid to take the works to pieces to have a look at what makes the wheels go round.

One complaint of the critics is that the Western novel has none of this social consciousness. It has not a great deal. That is true. Neither had "the beautiful bare narrative of Robinson Crusoe," as Lamb calls it, yet to this day we devour it with delight. The novel of adventure and the novel of character are distinct achievements. It is easy to be rather scornful of the novel in which the characters move rapidly and with energy to their appointed destinies. Yet the tale of action is in itself as worthy as the story of ideas. It may just as truly reveal the springs that move to action, may just as finely show the characters betraying themselves in deeds as another type of fiction shows them betraying themselves in words. *The Sheriff*

of *Badger* (Pattullo) is as true to life as *Mr. Polly* (Wells). Eugene Manlove Rhodes' *Jeff Bransford* is as much a product of his environment as Bennett's *Denry* and is much less a *jeu d'esprit*.

"Romance is the poetry of circumstance," Stevenson says. What spells romance to one of us does not to another. I have walked down Broadway beneath its gleaming night lights, the rain splashing down on the shining street, and found in a solitary closeshut cab whirling on its way, some savor of romance. You smile perhaps, but your own imaginations are as tricky.

The insatiable demand for the Western story finds its spring in the imagination of the readers. The West is the home of romance. The clerk picks up a stirring tale of tangled trails and his own drab life vanishes. He too is walking the edge of that dangerous cliff, a target for the bullets of the rifles in the valley far below. He too gallops across the prairie with the heroine, the sun in his eyes and the wind in his face. It is the same way with the schoolboy. His eyes are on the algebra in front of him, but his thoughts are far afield. He is creeping through Twin Buttes Notch with Yorky to see the rustlers drive the stolen herd south.

Recently I had occasion to note the effect of a Western novel on a boy of six. His parents read it aloud in the evening. That little fellow's mind was a blank page upon which every incident and character was written. He knew that story from beginning to end as the author could never hope to know it. The hero of the novel and his friends strode with jingling spurs through his imagination as supermen. He lived his waking hours in that story. While he was dressing alone he could be heard talking its lingo. When his mother undressed him at night he would say, "Let's talk about Bucky and Reddy now." At breakfast one morning he startled his parents by saying quite as a matter of course, with the perfect innocence of a baby, "Where the hell's that

damn knife?" The night readings ceased. Billie is still wondering why.

If I may quote Stevenson again: "We are all homesick, in the dark days and black towns, for the land of blue skies and brave adventures in forests and in lonely inns, on the battlefield, in the prison, on the desert isle."

That homesickness justifies the novel in which there is swift movement. "The good novel of character is the novel I can always pick up, but the good novel of adventure is the novel I can never lay down," Agnes Repplier tells us in one of her delightful essays. But I have no time to embark again on the old quarrel between the novel of character and the novel of incident. Yet I point out one significant fact: The scenes in fiction that stand out in your memory are climax incidents and not bits of character analysis.

You may take it as axiomatic that every writer sees beauty in his theme, no matter how sordid it may seem. He loves the thing he is writing about, and he flames with a passionate desire to impart that vision to the reader. The tragedy of every artist's work is that his product fails to picture adequately his inner vision of beauty and truth. He finds compensation in the fact that the reader or the spectator, having that vision alight in his mind too, supplies the lack and remedies the artist's failure.

A man's work depends ultimately of course upon the texture of his mind. This reflects itself on his work. It mirrors his philosophy of life as well as his literary convictions and theories of art. Fielding and Scott are still giants, because of their first-class minds. With all his array of talents Dickens is passing out of the ranks of the great writers because he had essentially, at bottom, a commonplace mind.

If I have seemed to talk a good deal about life in connection with the novel, it is because life is of the very warp and woof of it. The novel must have the very color of life. Nothing less will do to make of it a vital thing. Except in the

case of a fantasy, a pure romance, or a mystery story, this illusion of life must be sustained. A factory-made novel, turned out by machinery, cannot possibly stand the acid test.

But in this the Western novel is not in a

class by itself. It must be judged by the same standards as the novel of the East or of the South, of Paris or Boston or London. Insofar as it is a true picture of life it succeeds. Where it misses truth it falls.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY, TREASURER, TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS, PUBLISHING BOARD AND COMMITTEES, 1919-20.

The two years following the signing of the Armistice constitute a period of readjustment for the American Library Association.

In June, 1919, the fighting had been over for seven months; but the A. L. A. War Service was not over. It was still serving soldiers, sailors and marines in all parts of the world. It was beginning to serve directly and indirectly the discharged men. It was providing reading matter for the service men in hospitals, for men on United States Shipping Board vessels, for some industrial war work communities, and was putting books into Braille, grade 1½, for the war blind.

On November 1, 1919, the Government took over the library work for the soldiers in continental United States; for the Navy and marine corps throughout the world.

With the approval of the Committee of Eleven (United War Work Committee) certain A. L. A. War Service funds (\$105,970), were turned over to the Army and Navy for library purposes; and the budget for the several hundred thousand dollars remaining (about \$800,000 as of Jan. 1) provided for service to—

Discharged soldiers, sailors and marines,
The war blind,

Certain industrial war work communities,

United States Shipping Board vessels
and other merchant marine vessels,

Public Health Service hospitals,

Ex-service men in civilian hospitals,

Lighthouses and lightships,

Coast Guard stations,

Paris Headquarters and troops outside
of continental United States.

The attention of many people was directed to library work during the war, and

many men developed a reading and library habit. It was inevitable that new demands would be made upon the American Library Association because of these facts. How the Association should meet these new demands has been discussed in the Secretary's Report for 1919, in the President's address at the Asbury Park Conference, in no end of committee reports, public meetings, and articles in library periodicals. Naturally there has been some difference of opinion among members as to what should be done. Apparently all believe, however, that the Association should do something more than it has been able to do in the past.

Whether it is to do much or little, whether it is to put itself in a position to give the advisory assistance that can reasonably be expected of it, to issue the publications it ought to issue, and to promote the development of libraries and librarianship through sustained publicity; or whether it is always to be handicapped as in the past for want of funds—these things will be decided within the next few weeks.

The Association has an opportunity which it has never had before. Magazines and newspapers have been generous in their publicity, and prominent men and women throughout the country have readily agreed that there is a big work we should do in promoting library development and the use of books during the next few years.

The Secretary believes the members of the Library Association and the members of the library profession generally feel this demand for a larger service, and that they will, by promoting the appeal for funds, make possible a very great extension of the Association's work.

Secretaryship: Mr. George B. Utley,

for nine years the efficient secretary of the association, resigned his office April 15 to become Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago. Mr. Utley's service to the library profession is too well known and too fully recognized by all members of the association to make necessary any comment thereon.

The present secretary was appointed on the same date and immediately assumed office. His duties in connection with the Enlarged Program necessitated his temporary residence in New York so the Chicago Headquarters were placed for a limited time in charge of the assistant secretary, Sarah C. N. Bogle (appointment effective April 22, 1920).

Until December first the retiring secretary spent most of the year in Washington, where his duties as secretary of the Library War Service occupied the major part of his time.

Headquarters: In the report for last year the Executive Secretary clearly defined a few of the immediate specific needs of the Association. The demands of the present year have but intensified these needs and added new ones to them. The resources of the Headquarters office have been taxed to the utmost and only the efficiency and unflinching devotion of the assistant secretary, Miss Eva M. Ford, and of Miss Brigham have made possible the accomplishment which the year shows.

The awakening of library interest throughout the nation naturally is strongly evidenced at this point of concentration. Inquiries and requests for assistance have been embarrassingly numerous but none have gone without some response. All the routine work has, of course, increased correspondingly.

Chicago Public Library: The Secretary, for the Association, desires to acknowledge the continued generosity of the Chicago Public Library in providing Headquarters with free space, light, heat and service. The courtesies extended by the Librarian and his staff do much to facilitate the work of this office. It would have been impossible even to this time to have done without a special Association library,

had it not been for the liberal attitude of the Library staff towards the needs of the office.

Membership: No campaign has been carried on during the year but there has been a small increase in membership as shown in the following tabulation:

Handbook, 1919 recorded membership	4,178
New members recorded since printing of Handbook, 1919 (Jan. 1 to May 10, 1920):	
Institutional members	13
Annual personal members:	
Trustees	2
Librarians and assistants.....	224
Life members (previously annual members)	6
Life members (new).....	2
	<hr/>
Total	247

The largest number reported from any one staff is from that of the Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind., 10 new members, and the second largest is from the Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama, 8 new members.

The Library schools show the following new memberships:

New York State Library School.....	18
Western Reserve Library School.....	10
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library School.	7

The Geographical distribution of the 247 added members is as follows:

Alabama	11	Missouri	5
California	9	Montana	1
Colorado	7	Nebraska	3
Delaware	1	New Jersey.....	7
Dist. of Columbia.	1	New York.....	44
Florida	1	North Dakota.....	2
Georgia	8	Ohio	21
Idaho	1	Oregon	3
Illinois	26	Pennsylvania ...	13
Indiana	19	Rhode Island....	1
Iowa	5	South Carolina...	2
Kansas	1	South Dakota....	2
Kentucky	3	Texas	2
Maryland	3	Washington	3
Massachusetts ...	11	Wisconsin	7
Michigan	12	Hawaii	1
Minnesota	6	Canada	3
Mississippi	1	China	1

With more time to devote to recruiting, the membership can be largely increased. The resultant publicity from the Enlarged Program activities is bringing many inquiries as to the benefit of membership in the A. L. A.

Publicity: Merely keeping up with the work day by day has required all the time of the office staff and no publicity has been attempted, other than the usual calling of attention to the publications and responding to inquiries from organizations and individuals. In this also should be included the addresses that have been made before clubs, educational institutions and various associations.

From the enormous number of demands properly made upon Headquarters during the year the extent of the publicity of the Library War Service and the activities of the Enlarged Program staff can be readily determined. The best publicity for the future lies in the competent meeting of these demands and the following up adequately of the work begun and the interest aroused. The letters received in one day would go a long way toward answering any question as to the need for immediate and far-reaching expansion.

Addresses, Lectures, and Library Meetings: The retiring secretary arranged for addresses before nine teachers' associations in eight different states and before fifteen library meetings in the same number of states.

Five of the addresses were made by him and he attended in addition the meeting of the New York State Library Association and such other meetings as his secretaryship necessitated.

Publishing Board: The report of the Publishing Board is given elsewhere. The regular work of handling sales has taken much of the time of Headquarters staff. The need of new publications has been noted and reported to the Board from time to time, and the necessary preliminary work of contemplated publications has been carried on.

Necrology: The Association lost by death during the year seventeen members.

Their loss is deeply regretted by their fellow members. Their number includes one ex-president, Mr. Charles Henry Gould, two life members, Miss Mary E. Hawley and Miss Mary Frances Isom, and two honorary members, Bishop John H. Vincent and Mr. Andrew Carnegie. While Mr. Carnegie never attended a conference, his influence and generosity made possible many of the accomplishments not only of the Association but also those of many of its individual members. In his death the American Library Association and "the free public libraries of the English-speaking world were indeed deprived of their staunchest and most munificent friend."

Miss Isom's death removed one of the most potential forces in the library world. To professional qualifications possessed by but few Miss Isom added "rare personal gifts, broad human sympathies, penetrating insight into character, magnetism, creative power and a joyous sense of humor."

Mr. Gould possessed in a marked degree true scholarship, kindness, modesty, gentleness and real sincerity, so that the library world has lost much in his going from it.

The following were members at the time of their death:

Carnegie, Andrew, died August 11, 1919.

Honorary member.

Caswell, E. A., died June 25, 1919.

Davis, Raymond C., librarian, emeritus, University of Michigan Library, died June 10, 1919.

Gould, Charles Henry, librarian, McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada, died July 30, 1919.

Hawley, Mary Elizabeth, assistant cataloger, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois, died Jan. 1, 1920. Life member.

Isom, Mary Frances, librarian, Portland Library Association, died April 15, 1920. Life member.

Kidder, Mrs. Ida Angeline, librarian, Oregon Agricultural College Library, Corvallis, Oregon, died Feb. 29, 1920.

King, James L., librarian, Kansas State Library, Topeka, Kansas, died Oct. 20, 1919.

Lemcke, Ernst, importer and bookseller, New York City, died July 8, 1919.

Lockwood, John S., librarian agent, Library Bureau, Boston, Massachusetts, died Jan. 30, 1920.

McLenegan, Charles E., librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, died March 17, 1920.

Owen, Thomas McAdory, director, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, died March 25, 1920.

Remann, Henry C., librarian, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, died Feb. 26, 1920.

Roden, Mrs. Carl B., wife of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died August 13, 1919.

Sachse, Julius, librarian, Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania, died November 14, 1919.

Scholefield, Ethelburt O. S., librarian of the Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C., died December 25, 1919.

Vincent, Bishop John H., died May 9, 1920. Honorary member.

The following persons had formerly belonged to the Association, although not members at the time of their death:

Blair, Irene E., librarian, Public Library, Sedalia, Missouri, died April 29, 1919.

Bliss, Richard, formerly librarian, Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island, died Jan. 7, 1920.

Burns, William Savage, trustee of Davenport library, Bath, Maine, died May 2, 1919.

Calkins, Mary Jane, formerly librarian of Public Library, Racine, Wisconsin, died November 24, 1919.

Cattell, Miss Sarah W., died January 2, 1920.

Cunningham Mrs. Jesse (Else Miller), wife of the librarian of the Public Library, St. Joseph, Missouri, died December 21, 1919.

Cutter, Mrs. William Parker, died in 1920.

Hahn, Mrs. Katherine A., formerly librarian of Stout Institute Library, Menominee, Wisconsin, died Oct. 2, 1919.

Johnston, Dunkin V., formerly reference librarian, New York State Library, died December 22, 1919.

Miner, Mrs. A. B. (Sarah H.), died Feb. 23, 1920.

Rice, Mrs. David Hall, died March 2, 1920.

Ryan, Mary E., assistant, Public Library, Chicago, died February 7, 1919.

Solberg, Mrs. Thorvald, died March 7, 1920.

Trumbull, Jonathan, historian and librarian, Otis Library, Norwich, Connecticut, died May 22, 1919.

To the above are added the records, not obtainable at the time of their death, of two former members:

Beeken, Mrs. Lewis Lazelle (Kate Keith), formerly Children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died in 1914.

Moore, Mrs. George Albert (Mabel Ethelind Scripps), Children's librarian, Christopher House Settlement, Chicago, died in 1912.

The incoming Secretary desires to express his appreciation of the excellent state in which he found all the affairs of the office and also of the ready assistance so graciously given him by Mr. Utley and the staff.

Respectfully submitted.

CARL H. MILAM,
Secretary.

May 7, 1920.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1 to April 30, 1920

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920.....	\$ 5,508.03
Membership dues, annual	7,784.50
Memberships, life	200.00
Trustees Carnegie fund, income.....	2,000.00
Trustees Endowment fund, income.....	200.00
Committee on Enlarged Program, January.....	600.00
Library War Service Committee, April.....	1,650.00
Library War Service Committee	203.50
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-April, 1920.....	37.58
	<hr/>
	\$18,183.61

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 146-152 (Vouchers Nos. 2117-2214, incl.).....	\$9,273.41
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin	\$3,382.39
Conference	346.02
Committees	83.07
Headquarters:	
Salaries	2,939.52
Additional services	952.08
Supplies	375.73
Postage and telephone	264.62
Miscellaneous	208.19
Travel	521.79
Trustees' endowment fund (Life memberships).....	200.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie fund income.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	11,273.41
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$6,910.20
Balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00
	<hr/>
Total balance	\$7,160.20

James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1919.....	\$483.92
Interest, Jan. 1, 1920.....	7.17
Fourteenth installment, Jan. 22, 1920.....	29.65
	<hr/>
Total	\$520.74

A. L. A. War Service Fund

Receipts

Balance, Chicago Trust Co. and receipts on hand Jan. 1, 1920.....	\$15,703.29
Contributions	855.63
Sale of buildings and equipment	7,332.82
Sale of unsuitable books, magazines and waste.....	726.32
Miscellaneous sources	2,073.18
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-April, 1920.....	88.95
	<hr/>
	\$26,780.19

Expenditures

Feb. 29. A. L. A. War Service.....	\$15,000.00
Exchange on checks, Jan.-April, 1920.....	19.72
	<hr/>
Balance Chicago Trust Company	\$11,760.47

Respectfully submitted,

Edward D. Tweedell, Treasurer.

Chicago, April 30, 1920.

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
ENDOWMENT FUND**

The Trustees of the Endowment Fund beg leave to submit the following statement of the accounts of their trust for the fiscal year ending January 15, 1920:

The only change in investments during the year occurred through the investment, on May 7, 1919, of \$700, the balance of uninvested cash in the Endowment Fund, in United States of America Victory Loan 4¾% Notes, due 1923, by subscription at par.

The usual audit of the investments and

accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, of this city.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. W. Appleton,
M. Taylor Pyne,
Edward W. Sheldon,
Trustees, Carnegie
and Endowment Funds.

New York, April 13, 1920.

CARNEGIE FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Cash donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.....\$100,000

Invested as follows:

Date of Purchase		Cost Book Value
June 1, 1908	5,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4% Bonds due July 1, 1929, interest January and July.....	96½ \$ 4,825.00
June 1, 1908	10,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4% Bonds due July 1, 1929, interest January and July.....	94% 9,437.50
June 1, 1908	15,000 Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds due November 1, 1995, interest May and November	100 15,000.00
June 1, 1908	10,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway (Atlanta-Birmingham Division) First Mortgage 4% Bonds due May 1, 1933, interest March and September.....	95½ 9,550.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 Western Union Telegraph Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 1, 1938, interest January and July....	108½ 15,000.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lake Shore Collateral 3½% Bonds were exchanged February 10, 1916, for	
	15,000 New York Central Railroad Company Consolidation Mortgage Gold 4% Bonds, Series "A," due February 1, 1998, interest February and August.....	90 13,500.00
June 1, 1908	15,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds were exchanged for	
	15,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds due 1923, Series "B," interest February and August.....	104% 15,000.00
May 3, 1909	13,000 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	104 13,000.00
Aug. 6, 1909	1,500 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	106% 1,500.00

July 27, 1909	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	102½	1,000.00
May 11, 1916	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	105½	1,000.00
May 2, 1917	1,000	United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds due April 1, 1963, interest May and November.....	105½	1,000.00
				99,812.50
Jan. 15, 1920	102,500	United States Trust Company on deposit....		187.50
				\$100,000.00

The surplus account was increased \$100.00 during 1917 by Premium received on one United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bond called in at 110, making the surplus account \$350.00, invested in Liberty Bonds May 7, 1918, Third Liberty Loan, 4¼%.

CARNEGIE FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

1919				
January	15	Balance		\$1,493.55
February	1	Int. New York Central.....		300.00
February	1	Int. Missouri Pacific.....		375.00
March	1	Int. Seaboard Air Line.....		200.00
March	15	Int. U. S. Bond.....		7.42
May	1	Int. Cleveland Terminal.....		300.00
May	1	Int. United States Steel.....		437.50
July	1	Int. Western Union Telegraph.....		375.00
July	1	Int. American Telephone and Telegraph.....		300.00
August	1	Int. New York Central.....		300.00
August	1	Int. Missouri Pacific.....		375.00
September	5	Int. Seaboard Air Line.....		200.00
September	15	Int. U. S. Government 4¼.....		7.45
November	1	Int. United States Steel.....		437.50
November	1	Int. Cleveland Terminal.....		300.00
December	2	Int. on deposits.....		71.85
December	2	Int. Western Union Telegraph.....		375.00
1920				
January	2	Int. American Telephone and Telegraph.....		300.00
				\$6,155.27

Disbursements

1919				
April	17	C. B. Roden, treasurer.....		\$2,000.00
December	2	United States Trust Company Commission.....		75.00
December	24	C. B. Roden, treasurer.....		2,500.00
1920				
January	15	Cash on hand, United States Trust Company.....		1,580.27
				\$6,155.27

ENDOWMENT FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1919				
January	15	On hand, bonds and cash.....		\$8,611.84
February	5	Life Membership, E. G. Avey.....		25.00
February	5	Life Membership, G. E. Derby.....		25.00
March	6	Life Membership, (Mrs.) H. P. Sawyer.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, S. Seng.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, A. Strohm.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, L. Burmeister.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, (Mrs.) F. H. Rogers.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, C. T. Hewitt.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, A. G. Hubbard.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, W. P. Sheffield.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, R. H. Calkins.....		25.00
June	4	Life Membership, R. V. Cook.....		25.00

June	4	Life Membership, M. E. Carey.....	25.00
June	12	Life Membership, M. W. Brown.....	25.00
June	12	Life Membership, E. Glendenning.....	25.00
June	12	Life Membership, H. W. Wilson.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, M. S. Kimball.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, A. E. Felt.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, (Mrs.) G. O. Carpenter.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, F. G. Holden.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, L. Harvey.....	25.00
September	4	Life Membership, (Mrs.) F. A. Long.....	25.00
September	4	Life Fellow, G. O. Carpenter.....	100.00
			\$9,261.84

Invested as follows:

Date of Purchase		Cost	
1908			
June	1 2	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	98½ \$1,970.00
October	19 2	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	102½ 2,000.00
November	5 1½	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	101 1,500.00
1910			
July	27 1½	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bonds	102½ 1,500.00
1913			
December	8 1	U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund Gold 5% Bond	99½ 991.25
1919			
May	7	U. S. Victory Loan 4¾%.....	700.00
1920			
January	15	Cash on hand, United States Trust Co.....	600.59
			\$9,261.84

ENDOWMENT FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

1919			
May	1	Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....	\$ 200.00
November	1	Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....	200.00
December	15	Int. Victory Loan	18.97
			\$ 418.97
Disbursements			
1919			
June	28	C. B. Roden, treasurer.....	\$ 200.00
December	24	C. B. Roden, treasurer.....	218.97
			\$ 418.97

**A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD
REPORT FOR 1919-1920**

Morituri Salutamus!—The Publishing Board reports this year as a moribund body, for the Association is to have a new Constitution, and the one feature of it which seems to have met with unanimous consent, or at any rate to which no voice has been raised in objection, is the omission of this Board from the future operations of the Association. The members of the Board, creatures of the Association and obedient to its will, certainly have no intention of interposing an objection.

And yet we feel that, after our demise, it will be found necessary to revive us in some form and under some title. Our experience indicates strongly that the publishing activities of this Association must be in charge of a committee of librarians representing various points of view. So far as those activities relate to publishing purely as a business, they can safely be entrusted to the hands of an expert publisher. But it should not be forgotten that they are not undertaken for profit. It is probably not too much to say that all books so likely to prove financially profit-

able that publishers are willing to issue them on a business basis, should be so issued. This Association should confine itself to the issue of such material, useful to libraries and librarians, as cannot be printed at a profit, using for the purpose its present endowment fund, supplemented by additional funds to whatever extent it may be possible to raise them. The selection of this material can be done intelligently only by librarians.

It seems impossible that our Executive Board, charged with all the business of the Association, can do also this special work, and some form of committee seems the only alternative.

As requested by the Executive Board, the Publishing Board has had a survey of its activities made by an expert familiar with the publishing business, selecting for the purpose Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Company, New York. His report, which is in our hands, will be transmitted to the Executive Board with our recommendations as soon as we have had an opportunity to consider it at a meeting. It may be said here, however, that Mr. Melcher's view of the necessity of a committee of librarians is substantially that outlined above.

New Publications—Only a few new publications have appeared during the past year. Among them are the following:

"Viewpoints in travel," by Josephine A. Rathbone, an arrangement of some 400 books according to their essential interests.

"The Booklist books of 1919"—a selection of about 350 of the most popular titles and books most appropriate for small libraries that have been listed in The Booklist during 1919.

"Some principles of business-like conduct in libraries" (A. L. A. Handbook No. 11), by Arthur E. Bostwick. The handbook is an endeavor to answer the questions, "What is a business-like way of doing things?" "How does it differ from an unbusiness-like way?" "Are there any underlying principles?"

"A library efficiency test," a list of questions compiled and arranged by Julia A. Robinson. It is suggested as a method by which a library board may be able to examine its library and reach some conclusion as to whether it is paying sufficient dividends upon the investment made. Its distribution will probably be chiefly to the smaller libraries through the state library commissions.

Mr. Vitz has revised his chapter of the Manual on "Loan Work" and Dr. Bostwick his on "Library Administration."

The Board reprinted from N. E. A. Proceedings C. C. Certain's report on "Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes." The edition is exhausted and the A. L. A. Committee on Education is making arrangements for another printing, with a few minor corrections and changes by the author. A part of the edition will be distributed free and a part placed on sale.

Stearns' "Essentials in library administration," which is undergoing revision by Ethel F. McCollough, as reported last year, is not yet in print. It is confidently expected that it will soon be ready and can be printed during the summer.

Katherine Tappert is preparing "Viewpoints in biography," to form a companion in the series of which Miss Rathbone's "Viewpoints in travel" was the first number. Others in this series are in prospect.

Several Manual chapters are being revised, as, for example, Dr. Richardson's chapter on "Reference work," Mr. Walter's on "Library printing," and Miss Plummer's on "Training for librarianship," which Mr. Walter has consented to revise.

"A. L. A. Catalog Rules" (1,000 copies) was reprinted during the year.

After-War Reading Courses—The present situation is explained by a letter to Mr. Wheeler from the U. S. Bureau of Education, dated April 7th, which states that five of the courses ("Heroes of American Democracy," "The Call of Blue Waters," "Shipbuilding," "Iron and Steel," and "Machine Shop Work"), after having been

edited and delivered to the Department of the Interior for delivery to the Government Printing Office, were returned to the Bureau, with the notification that the printing funds were more than exhausted. These particular courses were prepared as a result of several conferences between members of the American Library Association and of the Bureau of Education and were turned over, complete with cover designs and photographs, during the first few days in January, with the understanding that they were to be printed immediately, and that funds at that particular time were available for them. Mr. Wheeler says in addition:

"Considerable work has been done on the reading courses on 'South America,' 'Chemistry,' 'Foreign Trade,' 'Business Books for Beginners,' 'Bookkeeping and Accounting,' and cover designs are ready for those on 'Business,' 'Foreign Trade,' and 'South America.'

"The only list actually published is that on 'France,' which was not published in the form in which it was turned over by me to the Bureau, and contains several errors made in the editing at the Bureau.

"I have now been working at these courses for eighteen months, having changed the methods, the type of material, and the form of the courses, according to changing decisions on the part of the Bureau, on three or four occasions, and I regret to say that I do not get enough assurance of a continued policy or provision for these reading courses on the part of the Bureau to warrant asking either me or the Library Association to attempt further co-operation with the Bureau, or to expect the Bureau to publish these lists within a reasonable time, in accordance with the plans of the American Library Association. I have already reported the fact that these changes in policy and shortage of funds have been announced to me, on each occasion, only after much work had been performed, rather than before.

"The Enlarged Program Workers are undertaking the publication of some reading courses through newspaper channels,

which in some respects parallel in work that I originated and have undertaken. For this reason, I have turned over to Mr. Milam's office certain manuscripts and book lists for their use.

"It is my suggestion that all the material which I have on hand be turned over to the Enlarged Program staff, to be incorporated in whatever reading courses they may be able to issue at this time through newspaper channels or in other ways. Previous experience made it clear that, instead of proceeding with a large number of lists, as originally planned, it would be safer to take up a small number at a time and be sure that they were published as agreed upon. Even this, however, has proved impossible. Much as I regret it, therefore, and for reasons which I do not feel responsible for, I recommend that I be relieved of this entire project and that the director of the Enlarged Program be asked to take this over to utilize as he may see fit."

Action on Mr. Wheeler's recommendation will be taken at the Colorado Springs meeting of the Board.

The Booklist—Total subscriptions to The Booklist now are as follows: Retail subscriptions to commissions, libraries, and individuals at \$1.50, 4,116; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 579; free list, 118; total, 4,813 (as against 4,980 reported last year. The discontinuance of bulk subscriptions has caused a decrease in subscriptions placed by commissions, but the subscriptions from libraries have considerably increased). A statement from the editor, Miss May Masee, is appended.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.

THE BOOKLIST

The Booklist has continued with little apparent change, except that we have not been able to realize our hope of a return to our old schedule, which permitted publication on a definite day each month. Every strike and storm which delayed

either printing or transportation, delayed the delivery of books and, unfortunately, we can't "make bricks without straw."

This makes the help given by various libraries more essential than ever, and special thanks are due to librarians who have carefully and faithfully checked the tentative list and sent book notes in spite of depleted staffs and the difficulty of seeing new books immediately upon publication.

When the editor was in New York this winter she asked every publisher she interviewed what he would think of The Booklist if it took book advertising. In every case the answer was immediate, ranging from "The list wouldn't be worth a whoop," "Oh, horrible, of course you wouldn't do it!" to such a mild expression as "But it would ruin your list." This seems to make it clear that The Booklist should never take book advertising and that it should not be printed in a magazine which takes book advertising. We must carefully guard our unique position as an unprejudiced review.

For "The Booklist of 1919: a Selection," we used practically the same procedure as for The Booklist. A tentative list was sent to librarians and the returned votes largely determined the selection. About one thousand were ordered upon publication; it is too early to give the final sales. We hope next year to have it ready by the first of March and that it will be sold by libraries to their readers. It is, of course, as suggestive to the public as it is to librarians.

One library is selling The Booklist to its readers. We would like to urge the recommendation of The Booklist through the selling of single copies and through its use on the periodical table with other magazines.

Booklist paper is now quoted at eighteen and one-half cents a pound, more than double the cost when the paper was adopted.

It has been suggested that we adopt a colored cover. This would add about seven hundred and fifty dollars a year to the present cost.

We hope to issue this summer a short

graded list of children's books made under the joint editorship of The Booklist editor and Miss Mabel Williams, who has charge of the New York Public Library work with schools. We plan to include about six hundred titles in four sections: Easy books to primers—Second to fourth grade—Fifth to seventh grade—Eighth to Tenth grade. This includes the junior high school grades. We shall probably include also a teachers' list of books about children. Suggestions will be welcomed.

We need a good short High School list which includes, besides books helpful for study, the delightful books high school boys and girls want and do not generally find in school libraries.

These two lists, with the "Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," issued as a New York State Library bulletin, and distributed by the American Library Association, cover the first needs of many libraries. Cards of these should be on file in The Booklist office. We should add to them constantly, so that revision would be more or less automatic and regular.

Twelve libraries have promised help for a French list of new books, to be printed from time to time in The Booklist. This list, long hoped for, has not materialized but we believe it will before the next year, as the distributors are planning to send us review copies from their office in New York.

We need a good Spanish list and a good Italian list. Suggestions for any of these will be welcomed.

In conclusion, we would urge upon all librarians the necessity of talking about The Booklist at library institutes, teachers' institutes, women's clubs and meetings of like character. Every subscription helps to spread the influence of the American Library Association in the selection of good books. Again we wish to thank each and every librarian who has given aid and comfort this year either with notes, suggestions or subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY MASSEE,

Editor.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD—FINANCIAL REPORT

Cash Receipts May 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920

Balance, May 1, 1919.....		\$ 4,779.73	
Interest on Carnegie Fund.....	(Dec., 1919—\$2,500.00)		
	(Apr., 1920— 2,000.00)	4,500.00	
Receipts from publications.....		14,032.57	
Refund on vouchers Nos. 2540, 2591.....		175.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....		60.37	\$23,547.67

Payments May 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920

Cost of publications:			
A. L. A. Catalog Rules (reprinted).....	\$ 408.00		
A. L. A. List of subject headings, insurance on plates and storage on 500 copies.....	16.60		
A. L. A. Bookbinding Committee, lettering on library books	48.50		
After-war reading lists, cover designs for.....	78.50		
Booklist	3,146.77		
Booklist books, 1919. A selection.....	341.99		
Library efficiency test, A questionnaire.....	126.50		
Manual of library economy: Chaps. 12 and 21, (revised), (including storage on plates).....	301.83		
Periodicals for the small library (holding type for six months)	13.50		
Reading lists:			
Books about America for new Americans.....	28.80		
Foreign people in the United States.....	9.50		
League of Nations.....	4.40		
President's Fourteen peace points.....	20.74		
Reprints, Proceedings 1919:			
A. L. A. at the crossroads.....	17.00		
Some present-day aspects in library training.....	20.00		
Viewpoints in travel.....	779.02	\$5,361.65	

SALES OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920

The Booklist:			
Subscriptions		\$6,174.00	
Extra copies		310.35	\$ 6,484.35
Handbook 5, Binding for libraries.....	254	33.88	
Handbook 6, Mending and repair of books (out of print)...	165	23.34	
Handbook 7, U. S. Government documents in small libraries	188	26.46	
Handbook 8, How to choose editions.....	37	5.33	
Handbook 9, Normal library budget.....	101	14.31	
Handbook 10, Manual for institution libraries.....	21	5.03	108.35
Tract 2, How to start a library.....	90	3.25	
Tract 4, Library rooms and buildings.....	16	1.53	
Tract 5, Notes from the art section.....	16	.80	
Tract 8, A village library.....	27	1.35	
Tract 9, Library school training.....	9	.45	
Tract 10, Why do we need a public library.....	150	5.96	13.34
Foreign lists, French.....	30	7.01	
Foreign lists, French fiction.....	18	.89	
Foreign lists, French literature, recent.....	137	27.46	
Foreign lists, German.....	10	4.65	
Foreign lists, Hungarian.....	11	1.62	
Foreign lists, Polish.....	8	1.92	

Foreign lists, Russian.....	7	3.20	
Foreign lists, Swedish.....	7	1.67	48.42
Reprints, Bostwick, Popularizing music through the library..	87	14.47	
Reprints, Bostwick, Public library and public school.....	12	1.15	
Reprints, Inspirational influence of books in the life of children	19	.95	
Reprints, Library statistics.....	21	1.20	
Reprints, Making maps available.....	32	1.56	
Reprints, N. E. A.—Standard foundation for rural school library (out of print).....	1	.10	
Reprints, N. E. A.—Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools.....	344	71.71	
Reprints, Some recent features in library architecture.....	24	1.13	
Reprints, Reading lists:			
Books about America for new Americans.....	13,725	130.50	
Foreign people in the United States.....	11,625	98.90	
League of nations	7,600	77.15	
President's Fourteen peace points.....	33,250	288.50	687.32
Periodical cards, subscriptions (discontinued).....		308.10	
Warner's Library of the world's best literature, (cards for) (out of print).....	24 sets	184.80	492.90
League publications:			
Aids in library work with foreigners.....	39	5.86	
Directions for librarian of a small library.....	132	12.35	
League Handbook, 1916	22	10.70	28.91
A. L. A. Manual of library economy, chapters as follows:			
1, American library history.....	46	4.03	
2, Library of Congress.....	37	3.53	
3, The state library.....	81	4.95	

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4, College and university library.....	41	3.95	
5, Proprietary and subscription libraries.....	83	5.01	
6, The free public library.....	96	6.27	
7, The high school library.....	262	16.57	
8, Special libraries	42	3.90	
10, The library building (revised edition).....	85	8.11	
11, Furniture, fixtures and equipment.....	104	7.06	
12, Library administration (revised edition).....	45	2.89	
13, Training for librarianship.....	125	9.27	
14, Library service	97	6.37	
15, Branch libraries	112	7.72	
16, Book selection	320	21.61	
17, Order and accession department.....	193	13.50	
18, Classification	143	12.52	
20, Shelf department	74	5.61	
21, Loan work (revised edition)	269	14.48	
22, Reference department (out of print)	48	4.09	
23, Government documents (state and city).....	144	9.41	
24, Bibliography	120	8.50	
25, Pamphlets and minor library material.....	99	8.10	
27, Commissions, state aid, etc.	54	4.97	
29, Library work with children	90	7.26	
30, Library work with the blind	43	3.92	203.60

A. L. A. Bookbinding Committee:

Care of books in the library	197	18.02	
Lettering on library books	266	24.57	42.59

A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11	305	434.83	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature	11	61.80	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature, Supplement.....	14	51.00	
Apprentice course for small libraries.....	316	220.91	
Books for boys and girls.....	139	26.46	
Catalog rules	527	285.41	
Cataloging for small libraries.....	293	337.46	
Collection of social survey material.....	47	4.58	
Graded list of stories for reading aloud.....	88	8.78	
Guide to reference books.....	651	1,446.87	
High school list	77	37.35	
Hints to small libraries	45	32.74	
Hospital list	17	5.23	
Index to kindergarten songs	11	13.95	
Index to library reports	11	10.60	
Library buildings	6	.60	
List of economical editions	6	1.46	
List of music and books about music.....	20	4.86	
List of subject headings, 3d edition.....	663	1,545.43	
List of 550 children's books.....	39	5.74	
Lists of material to be obtained free or at small cost.....	171	40.07	
Periodicals for the small library, 3d edition.....	588	76.55	
Scientific management, List of books on.....	13	1.25	
Shakespeare, Brief guide to the literature of.....	13	6.15	
Special indexes in American libraries.....	16	1.56	
Subject headings for catalogs of juvenile books.....	61	84.45	
Subject index to A. L. A. Booklist, v. 1-6.....	17	4.21	
Subject index to A. L. A. Booklist, v. 7.....	14	1.38	
Viewpoints in travel	796	374.93	
Vocational guidance through the library (out of print).....	1	.09	
A. L. A. Bulletin and Proceedings	67	32.90	\$ 5,159.60
			<hr/>
			\$13,269.38

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE May 25, 1920

To the American Library Association:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Constitution, your Finance Committee submits the following report:

In January the probable income of the Association for 1920 was estimated as \$33,380, and the Executive Board was authorized to make appropriations for this amount. The details of the estimated income were published in the Bulletin for March, 1920, together with the budget adopted by the Executive Board, and are for this reason not given here.

Dr. C. W. Andrews has audited for the committee the accounts of the treasurer and of the secretary as assistant treasurer. He found that the receipts as stated by the treasurer agree with the transfers of the assistant treasurer, with the cash accounts of the latter, and with the statements of transfers in the accounts of the trustees.

The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers, and the balance shown as that in the Union Trust Company of Chicago agrees with the bank statement of December 31, 1919. The bank balances and petty cash of the assistant treasurer agree with the bank books and petty cash balances. The accounts of the assistant treasurer are correct as cash accounts.

The securities now in the custody of the trustees have been checked for the committee by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, who certifies that their figures are correct. He found that the bonds and other securities amount, at par value, to \$102,500 for the Carnegie fund, and to \$9,261.84 for the endowment fund.

The accounts of the James L. Whitney fund, which are in the hands of the treasurer, have been examined and found to be as stated by him in his annual report.

The firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

has made quarterly audits of the War Service funds, the last period for which a complete audit is in hand being that for the three months ended March 31, 1920. The reports of the auditors found the account correct and all expenditures properly vouched for.

In March of the present year the Executive Board took over from the War Service Committee the control of the continuation of war work, including the extraordinary funds and securities, which were, on March 8, the date of the transfer, as follows:

First Fund:

Cash	\$ 5,511.90
Liberty Loan Bonds (par value)	350.00

Second Fund:

Cash	75,549.87
Liberty Loan Bonds, War Saving Stamps, and Thrift Stamps (par value)	211,485.75

These funds are deposited with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., which company has been appointed treasurer of these extraordinary funds, which now stand to the credit of the Executive Board of the American Library Association.

The Finance Committee has just received the financial report of the Committee on Enlarged Program as included in the report of the secretary of that committee on April 27, but has not yet a final report on the audit. This will be given in a supplementary report when received.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee respectfully submits the following supplementary report covering:

First: The accounts of the retiring treasurer to April 1, 1920. They find that the receipts as stated by him agree with the transfers of the Assistant Treasurer and with the cash accounts of the latter. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers and the balance shown has been transferred to the incoming treasurer and is accounted for by receipts from him.

Second: The Committee is informed that on March 8, 1920, the War Service Committee transferred to the custody of the Executive Board funds remaining in their possession. Their accounts have been audited by Marwick, Mitchell & Co. and the expenditures are stated to be covered by properly audited vouchers. The balance as shown has been transferred to the custody of the Executive Board and has been deposited with the American Surety and Trust Company as agent of the Executive Board. The Committee certify that the statements of the agent show that this balance is so held, but they call attention to the fact that the constitution of the Association makes no provision for such an additional financial agent.

Third: The Committee have examined the audit made of the accounts of Frank P. Hill, retiring chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program, and report that the auditors certify that these accounts have been properly audited as of April 24. The reports show that the balance has been transferred to the custody of the incoming chairman.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
For the Finance Committee.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Albany, New York, May 19, 1920.

To the President and Members of the American Library Association:

Your War Service Committee respectfully submits this brief formal report, introducing a group of more particular statements which recount in some detail the activities of the A. L. A. War Service at home and abroad during the year under review, and which present full accounting of its finances.

During this year there was one change in the personnel of the Committee, Gratia Countryman resigning and President Hadley naming as her successor Mary L. Titcomb of the Washington County, Maryland, Free Library.

Since the last printed report the Committee has held four meetings, as follows:

June 25, 1919, Asbury Park, New Jersey; all members present.

September 10, 1919, Richfield Springs, New York; six members present.

November 19, 1919, New York City; six members present.

January 27, 1920, New York City; four members present.

The full minutes of these meetings are printed on later pages of this report.

The chief features of the work are covered in appended statements from the General Director and the European Representative of the War Service. They reflect a steady diminution of the work at home since June, 1919, and a very rapid increase in the work overseas until its peak was reached, nearly a year after the armistice. This unexpected prolongation of the need for welfare work with the Army and Navy was experienced by all the seven organizations that joined in the United War Work Campaign for funds in 1918 and bears out fully statements made at that time that the money asked for would be needed, that demobilization would be slower than supposed and that opportunities for fruitful and important work would be long continued.

The Committee of Eleven, acting as a joint executive body controlling the United War Work fund, has been especially active during this year. It has formulated policies, decided which items of expense were appropriate and inappropriate, has reviewed specific proposals from the different organizations, has considered numerous requests for aid from various Government agencies, has held frequent conferences with Army and Navy officials and finally, upon the relinquishment, on November 1, 1919, of most of the domestic welfare work directly aimed at soldiers and sailors still in service, turned over to the Government three million dollars to carry such work until Congress shall appropriate for it. Through all these meetings and conferences, the Chairman of the War Service Committee (acting as alternate for Mr. F. A. Vanderlip) has represented the A. L. A.

On November 1, 1919, conforming to details given by the General Director, the War Service Committee turned over to the Army and Navy (covering the existing service within the continental limits of the United States), 25 buildings, 921,293 books, and a personnel numbering 164, with all equipment and good will. This action was in line with the wish, the effort and the fixed policy of the A. L. A. Unlike other welfare agencies, its service was a strictly professional one proffered during the emergency. With that at an end, its service closed. That this service so commended itself to the officials of Army and Navy as to make them earnestly desirous of continuing it under Government auspices and in peace times, is gratifying to our Association and a pleasing testimony to the effectiveness of our War Service. It is additionally reassuring to be able to report that, so far as the more formal organization of Government work permits, future library service to soldiers and sailors will be based on recommendations and suggestions made by the A. L. A. to sympathetic Government officials and that, certainly in the early months of the new service, it will be a professional personnel that inaugurates and carries on the work.

The still considerable work overseas, including besides the surviving work in Europe, establishments in Siberia, the Canal Zone and the Philippines, was retained by the War Service Committee until January, 1920, when it was formally handed over, with all remaining funds, to the Executive Board of the Association. There were several good reasons for this. It was a diminishing work—its General Director, in succession to Dr. Putnam, had been sought for the conduct of the Association's Enlarged Program. The decreasing work yielded to the growing enterprise and the two were united under the Executive Board.

The work thus surrendered to the Executive Board falls under these explicit heads:

Hospital service (There were in March, 1920, more than ten thousand ex-service men still in hospitals).

Soldiers blinded in battle.

Merchant Marine (This service to three thousand vessels and to the Coast Guard and lighthouses was begun during the war and has been continued by request of the Navy Department).

Coast Guard (at 325 stations).

Lightships and lighthouses (800).

War work industrial plants.

Discharged soldiers, sailors and marines (who in great numbers seek a book service which had become familiar to them in service).

The work in France and Germany (a Paris headquarters and a considerable work in the Coblenz area).

For these particular purposes, the balance of the United War Work funds will be available and it is hoped to put these forms of work on such a permanent basis as will arrange for their continuation by appropriate Government or other agencies. But that is for others. The War Service Committee has finished its work and with the adoption of this, its third annual report (if such be the Association's pleasure), it respectfully asks to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. WYER, JR., Chairman.
EDWIN H. ANDERSON,
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
R. R. BOWKER,
ELECTRA C. DOREN,
FRANK P. HILL,
MARY L. TITCOMB.

STATEMENT BY THE GENERAL DIRECTOR AS TO OPERATIONS JULY 1, 1919, TO MAY 1, 1920

The War Service of the American Library Association has not ended, and presumably will not end until the funds given for this service have been exhausted. There have been some modifications in the lines of activity and some difference, perhaps, in the objects to be accomplished, as will be indicated in the following brief report of its recent activities—

Service to the Army and Navy. On October 31, 1919, the War Department took over the entire library establishment, books, buildings, equipment, and a consid-

erable portion of the personnel in the army camps and posts within Continental United States. L. L. Dickerson was appointed, on the recommendation of A. L. A. War Service, to have charge. He is in the War Department, War Plans Division, Education and Recreation Branch, Library Sub-Section.

Mr. C. H. Brown was appointed Chief Consulting Librarian in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, about the first of November, and the formal transfer of libraries in the navy and the marine corps throughout the world was made on January 1.

With the approval of the Committee of Eleven, the A. L. A. turned over to the War and Navy Departments \$105,970 for use in maintaining libraries in the army, navy, and marine corps until Congress should make specific grant for this new work.

Service to the Army outside of Continental United States. The army expects to take over this work gradually. In the meantime it is being continued by the American Library Association. Mr. Stevenson's report tells of the work in the Coblenz area.

The service to the troops in Siberia was of considerable importance until those troops were withdrawn.

In the Canal Zone library service is being given through sixteen Y. M. C. A. centers, eight army posts, two K. of C. huts, the Army and Navy Club at Cristobal, and through officers at Fort Sherman and at Empire. The service includes collections of from one hundred to two thousand books and current magazines.

In Hawaii ten posts, camps, etc., are served, two of which include hospitals. It is expected that the work in Hawaii will be taken over by the War Department on the first of June, 1920.

Owing to the transfer of troops from Siberia to the Philippine Islands, the work has expanded materially in the past months. Many thousands of books have been shipped from New York and San Francisco recently.

Until the army can assume the responsibility, the A. L. A. is endeavoring to supply reading matter to American soldiers wherever they may be stationed outside Continental United States.

Hospitals. In May, 1920, there are said to be more than 11,400 ex-service men in the hospitals of the United States. Some 8,000 of them are in the Public Health Service hospitals, the remainder in civilian hospitals. Our service is rendered to all patients in Public Health Service hospitals and to ex-service men in the civilian hospitals as needed.

Librarians have been appointed to take charge of the work in Public Health Service hospitals having 300 or more beds. The Red Cross usually assumes the responsibility for library service in the smaller hospitals in communities that have no public library. Where there is a public library the hospital work is usually under the supervision of the local librarian. In a few cases the salary and expense of a representative is shared by the Red Cross and the A. L. A.

Two plans are being considered for transferring this work. One is to turn it over to the Treasury Department so that it will be maintained as a regular part of the Public Health Service. The other (suggested by an official of the Public Health Service) is for the Public Health Service to enter into a contract with the A. L. A., the A. L. A. to provide the service, the Treasury Department to furnish the money.

Work with the Blind. In co-operation with other agencies and through the generosity of a number of authors who have given money for the Brailing of their own books, 50 titles have been put into Braille, Grade one and one-half. These books were Brailled for the special use of the war blind. Some of the titles were recommended by the Book Department of the Library War Service, some by heads of departments at the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, others were suggested by librarians, but all were approved

by the Director of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind.

No books are now being embossed without the approval of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind.

Merchant Marine, Coast Guard and Lighthouses. Through dispatch offices in the largest ports on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as through representatives in all other important seaport cities, the A. L. A. furnishes boxed libraries for the crews of all American Merchant Ships and provides free library service to American seamen.

The twenty-eight hundred men in the 325 stations of the United States Coast Guard are supplied with books and magazines which would otherwise be unobtainable at these isolated stations.

Most of the 724 lighthouses along our coasts, as well as the 67 lightships constantly in commission are inaccessible to cities and towns where books and reading matter may be obtained. Because of lack of funds the lighthouse service has been unable to replace to any considerable extent the books in its traveling library collections. These collections are being renewed and enlarged by the A. L. A. and arrangements are being perfected whereby men in the lighthouse service may obtain any books wanted for serious use.

Ex-Service Men. Our work in this department is intended to supplement the work of public libraries, library commissions, state libraries, school, college, and special libraries. The publicity of this department often attracts the attention of men who, when they have made their request, are directed to their local library and its resources.

Men who do not have access to local libraries or library commissions may borrow books from the A. L. A., the only expense being the return postage.

Books are also lent by the A. L. A. to any library anywhere for the use of ex-service men.

Industrial War Work Communities. The American Library Association during the war served the workers and their families

at 30 industrial plants engaged in the production of war materials. These included ship-building plants, iron works, munition plants, chemical works, etc. The number of books kept at these stations ranged from 50 to 3,500 according to the number of workers served.

This work is being continued in such of these communities as are still under the peculiar conditions resulting from the war, or where by a brief continuance of the service there is the chance of putting the library work on a permanent basis.

Overseas. The report of Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, who was for twenty-five months the European representative of the American Library Association, is printed in full on following pages.

Book Distribution. Several hundred thousand volumes were returned from France and a few from American camps for re-distribution. In the final distribution approximately 265,000 volumes went to the army, 170,000 volumes to the navy and marine corps, 265,000 volumes to the several states. Before this final distribution took place many thousands had been shipped to permanent army camps and posts, naval training stations, to the island possessions, to hospitals, and to the United States Shipping Board vessels. Approximately 40,000 volumes were transferred from the warehouse to the dispatch office as stock for the continuation work.

On the recommendation of the executive committee of the League of Library Commissions, the 265,000 volumes that were sent to the states were divided as follows: one-half on the basis of the number of service men from each state, the other half on the basis of the needs of the state as shown by the number of volumes per capita in the libraries of the state. In distributing the books through library commissions or other state agencies it was suggested that the purposes for which the books had been given be kept in mind. The actual use of the books in the state, however, was left to the state agency.

Book Selection, Order Department, and N. Y. Dispatch Office. To this Order De-

partment, through those in charge of the other departments, come all requests for specified titles sent in by librarians in the field. These specified books are purchased and sent to the person from whom the request comes. In cases where subjects only are mentioned, books on each subject are looked up and selection made. There is kept on hand, also, a stock of books selected from those returned from camps and overseas, from which to meet the frequent requests for popular technical books, fiction, etc.

For the information of War Service Librarians in the field, lists are made of selected titles and new books on various subjects.

The New York Dispatch office is the clearing house for shipment of books and supplies to and from publishers, A. L. A. representatives, and libraries.

Boxes of miscellaneous fiction and non-fiction are kept ready for calls from ships.

Current magazines for men still in the Army of Occupation and for other points in Europe are supplied through the Dispatch Office. Two hundred and fifty copies of each issue of twenty-eight different weeklies and monthlies are purchased and distributed.

Publicity. Most of the publicity during recent months has been addressed to the possible and prospective patrons of our service, and especially to ex-service men.

Through the co-operation of the Knights of Columbus, American officers of the Great War, American Legion District Adjutants and Federal Board men in schools, 211,000 circulars "Books for Former Service Men" have been distributed. The Y. M. C. A. issued a special bulletin calling attention to A. L. A. service; the American Legion sent a bulletin to their Department Adjutants describing the work of the A. L. A.

Lists have been printed by the department, the most important being "Eight Hundred Useful Books," "Five Hundred Business Books," and "One Thousand Technical Books." Twenty-five reading courses on practical subjects are now in

preparation to be syndicated by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

At the request of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, a historical report was compiled to cover Library War Service to the War Department, from January 1, 1919, to November 1, 1919, the date of the transfer to the Department. This supplemented the historical sketch previously prepared by Dr. Augustus Shearer, of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, which carried the Library War Service to January 1, 1919.

A similar sketch of Library War Service to the Navy was prepared at the request of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, completing the history of the service up to the time of the transfer.

Exhibits during the year have been shown at the National Conference of Social Work and the American Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, and at the National Marine League.

The Staff

The Personnel now includes:

In the New York Office (including book department and dispatch office).....	35
In the Washington Office.....	4
Field representatives	4
Dispatch Offices other than New York..	7
Overseas	9
Hospital librarians and assistants.....	25

Removal of Headquarters. In November, 1919, the headquarters were moved from Washington to New York City, with the exception of the Disbursing Officer and his staff who are still in the Library of Congress. It is expected that they will (in large part at least) be moved to Chicago in July.

Permanent Results. These may be said to include the establishment of a definite, comprehensive, library system in the army; a great expansion of the library work in the navy and marine corps; the establishment of a permanent American library in Paris; the stimulation of interest in libraries and demand for library service on the part of hundreds of thou-

sands of men; and a new faith among librarians themselves who saw new evidences of the value of what books can do.

General. Throughout the work of the last year, as during the period of active warfare, the A. L. A. War Service has had help, advice and assistance from libraries and librarians everywhere, and from such agencies as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., Community Service, Inc., the National Educational Association, the Y. W. C. A., the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Marine League, the Bureau of Mental Hygiene, the Knights of Columbus, and the American Legion.

The General Director is under deep obligation to his predecessor, Dr. Putnam, with whom he served as assistant until December 13, 1919, and by whose masterly guidance the War Service organization was brought to such splendid effectiveness. To all the members of the staff at headquarters and in the field, grateful appreciation is due for their helpful spirit and self-sacrificing service.

CARL H. MILAM,
General Director.

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE

Paris, April 5, 1920.

MR. CARL H. MILAM, General Director,
Library War Service,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Milam:

The first annual report* of the overseas operations of the Library War Service submitted by me to Mr. Putnam, brought the record of those operations down to the first of May, 1919. This, my second report—which is really only a summary—will close the record of our services to the American Expeditionary Forces, and to the American Forces in France, as the American personnel here was called after General Pershing's departure in September, 1919. I intend, subsequently, to submit to you a more detailed report of those serv-

*Report of the War Service Committee for year ending June 30, 1919, p. 33-36.

ices, together with a number of related documents which seem worth preserving.

It was in May and June, 1919, that we reached the peak of our effort. From that time on, the return of our men to the United States grew more and more rapid. One area after another was cleared of American troops, and as each area closed, our work there closed also. It was a matter of pride with us to hold on everywhere as long as there was any need of our services. In more than one instance, the A. L. A. hut was open after all other welfare activities had closed, and the A. L. A. woman in charge of it, as the last representative of her sex in the camp, found many other responsibilities thrust upon her besides that of dispensing books and magazines.

The way in which our work ebbed as the khaki flood receded is strikingly shown by our record of magazine distribution, which decreased from a total of 262,684 magazines in June to 36,741 in November.

At the time of my last report, we had just taken over this magazine service from the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and A. R. C., and it was then too early to say anything very definite about it; but it soon developed into one of the most important and most deeply appreciated features of our work. The unit idea, carried out most happily by our New York dispatch office, enabled us to handle the magazines with a promptness and accuracy not otherwise possible, as well as with a minimum of waste. For the first time since they had been in France, the members of the A. E. F. were able to start a serial in a magazine with an assurance of being able to go on with it, and for the first time, too, they were supplied with a generous list of technical magazines, and magazines of serious appeal. I think the general feeling at first was one of incredulity—that we couldn't keep it up; and when we *did* keep it up, week after week and month after month, the feeling changed to warmest appreciation.

This service was not confined to the A. E. F., but as the supply of magazines became adequate, it was extended to the various military missions, and to the centres maintained by the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the International Y. M. C. A., the Mission des Amis, the National Catholic War Council, the Young Women's Christian Association, the various college units, and the other welfare and relief organizations scattered throughout Europe, the near East, and Siberia. We were able to secure from the American Embassy in Paris the privilege of using the Government courier service for sending these magazines forward to the more remote places, and scores of letters in our files show how much they meant to these Americans, many of whom had no other means of keeping in touch with the outside world. In January, 1920, however, the Embassy informed us that the courier service was so overburdened that our magazines could no longer be accepted, but added that ordinary mail channels were now open and magazines could be sent direct from the United States, which information was passed on to our Washington headquarters for action. Many of these organizations have since closed their work, so that the service would have closed, in any event.

The last of the American Forces in France sailed for home on January 9, 1920; Brest was closed as an army post a few days later, and the transport service switched to Antwerp. We had ample warning of this change, and so were able to continue our service to the American Forces in Germany without interruption. It will, of course, be continued until the army is ready to take it over, or until the forces themselves are withdrawn.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that the work in the Coblenz area, which at first presented many difficulties, is now well organized and proceeding smoothly. Our relations with the military authorities and the other welfare organizations are most

cordial; the central library, housed in a handsome building set aside for our use by the Rhineland Commission, is becoming more and more popular, and branches and deposit stations have been opened throughout the area, wherever our men are stationed. It has been possible to serve the military authorities and the various commissions in many ways, and to give valuable assistance to the army education work; the A. L. A. hut is the only recreational centre on the hospital grounds; and our magazine service, which reached the farthest post on the bridgehead, is felt to be indispensable. All of which assures our service the regard, consideration, and—most important of all—the hearty assistance of the army.

As our work throughout the field gradually closed, extensive salvaging operations were undertaken, to make sure that no books in usable shape should be destroyed or thrown away. In this work we had the co-operation of the military authorities and the other welfare organizations, with the result that carload after carload of books soon began to pour into our Paris warehouse. Here they were sorted, under direction of Mr. W. W. Simmons, and those in first-class condition, not needed at Paris or at Coblenz, were repacked in the overseas cases for return to New York.

At my request, the chief quartermaster agreed to furnish transportation for these books on the ships which were carrying military supplies back to America. The port of shipment was St. Nazaire, and Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, who was in charge of the work in that area, managed the loading arrangements. When St. Nazaire closed, the shipping port was shifted to Brest, where Mr. Harold Dougherty was in charge. These operations proceeded with surprising smoothness and efficiency, and when Brest closed and the salvaging operations ceased, we had shipped back to America 14,568 cases containing approximately a million volumes.

It is worth noting that all this was car-

ried through without the expenditure of a cent for transportation charges, the military authorities furnishing both the transportation by rail in France and that by water to New York.

After the books had been sorted, there remained a considerable number slightly soiled and scarcely in condition to warrant their return to America, yet far too good to be thrown away. The possession of these made it possible to carry out a plan which I had long had in mind—to supply a limited equipment for each of the three hundred French Foyers du Soldat, where there were many men desirous of improving their knowledge of English and acquaintance with English and American literature. A gift of approximately 40,000 of these books was accordingly made to the International Y. M. C. A., to be placed in the Foyers, and we have had many expressions of appreciation as to their value.

Gifts were also made to many other organizations and institutions. About two hundred cases—all we could get through—were sent to General Haller's Polish army, in which were many Americans; a collection was placed in each of the N. C. W. C. centres operating in France and Belgium, and with the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and other organizations working in France, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It was a pleasure to be able to place these books freely wherever they promised to be of service, and considerably more than 60,000 were distributed in this way.

Long before this, it had been proposed to make certain gifts of selected books to various institutions in Europe and the Near East, and when this plan was laid before the War Service Committee in the spring of 1919, a resolution was passed empowering us to devote not to exceed 75,000 volumes to this purpose—these, of course, to be fresh, clean books which would otherwise be returned to America. The preparation of these collections was placed in charge of Mr. W. H. Kerr, and special bookplates were printed for them.

A record of these gifts, as far as they

were carried before Mr. Kerr's departure in September, 1919, is contained in his report, (p. 44 of this pamphlet) the institutions benefiting being Robert College and the Women's College at Constantinople, the Syrian-Protestant College at Beirut, the library of the University at Louvain, the University Union in Paris, and each of the French universities: Bordeaux, Lyon, Strasbourg, Caen, Paris, Grenoble, Dijon, Poitiers, Besançon, Nancy, Clermont-Ferrand, Rennes, Toulouse, and Aix-Marseilles.

Subsequently various other institutions were added to the list; the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, the American University Union in London, Anglo-American Club at Oxford, and the Library for American Studies in Italy at Rome. These gifts were all very deeply appreciated and should perform a very

real service. The total number of books involved was about 20,000.

Special collections of books were also arranged under Mr. Kerr's supervision for the American Red Cross Commissions in Serbia, Albania, Greece, Poland, Montenegro, Roumania, Bosnia, Switzerland, the Baltic States and West and South Russia; the American Legation at Prague, which was entirely without books, was furnished with a small reference collection; and every effort was made to equip suitably the various military missions as they passed through Paris on their way into the field.

In thirteen of the principal areas occupied by the A. E. F. we had our own buildings (or, in one or two cases, when a building was unnecessary, as at Toul) our own distributing headquarters. The total number of books sent from Paris to these areas was as follows:

Place	In Charge	Ed. Ref.	Fiction & Mis.	Total
Beaune	L. L. Dickerson	25,925	10,300	36,225
Bordeaux	Earl N. Manchester	9,342	62,025	71,367
Brest	H. T. Daugherty	24,900	54,719	79,619
Chaumont	Ralf P. Emerson	55,343	46,060	51,403
Coblentz	J. T. Jennings	48,033	159,357	207,390
	E. E. Ruby			
	L. L. Dickerson			
	Harriet C. Long			
	W. W. Simmons			
Gièvres	Louise Prouty	15,597	24,565	40,162
	Emma F. Cragin			
Is-Sur-Tille	Harriet C. Long	1,564	9,742	11,306
	Kate D. Ferguson			
Le Mans	Orlando C. Davis	26,354	44,840	71,194
	John G. Moulton			
Paris	Elizabeth Potter	15,850	42,890	58,740
	F. L. D. Goodrich			
	H. O. Severance			
St. Aignan	Anna A. Macdonald	9,028	20,450	29,468
St. Nazaire	S. H. Ranck	18,109	22,875	40,984
Savenay	Anne Mulheron	1,677	13,360	15,037
Toul	M. S. Dudgeon	8,689	43,850	52,539
		260,411	555,033	765,434

In thirteen other centers, of which three were large base hospitals, the book collections were administered by trained librarians (or at least persons with library

experience) belonging to other organizations, but assigned to these posts at our request:

Place	In Charge	Ed. Ref.	Fiction & Mis.	Total
Allerey	Emily S. Coit	529	4,370	4,899
Bar-sur-Aube	Julia Williamson	842	4,620	5,462
Chatillon-sur-Seine	Ona M. Rounds	1,973	7,933	9,906
Dijon	Alice Goddard	2,417	11,925	14,342

Gondrecourt	S. F. Herron	5,042	12,185	17,227
Issoudun	Given Wilson	1,200	7,650	8,850
Mars	Roma Brashear	1,895	5,640	7,535
Marseilles	Amelia W. Davis	1,095	12,755	13,850
	Mary F. Willard			
Mesves	Bess McCrea	816	10,625	11,441
Nantes	Lena McGee	2,599	7,430	10,029
Neufchateau	Eleanor Gleason	1,974	8,517	10,491
Nevers	Marion Oliver	1,502	12,530	14,032
Tours	Alice Goddard	3,105	15,710	18,815
	Helen Yerkes			
		24,989	121,890	146,879

Finally, we distributed direct to 23 naval stations and 846 military organizations a total of 347,600 books; and to 1,513 centers maintained by other welfare organizations, a total of 605,200 books. Our headquarters requisitions, therefore, total as follows:

To A. L. A Centers	765,444
	146,879
To military organizations.....	347,600
To other welfare centers.....	605,200
Mail department	32,000
Miscellaneous gifts	25,000
	1,922,123

Your records, I believe, show that about 2,500,000 books were sent abroad. Of these, about 100,000 went to England, where many transports stopped, and were used in the training camps there, some of them eventually finding their way on to France. A very large number went direct to the naval bases, without being reported to us at all; still others were annexed by enterprising officers for the use of their men, without the formality of a request to headquarters; a few were sunk in the sea, and a considerable number just vanished, as things had a way of doing in the hurry and confusion of the first months of the war. Our most considerable loss was due to our own early mistaken policy of urging the men to carry the books ashore from the transports. But, with all these taken together, the percentage of what could really be called loss was surprisingly small. But, under war conditions, the life of a book is very short and the wastage very great.

Whenever an advance was ordered, our books, inevitably, were left behind. Even

when it was merely a question of shifting a body of troops from one sector to another, it was frequently impossible to take our books along, owing to the ever-present shortage of transport. Sometimes we were able to gather them together again—more frequently we were not. So, in the trenches and dugouts before St. Mihiel and through the Argonne, our books may still be found, trampled into the mud; indeed, they remain in every place where the American army passed. There are two or three in thousands and thousands of French homes where American troops were billeted; many a village teacher proudly displays, behind his desk in the school-room, a shelf of A. L. A. books which he has gathered together from the homes of his neighbors; the second-hand book-stalls along the Seine are not guiltless of them.

And, of course, thousands and thousands of books simply went to pieces under hard usage. They got incredibly dirty in a very short time, and, in the days when we were running our mail department, often and often, on unwrapping a returned book, we would find it covered with candle-drippings, indicative of the difficulties under which it had been read.

That, under these circumstances, we should have been able to save so many in good condition, is eloquent testimony that our men took care of them when they could. The total number either returned to America, given to other institutions, or now in service in the libraries at Paris and the Coblenz area is about 1,250,000—fifty per cent of the total number sent us.

The authorization of the War Service

Committee to leave a certain number of our books in France made it possible to proceed with a plan which had been under consideration for a long time.

In August, 1918, we had opened at number 10 rue de l'Élysée, in the building which was to be our headquarters to the end, a library for the use of American soldiers, sailors and war-workers. This increased steadily in popularity and importance, and from the beginning I hoped that some plan might be devised whereby it could be left in Paris, after our war activities closed, as a permanent memorial of our work in France, as an example of American library methods, and as a nucleus of an institution which would be of real importance to the intellectual life of the capital and an important factor in maintaining and promoting Franco-American good-will and understanding.

With this purpose in view, the collection had been from the first carefully catalogued and classified, under the superintendence of Miss Alida M. Stephens, of the Library of Congress, who is still in charge of this work. As soon, too, as our men began to be withdrawn, the library was opened freely to all residents of Paris, of whatever nationality, and it is significant that its circulation and the use of its reading and reference rooms have been growing ever since.

In the fall of 1919, it seemed certain that the A. L. A. would withdraw from France when the last of our men had left, and various plans were considered to provide for the further maintenance of the library. It was (and still is) my belief that the burden of maintenance should be carried by people whom it would serve—the residents of Paris themselves; and I estimated that it could be carried on, with strict economy, during 1920, with an expenditure of frs. 150,000.

Most of the persons to whom this plan was broached considered it very improbable that any such sum could be secured from the war-drained people of Paris—for 150,000 francs sounds much more formidable to French ears than to American ones,

just now, at any rate! My own view was that if they were unwilling to support it, they didn't want it very badly, and it would better be sent home. I determined to put the matter to the test, and in November, the Paris papers announced that, on a certain Sunday afternoon, a meeting would be held in the library rooms of those interested in keeping the library in Paris to discuss ways and means of doing so.

Everyone was astonished at the result. Long before the meeting was called to order, the rooms were crowded in every corner. The greatest interest and enthusiasm was shown. An organization committee was appointed, and within two weeks, the stipulated sum of frs. 150,000 had been secured, almost without solicitation.

But it was now evident that the library could be placed upon a much broader and more permanent basis—that it was entirely possible to build up an endowment fund which would assure its future, and that it could be developed into an institution of the very first importance. Plans were therefore worked out to provide for this, incorporation was decided upon, and committees of Americans, English, and French were organized to carry on the necessary publicity. The patronage was secured of the President of the French Republic, and of the British and American Ambassadors. Mr. London, the British vice-consul, headed the British Committee; Mr. Salomon Reinach, the eminent archaeologist and man-of-letters, accepted the chairmanship of the French committee; Mr. Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, consented to act as chairman of the general executive committee. Generous contributions continued to come in from prominent Americans, English and French residents, and from many French organizations such as the Comité du Livre, the Bon Marché and Magasins du Louvre; each of the four British banks subscribed 2,000 francs, and of course the American companies doing business in Paris were equally interested.

One of the moving spirits in the organization from the first had been Mr. C. L.

Seeger, the father of Alan Seeger, and he signaled his interest by contributing to the fund the entire royalties which had accrued from the sale of his son's books—at that time about 50,000 francs—as a memorial to the young poet.

The principal interest of the A. L. A. was, of course, in the maintenance in Europe, as a sort of object lesson, of a library administered according to American ideas, and every care was taken to safeguard this. It was stipulated that the A. L. A. should appoint the librarian, that the staff should always be trained Americans throughout, that the collection should always be housed in dignified and commodious quarters, and that not less than 150,000 francs should be spent annually upon its maintenance. If it was found impossible to continue it, or if some other method of administration seemed advisable, the executive committee of the A. L. A. was to be consulted before any decision was reached. It was my thought that the librarian should also act as a sort of ambassador to Europe from the libraries of America, and adequate office space was set aside for his use in the library building, and a supply secured of library publications and bibliographical material which would be useful in the dissemination of information concerning American library methods.

Meanwhile, stirred by all these developments, the War Service Committee, at a meeting in November, decided that the A. L. A. should continue to contribute largely toward the maintenance of the library and retain its control. It would undoubtedly have been difficult to arrange the details of such a plan by correspondence, but fortunately Mr. Seeger was on the point of leaving for New York on private business, and while there, it was possible for him to confer with the members of the Executive Board and to work out a mutually satisfactory plan of co-operation, which will be put into effect as soon as the incorporation of "The American Library in Paris" is completed.

I cannot close this account of the library

without paying tribute to the earnestness, enthusiasm and self-denial of the staff which has been in charge, almost unchanged, from the beginning. Owing to the heavy and often unexpected demands of the field work, the library was almost always understaffed, but the personnel undertook cheerfully long extra hours in order that it might continue open all day, every day. Indeed, the spirit of our personnel has been remarkable throughout. The difficulties surmounted, the work accomplished, the service rendered, were out of all proportion to their numbers—and were due in no small degree to the fact that they knew their jobs and pulled together. There was no friction and no lost motion—which sometimes eat up so much energy; and the military authorities recognized their discretion, judgment, and good sense by according them a consideration and freedom quite unique.

We were fortunate in other ways. In spite of many risks, we had only one casualty—Mr. Ranck, who had his arm broken. Very few of our personnel were inoculated or given a medical examination, and yet we had only one serious case of illness. All of them got safely home, weary no doubt, but sound in mind and limb. And it is a greater compliment than those who did not get to France will realize when I add that there was not a single complaint lodged against any of them from any source.

Materially, too, our service was very fortunate—extremely so in the co-operation offered us by the military authorities. Right at the very beginning, in May, 1918, the engineers built us a warehouse when warehouses were—well, not easily obtained. And, right up to the end, every building that we needed was put up for us by the army. The army brought our books to France and distributed them for us; then gathered them up and took them back again; the army franked our books—sometimes in 120-lb. cases—through the mail; it brought thousands of sacks of magazines to Brest and then on to Paris and out

again to the camps as long as the Postal Express Service was in existence—all this without expense to us. We were invited by Great Headquarters to tell them how they could be of further service, and no request of ours was ever refused. (Of course we never made any which did not seem abundantly justified.) We were investigated once, at my suggestion, by the inspector-general's office. I did not see the report which went back to Washington—that was forbidden by military regulations; but the official who made it assured me that the A. L. A. would have no reason to complain of it.

The total expenditures of the European Headquarters for the service in France and Germany to January 1, 1920, were as follows:

	Francs
Salaries and maintenance, staff.	272,205.29
Salaries, civilian employees	186,829.80
Expenditures of field agents. . . .	213,537.56
Book purchases	129,060.22
Paris headquarters expenses, equipment, printing, maintenance and miscellaneous. . . .	265,559.46
Motor cars and trucks.	70,217.89
Uniforms and equipment.	21,400.75
Postage, expressage and freight, magazines	18,554.15
Transportation returning periodicals	29,968.20
Total frs.	1,207,333.32
Refund to treasurer A. L. A.	77,357.35

Net expenditure frs. 1,129,975.97

We are extremely fortunate in the matter of damages, and, while other organizations were compelled to pay out many millions of francs to satisfy damage claims of various kinds—to buildings, to persons, to motor cars, for breach of contract, and what not—our total disbursements for damages were 375 francs, and in no case did we find it necessary to employ an attorney. (It is amusing to remember that seventy-five francs of this amount were paid to the City of Paris as compensation for a lamp-

post which one of our trucks knocked over.)

We were able to dispose of our surplus cars and other equipment, as we finished with them, at advantageous prices, and to turn back to the treasurer of the A. L. A. as the result of these sales, the sum of 77,357.35 fr. as indicated above. On February 18, 1920, after an audit by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co., chartered accountants, in which our accounts were found to be correct and to agree with the bank records, I turned over to Mr. H. O. Severance the balance on hand, amounting to 185,616.34 francs.

The records of the overseas service have been preserved, and I trust some day will form the basis for a more detailed study of our operations in France. They include reports of our service to each center, to each military organization, and to each of the other welfare organizations; they show exactly where our books and our magazines went, how they were received and administered, and what disposition was made of them; there are hundreds of letters of appreciation from every corner of Europe; but most interesting of all is a file containing the records of the mail department, which, from first to last, was administered by Mrs. Stevenson.

There are perhaps forty thousand letters in this file, and practically all of them are from enlisted men asking that special books be mailed them, acknowledging their receipt, telling what they meant to them as they sent them back and asked for others. It was this service which brought us nearest the heart of the A. E. F., and we were always between smiles and tears when these letters were opened. They are first-hand evidence of what our men were thinking of and hoping for in the trying months following the armistice. They are the sources of history.

Because of all this, it has been a pleasure, as well as a relief, to close my service as European Representative of the American Library Association. To all of

us the experience has been a valuable and stirring one; and I believe our men have gone home with a new conception of what books can do for them and of the service which a public library can render.

One thing more. No one else can realize as I do how greatly our work in France was indebted to the whole-hearted, unquestioning support which Mr. Putnam, yourself, and your staff gave us, and to your quick understanding that decisions, to be effective, must be made on the spot. To be trusted, to be free from red tape, meant all the difference between success and failure. For this confidence, which we all did our best to deserve, I wish to express my deep personal appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

BURTON T. STEVENSON,
European Representative,
American Library Association.

MINUTES OF THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, New
Jersey, June 25, 1919

Present: All members of the Committee, also President W. W. Bishop, Acting General Director Carl H. Milam and Executive Secretary George B. Utley.

The minutes of the meeting of April 5, 1919, were approved as printed (W. S. C. Report, 1919, p. 65-75).

Disposition of Books and Equipment. At the request of Dr. Putnam, Mr. Asa Don Dickinson appeared by invitation before the Committee to confer with it regarding the ultimate disposition of books now overseas. Two memoranda from the General Director, both written from Paris under date of May 28, 1919, were laid before the Committee and discussed, particularly the one entitled "The surviving books in France and the disposition of them," carrying suggestions and recommendations as to their disposal. (Appendixes A and B.)

Touching the legal authority of the War Service Committee to dispose of its books to others than soldiers and sailors or for their use, the Chairman reported conference on this head with George Wellwood

Murray, Counsel to the Committee of Eleven and (at Mr. Murray's suggestion) with Major J. S. Joy, Director of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The latter in oral interview at Asbury Park on June 25 formally authorized the gift of a reasonable number of books to French and Belgian educational and civic institutions or to American schools and colleges in other countries, such beneficiaries to be determined by the War Service Committee.

Acting under this authority, and upon motion of Mr. Bowker, it was

Voted, That the Committee confirm the gift of certain books to the Municipality of Beaune, as reported by the General Director (memorandum, Appendix B—"Dispositions overseas A").

On motion of Mr. Bowker, it was further

Voted, That the General Director be authorized by the Committee to make gifts of books, the total not to exceed 75,000 volumes, to the following institutions proposed by him: American University Union, the Sorbonne, the Library of the University of Louvain, the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels (for the Bureau of International Intercourse), Robert College in Constantinople, and other cognate institutions in Europe which the General Director may deem it appropriate to assist.

Continuing consideration of the disposition of books, the Committee took up the report of the Subcommittee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment made to the Committee at its meeting of April 5, 1919, amending the report to read as here presented in appendix C to these minutes.

The Chairman presented the following letter from the Navy Department accepting books and library equipment available at the end of American Library Association War Service.

Navy Department
Bureau of Navigation
Washington, D. C.

21 June, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Wyer:

Confirming despatch sent you June 21st,

the Bureau of Navigation will be very glad to accept books and library equipment available after the emergency.

We are now looking over our storeroom space and will use such material as you can furnish to supply ships and shore stations with additional library service facilities.

Commander Mayo expects to attend the Asbury Park meeting and will take up with you at that time further details and questions which might arise.

Sincerely yours,

M. CALKINS,

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

Mr. J. I. WYER, JR., Chairman,
American Library Association,
War Service Committee,
New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

The Acting General Director reported similar oral acceptance by the proper officials of the War Department.

Upon motion of Dr. Hill, it was

Voted, That the disposition of books and equipment be left in the hands of the Subcommittee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment, disposition to be made according to the tenor of the report of March 26, 1919, amended June 25, 1919.

Mr. Dickinson, rising at this point to retire from the meeting, was warmly thanked by President Bishop on behalf of the Association for his faithful services and signal successful work both overseas and at Hoboken.

Report of War Finance Committee. The report of the War Finance Committee being next under consideration, it was

Voted, That the report of the War Finance Committee, together with the accompanying audit of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, and the acceptance of the audit by the American Library Association Finance Committee, be accepted and adopted by the War Service Committee, and that upon the request of the chairman of the War Finance Committee the latter committee be discharged.

(Note: The report of the War Finance Committee was printed in a pamphlet issued by that committee and also in the Report of the War Service Committee for the year ending June 30, 1919, pp. 9-15.)

Discounts by Publishers. The generous

discounts accorded by publishers to the Association in connection with its war service being under consideration, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, (1) That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association conveys to more than two hundred publishers of books and magazines its sincere appreciation of the exceptional discounts which they have given on books and periodicals costing more than one and three-quarters millions of dollars, supplied through the American Library Association to American soldiers and sailors at home and overseas during the war.

(2) That the War Service Committee is sensible not only of this substantial material obligation but of a continuing courteous and effective co-operation from American publishers in the many intimate relations involved in this joint service to the troops.

Correspondence Votes. The Chairman announced that interim correspondence votes on the two following matters were unanimous:

(1) Disposition of Liberty Bonds and other securities.

Voted, That the Committee retain these securities until their sale is absolutely necessary to provide funds for the furtherance of the work.

(2) Recognition by the War Department.

Voted, That while recognition of the Association as such will be very much appreciated, personal recognition of any sort is distinctly not desired.

Budget June 1 to December 31, 1919. The Acting General Director, Mr. Milam, submitted a working budget (Appendix D) for period June 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, the total \$1,564,000, carrying \$315,967 in addition to the budget of \$2,999,840, voted by the Committee on April 5, 1919. Whereupon it was

Voted, That as total receipts from the United War Work Campaign, Inc., are now \$2,975,000, and further receipts are reported as assured to yield the full A. L. A. quota of \$3,500,000, the budget just sub-

mitted by the Acting General Director be approved as a total budget against the United War Work Campaign quota of \$3,315,000.

Voted, That the General Director be directed to confine all liabilities, immediate and contingent, within the actual receipts from the United War Work Campaign, Inc., and authorized to make transfers from one appropriation head to another as developments of the work may require.

Grant to the General Director. The Acting General Director, Mr. Milam, submitted statement showing the need in the near future of additional funds for the conduct of the Library War Service and recommended an additional grant of \$800,000, this amount, with the balance on hand, being thought sufficient for the next three months.

The following estimate of expenditures for the period June to September, inclusive, was submitted:

Estimate of Expenditures for June, July, August and September, 1919

June 23, 1919.

America	
Buildings and equipment (including uniforms).....\$	36,000
Personnel—salaries, subsistence, travel	225,000
Books, magazines, newspapers (includes \$200,000 outstanding)	400,000
Administration expenses, rent, supplies, printing	105,000
Overseas	
Buildings and equipment (including uniforms).....	28,000
Personnel—salaries, subsistence, travel	75,000
Books, magazines, newspapers (includes \$250,000 outstanding)	330,000
Administration expenses, rent, supplies, printing	40,000
	\$1,239,000

Balance on hand.....\$ 405,085.43

Amount asked for..... 800,000.00

\$1,205,085.43

It was thereupon

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company, as treasurer, is authorized and requested, from any moneys in its hands to the credit of the A. L. A. Second War Service Fund, to transfer to the account of the A. L. A. War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000); and should the funds at present in the hands of said company to the credit of the Second War Service Fund be insufficient for this action, then to credit to his account the sum on hand and from moneys later received from time to time, to credit further sums until the total shall reach the sum of \$800,000 above stated.

Communication from Dr. René Sand. The Chairman placed before the Committee a letter he had received from Dr. René Sand, Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Labor of Belgium and Professor at the University of Brussels, requesting the donation of some of the War Service books to the people of Belgium as the nucleus of a system of popular libraries in that country. It was

Voted, That the letter be referred to the General Director with power to investigate and, if desirable, to include this request in the list of institutions which are to receive books from the Association's overseas supply.

Letter from Jean H. Picard. The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from Jean H. Picard, addressed to President Bishop, suggesting A. L. A. co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. in a peace time library service in France. It was

Voted, That President W. W. Bishop be requested to take up with M. Picard the matters broached in his letter and to put him in touch with such officers and committees of the Association as can give him the best help.

Adjourned.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

APPENDIX A
*The General Director
 to the
 War Service Committee
 Communications and Enclosures*

Paris, May 28, 1919.

To the A. L. A. War Service Committee
 J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chairman

For the Report of your Committee at Asbury Park there should in course be available well in advance a statement from me covering the *facts* of the actual operations during the year. Since the middle of last December, however,—that is to say, for the latter half of the year,—I have been personally in touch with only a fraction and a section of them—the operations in France. As to these I have endeavored to ensure reports which will enable them to be included in the general survey; but the survey itself—including the financial statements—will necessarily be furnished by the Acting Director at Washington. I take it for granted that your Chairman will have secured from him all the data necessary to his purpose.

Service Overseas. Mr. Stevenson's statement submitted to G. H. Q. at Chaumont as of April 1st—reviews to that date the service of the A. L. A. to the A. E. F. in France. A statement from him addressed to me as of May 28th supplements the above and for our purposes complements it. This latter statement I forward herewith. A copy of the former went to Washington in April, and is of course available to your Committee, though publication of it in extenso should doubtless in courtesy await the submission of Gen. Pershing's report to which it forms an appendix.

Descriptive and illustrative material from this side—for use on the bulletin boards—should be of the latest: and the major part of it goes only now by courier. It is imperfect, especially as regards statistics; inevitably so, because, much more than at home, our actual service abroad has been rendered so largely through other organizations. But I think it will suffice

for a reasonably accurate impression.

I am sending a communication addressed to the Conference which will indicate the reasons for my absence, and my regret.

The problems pending at home and at large which your Report and your Committee discussions at Asbury Park will deal with, are, of course, by this time outlined in your program. The major impending problem on this side is as to the reduction in areas, the curtailment of establishments and personnel, the salvage of material and the disposition of that salvaged, especially the books.

As to the last I submit a memorandum, accompanying this. As appears from it, my assumption is that the bulk of the books salvaged in good condition should be returned to the United States, to be available there under the general scheme you decide upon. Cargo space for this is now assured, and the return shipments begin immediately.

There are, however, certain group collections which, with your approval, I should recommend to be left on this side in the form of gifts from the Association in aid of service in which it may legitimately take interest—as well as in memorial of its own war time activities. Such dispositions are subject to the policy you may determine upon as legal and expedient; and your own decisions in this regard may I suppose require the approval of the Committee of Eleven.

I suggest, however, that the final decisions be reached as promptly as possible and communicated to Mr. Stevenson by cable.

As to Equipment salvaged: part of this also should doubtless be returned to the United States. Some of it, however,—including certain furniture, some typewriters, and certain of the automobiles—may more advantageously be disposed of—by sale—on this side; and we have reason to believe that this course will be adopted by the other welfare organizations. Mr. Stevenson should, I think, have a large discretion in this regard: for the alternatives will not develop until the close of

our operations, and then will have to be dealt with summarily.

A general resolution authorizing the General Director to dispose of equipment by public or private sale might be appropriate;—or, if, as regards equipment within the United States, this would conflict with some other policy adopted or in view, the resolution might be limited to equipment accumulated overseas.

The Educational Service Overseas. A special report by our Educational Representative, Mr. Kerr, summarizes the dimensions and the main features of the scheme of instruction as actually carried out. In contrast to the original expectations—of the Army Educational Commission—the number of enrolled students was small, and the period of instruction brief. The one definite and clean cut achievement was the A. E. F. University at Beaune; and it is a satisfaction to think that our service there was admittedly the most definite, most clean cut, and most adequate—of the resources provided. It comprised for the faculty and student body a working library of nearly 30,000 volumes shaped to their needs and administered by a professional staff. The three (connected buildings) devoted to this had a seating capacity of 1400 readers, about three times the capacity of any University Library in the United States: and even this was strained by the actual use.

No item of our Library Service in France shows so neat, so prompt, so appropriate and so adequate a response to the needs.

For the Educational project as a whole the original proposal of the (Y. M. C. A.) Army Educational Commission was that we should supply the reference collections auxiliary to the textbooks—the “Y” itself advancing the money for the textbooks, which it was hoped that the War Department would take over. We were to have lists of titles suggested by the Educational Directors. When these lists came to us we felt obliged to question many of them. We were obliged also to question the quantities (i. e. number of copies) proposed: for they were uniformly

2200 copies of each of about 900 titles, regardless of the presumed relation which the book itself would bear to the study pursued, (a description of Alaska, for instance, or a History of the Panama Canal, being ranked equally with a manual of agriculture or a history of France). Our challenge of the lists, based partly upon professional experience, partly upon the then uncertainties of the project itself—was resented. But it proved fortunate; for even with the limits set—as a rule five hundred copies of any one title and a total expenditure not to exceed one million dollars—over 200,000 of the volumes have proved surplus. This notwithstanding a liberal response to every requisition. Had we complied with the original demands, the surplus would have been over a million and a half.

Among the surplus is a residue of some 90,000 volumes directly purchased by the “Y” representative during the period of impatience. These we later took over, after solicitation by the “Y” and the military authorities that we should do so; Including them, our total purchases in direct support of the Educational scheme will have comprised about 380,000 volumes at an approximate cost of perhaps \$650,000.

As remarked, however, in my accompanying memorandum, these educational sets, used as well as unused, constitute the most valuable part of our surviving material; and they will be directly applicable to further valuable service.

Periodicals. When the Expeditionary Force was proposed I conferred with the Postmaster General with reference to the overseas service of magazines. He was then contemplating the “one cent mailing” provisions which he assured me would by gift amply take care of the needs of the A. E. F. for this sort of literature. The provision was put into effect; but, perhaps because of lack of the discrimination exercised by our own representatives in the camps at home—perhaps because of lack of cargo space during the congestion of the succeeding months—it failed to content the Welfare Organizations operating

abroad; and three of these—the “Y,” the K. of C. and, to a smaller extent, the Red Cross, undertook independent subscriptions of their own. This went on until two months ago when the suggestion was made that as the service logically belonged to us, we should take it over. We hesitated, for (1) the date was late, (2) the sum involved was large, (3) the existing service was confused and imperfect and would require a complete revision which could hardly show creditable results within the period remaining, and (4) the equipment necessary for the handling and distribution—equipment merely incidental to the other operations of the “Y” and the K. of C.—was not in our possession. After negotiations, however, and the receipt of such information as could be secured, we agreed to assume the service; and since May 1st have assumed it, taking over some of the Paris personnel engaged in it, and adding to our equipment for truckage.

It is not yet upon a satisfactory basis; and I doubt if it can be made so during the period that still remains. As against its imperfections—and the burden of it—must, however, be reckoned the possibility that even if we had declined it we should have been asked to bear the cost—that is to reimburse, at least to the “Y”—the cost of the subscriptions placed; and this cost, under the extravagant system in vogue, would doubtless have proved greater than the outlay we shall have made under a more careful selection, a progressive diminution of the quantities, and a more systematic scheme of distribution.

The Overseas Organization. The rapid enlargement of this after the Armistice has enabled certain points and certain features of the work to be covered competently. Such points were especially

1. The three ports of debarkation and reembarkation: Brest, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire.
2. The Paris Headquarters, with its Warehouse (after the arrival of Mr. Dickinson).
3. The A. E. F. University at Beaune.

4. Certain outlying regional centres, e. g., Coblenz (3rd Army), Toul (2d Army), St. Aignan, Gièvres, Le Mans.

At all of the above our interests were in the hands of our own representatives.

At the numerous smaller points and the particular welfare establishments, where, for the most part, the direct service has been rendered by *their* representatives, the necessary efficiency was more nearly assured by visits of inspection and instruction made by various representatives of Paris Headquarters. In this way, for instance, Miss Isom has covered the entire system of hospitals, Miss Ahern has in her various trips touched nearly every centre of importance, and Mr. Dudgeon has recently added others. At two periods representatives of Headquarters have visited the Southern Leave Areas.

It cannot be said that these inspections have completely covered the field, nor did they begin as early as they should have done. But during the last four months they have quickened and amplified the service and done much to spread a knowledge of our aims and resources which during the earlier period was—except at the regional centres—lacking. I had written “singularly lacking”; but there was nothing strange in the lack, for under the system in vogue in the Welfare Organizations a local secretary was *forbidden* to communicate a need except to his own headquarters; and even a Secretary observing our plates in the books was led to accredit the supply of them to his own organization. If he wished more he must ask them of that headquarters and if he failed to receive more he assumed that he had already his possible quota. This assumption was encouraged by the publicity of the other organizations, which, in spite of assurances repeatedly given, failed to give credit to the A. L. A. or mention it in any way.

The Headquarters Organization at Paris has throughout been defective in lacking associates to the Overseas Representative who could assist in the general administration and be available for general service in

the field. The War Service has produced too few such men. It was difficult to secure them even for the service at home; and none could be thought of for our Paris Headquarters whose transfer would not have embarrassed the still more important Headquarters at Washington. (If I say "men" rather than "men and women" it is because the peculiar conditions at Paris and in France rendered men alone effective for the particular need I refer to. For the work that could be assigned to them our profession has produced competent *women* in greater numbers than it has men.)

Material: The Supply. The outstanding fact is that of the two and a half million volumes sent out from the United States for foreign service, the records show only a million and three-quarters that have come within the knowledge or control of the Headquarters here. The disappearance of the remaining three-quarters of a million can be explained only by inferences. Some of them doubtless went to the bottom with other cargo shipments, many, handed to the men on embarking, were never turned in by them to the "Y" Secretaries; others were diverted at the ports of debarkation; still others strayed on the way to Gièvres or Paris. The experience of the other organizations which shows a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent of their own supplies en route, has of course been ours also.

But in our case there were periods when lapses in the supply caused a serious defect in the service at certain points. This was true, for instance, at Coblenz during February and March, at Brest for a time, both for the use at the local camps and for transports not yet provided from the other side because newly taken over; and at the Paris Headquarters in connection with the mail order work. The embarrassment of it—as against a need seemingly more pressing than ever—caused urgent cablegrams to Washington in appeal for further purchases and further gifts. These continued through April. Suddenly—at the very end of April—came military an-

nouncements which threw the entire prospect into confusion. Great areas were to be immediately evacuated; and the homeward movement was to be so accelerated that by June the remaining A. E. F. with the exception of a much diminished Army of Occupation, was to be huddled at the Western Ports, ready to take ship.

In the meantime Washington, responding to the appeals, had prepared a Book Campaign, to be initiated in certain cities about May 11th. Knowing this, counter cablegrams were sent from here reporting the sudden change in the prospect which might render such a campaign unnecessary.

This abrupt reversal must have seemed inexplicable. It would be, save to those immediately in touch with the rapid shift of conditions and changes of plan here. As a (minor) example of this: an item of the plans as disclosed early in May was that the Army of Occupation—at least six divisions—would be supplied through Antwerp and Rotterdam and would go out through there. These ports would so constitute the final base ports. On May 14th I left Paris to visit them with reference to a base of our own there. When I reached them, two days later, a new decision had reduced the Army of Occupation to three divisions; and these, as also the other three, were to go out not through Antwerp and Rotterdam, but through France. Now, a fortnight later, a further decision revises the three divisions to five. (All the above, which I mention merely for the enlightenment of the Committee, reaches us in confidential circulars.)

Such is an illustration of the rapid shifts. Our organization, like the others, has had to bear the perplexities of them.

Reviewing the entire experience, however, this may safely be said: that our service to the A. E. F. has been a successful one, that it has been defective in no greater proportion than has that of other welfare organizations, that such defects as it has shown have been due chiefly to other agencies upon which we were at

first forced to rely; that, as a whole, and in comparison with the results, our work over here has cost relatively little, and—as General Pershing asserts—has been accomplished with a minimum of “friction and waste.”

Very respectfully,
HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

Note: Included in the auxiliary material now forwarded to Washington and available for the Conference—in addition to much already sent, are the following:

1. Sundry reports of special sections of the work, e. g., The Headquarters Library (Mrs. Potter), the A. L. A. Service to the Peace Commission (Miss Wilson), The Educational Service (Mr. Kerr), Beaune University (Mr. Dickerson), Brest (Mr. Dougherty), St. Nazaire (Mr. Ranck), Glèvres (Miss Prouty), Savenay (Miss Mulheron), Chaumont (G. H. Q.) (Mr. Emerson), Le Mans (Mr. Davis), St. Aignan (Miss MacDonald).
2. A map of France showing our main points of service.
3. A map showing such points in the 2d Army Area.
4. Photographs.
5. Copies of (selected) letters of appreciation.
6. A list of Overseas Personnel as of May 28th, 1919.
7. A graphic chart showing the organic relations of the overseas service.

APPENDIX B

May 28, 1919.

To the A. L. A. War Service Committee.
The Surviving Books in France, and the Disposition of Them. They will consist of:

- A. Three collections now (May 28th) definite in dimension, to wit: (1) At our Paris Warehouse, (2) at our Paris Headquarters, (3) at Beaune (now closing).
- B. Other collections, to be salvaged in groups from our outlying Library Centres, for instance, Le Mans, Brest, Coblenz.

C. Other volumes in the field issued to other Welfare Organizations, to small military units, or to individuals, and still to be returned.

Number of Volumes.

- A. At the Warehouse (May 28th), say 236,000 vols. (add, say 150,000 on the way from the U. S.), at the Paris Headquarters say 15,000 vols., at Beaune, say 25,000 vols., (which will be slightly reduced by some further distributions to the field.)
- B. Outlying main collections, say 325,000 vols., but as these are still in use and being depleted by leases which average perhaps 15 per cent a month, besides wear and tear which will unfit some of them for later use, the salvage upon them should not be reckoned at more than 50 per cent.
- C. Other outlying material: the record of this is defective. Even that which was issued by, or, under direction of, Paris Headquarters could be estimated only by a laborious review of the files; but to that so issued must be added many thousands of volumes sent over which never came within the control or the knowledge of Paris Headquarters. Of this latter much is doubtless irrecoverable; but a considerable portion may be disclosed in the clearance of the military and welfare warehouses and of those of the welfare organizations.

In the aggregate we may estimate the total which will be left over in condition for further use as (say) 600,000 volumes. Of this total (say) 230,000 volumes (at the Paris Warehouse) consist of new books (purchases) and 370,000 volumes may represent books in fair condition for further use. Of the material in the field the “Educational Sets” (including those at Beaune) will be for the most part also in condition for further use.

Disposition.(a) **The books too worn for further use.**

It would be extravagant to return these to the United States. (Some of them might be given to (French) hospitals, "Foyers," or other institutions or to individuals, including perhaps some members of the A. E. F.—e. g., among the S. O. S. or colored units); the balance sold as waste. I assume the Committee will approve this course.

(b) **The Educational Sets.** These represent the most valuable, intrinsically and in cost, of the material in hand. They may comprise perhaps 225,000 volumes, of which 140,000 have never been in use, and some 31,000 volumes have never even been plated. Except for certain dispositions over here, recommended below, they should be returned to the United States, there to be disposed of under the general scheme adopted.

(c) **Miscellaneous**, including fiction, both new and used. Much of this also will be available for further use, and should also be returned for disposition under the general scheme; except as part of it may be appropriated to use over here, sanctioned by the Committee.

On the above assumptions Mr. Stevenson has secured permit for cargo space and the return shipments will be initiated at once. They will be addressed to our New York Dispatch office. They are not likely to exceed 75,000 volumes a month.

Dispositions Overseas.

A. One, which had to be determined summarily, could not await the approval of the Committee. It was of a small collection of about 1,000 volumes—selected from the Collection at the A. E. F. University of Beaune—presented to the Municipality of Beaune as a permanent memorial of the service there, and as an acknowledgment of the hospitality and assistance of the Municipal Authorities in connection with the University. The gift was urged by the authorities of the University and

was made in co-operation with them. I request approval of it.

B. **The Library of the Paris Headquarters.** This is a collection of 15,000 volumes, *classified* and *cataloged*. It represents, fairly, a typical American public library, modelled upon American methods. If it could remain permanently in Paris it would (1) continue to be useful to Americans (including survivors of the A. E. F.) pursuing studies, or making visits, here, and (2) would serve as an example of such a library as organized in the United States. To effect these purposes it should also be *administered* as such. There seems no prospect of an administration of it by the municipality. Failing that, the next desirable course would seem to be the custody and administration of it by some one of the institutions or organizations promoting American studies here—or the study of American institutions,—or at least serving as a point of liaison between them and the French.

Among such is:

(1) **The Sorbonne**; and the present Professor of American Literature (and Institutions) there, Professor Gestre, is urgent for the deposit with his Department of a collection which will amplify and supplement its (at present meagre) resources. Ho "ambitions" indeed, a fully organic library—in fact, the Paris Headquarters collection as it stands. But he does so on the assumption that accommodation and administration will be provided for it—not by the A. L. A. but either by some endowment from the U. S. or by the University authorities. As yet there is no prospect of the former nor assurance of the latter.

In the absence of it, a selected collection of books drawn from our warehouse stock—a collection within dimensions within the ability of his own Department to handle—would seem the safely appropriate course. Mr. Stevenson recommends this and I concur.

(2) **The American University Union.** This location and custody would have the advantage (1) of ensuring and continuing responsibility by American representatives

of American interests, and (2) of reaching not merely the Sorbonne students, who will doubtless frequent it, but also the general body of American visitors to Paris. (It hopes also to become a resort for French professors and students desiring to form the acquaintance of Americans and to inform them as to American affairs.)

It has the prospect of a building for which the site, a central one—though on the south bank—has been given by the municipality; and the plans for this building, not yet determined, could ensure adequate accommodation for the collection.

In view of the above the Union seems thus far the most appropriate organization to take the Headquarters collection; and Mr. Stevenson recommends that (subject to the combination suggested below) its application for it be granted. I concur.

American Library in Paris

There follows, at this point, some paragraphs from a report of Mr. C. L. Seeger, the chairman of Organization Committee, American Library in Paris, Feb. 13, 1920.

I have the honor to report the results of several conferences with the General Director of the War Service of the American Library Association, Mr. Carl H. Milam, with its counsel, Mr. Frothingham, as well as with the members of its Committee, during my visits to New York in December and January.

At a meeting held at the New York Public Library on Dec. 24th, at which were present Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, Mr. Bowker, editor of *Publishers Weekly*, Mr. Wyer, state librarian at Albany, Mr. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, and Mr. Milam, the general matter of the transfer of the volumes and equipment at 10 rue de l'Élysée to a local association to be known as "The American Library In Paris" was discussed. There was only one point upon which the gentlemen above named differed with the plans under which we have been working, and that was the absolute freedom of circulation as well as for reference. Very

little argument on my part was sufficient to convince them that our plan for a nominal charge for withdrawal of books, coupled with the privilege of free cards for students, was the most practicable, pending the time that we all look forward to when the Library will be sufficiently endowed to enable us to make it a free library in every sense of the word.

The agreements reached at that meeting were summarized in a letter from General Director Milam, dated Dec. 30th. This letter reads as follows with modifications embodied in my reply and accepted by Mr. Milam. When the words "local committee" are used they are to be understood as referring to our Paris association when formed.

New York City, Dec. 30, 1919.

My dear Mr. Seeger:

At our conference last Wednesday on the continuance of the Paris Headquarters Library it was agreed that I should write you a letter summarizing our tentative agreement on certain questions discussed. In accordance with this understanding I am submitting this statement.

We agreed:

That the A. L. A. War Service would furnish funds for general purposes this year, making the available money cover more than one year if possible; that your Committee would appropriate the money received from subscribers for borrower's privileges.

That your Committee would continue to solicit funds for the maintenance of the Headquarters as a local public library and that we should endeavor to agree on some basis whereby funds may be solicited jointly for the international extension features of the proposed headquarters.

That the library must eventually be absolutely free for circulation as well as for reference but that we leave to your Committee and to our representative in Paris the decision as to when certain restrictions proposed in the "Report of the Temporary Committee," October 26, 1919, shall become effective and shall cease to be effective.

That the librarian or director for 1920 is to be appointed by the A. L. A. War Service and the assistants appointed by him with the approval of Library War Service; that after 1920 the librarian or director will be selected by the A. L. A. Executive Board with the approval of the local committee, the assistants appointed

by him with the approval of the local committee.

That the responsibility of the librarian or director be to the local committee for local library service, and to the A. L. A. Executive Board for international extension features.

That the ownership of the Paris library and equipment should be put in the name of the Paris committee or association, as soon as it is incorporated.

It is understood that these agreements are tentative only. When approved by yourself and by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, they are to serve as a guide to our representatives and to your committee in further negotiations.

Yours very truly,

CARL H. MILAM,
General Director.

The next matter of importance was that of incorporation as an American non-stock corporation in case it should not be found advantageous to incorporate under French law. I consulted Mr. Theodore Frothingham, counsel for the American Library Association, who prepared a memorandum from which I quote as follows:

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS INCORPORATED

1. Incorporated as a non-stock corporation under the laws of Delaware; this being the only desirable state which explicitly permits meetings of members as well as of directors to be held outside of the state.

2. The incorporators must be at least three in number. As a matter of practical convenience, both in having the incorporation papers executed, and in holding the necessary incorporators' meetings to organize, adopt by-laws, elect officers, etc., it is desirable to have a comparatively small number. None of the incorporators need be a resident of Delaware.

3. The corporation must have a formal office in the state of Delaware; but this might be, for instance, at the Public Library in Wilmington, in which case the annual expense for a local agent would be saved.

4. For permanent organization the following tentative suggestions are made: membership to be of three classes:

- (a) 1—Patrons and Life Members;
- 2—Annual Members;
- 3—American Library Association.

(b) Meetings of members might be held annually in Paris. Members might vote in person or by proxy.

(c) Directors might be nine in number; three elected by the Patrons and Life Members, three by the annual Members, and three by the American Library Association. Each group of three might be elected for one, two and three years respectively in the first instance; and thereafter one a year from each group for a term of three years.

(d) An Executive Committee of three might be appointed by the directors to consist of one from each group. The directors might appoint other standing committees as desired. The librarian might be appointed either by the Executive Committee or by the directors.

(e) The charter of the corporation would be comparatively short, stating little more than the purposes for which it was organized.

If we decide, after careful consideration, that incorporation in America is preferable, I have the promise of the American Library Association to attend to it for us. The incorporators may be chosen by them, and as the formalities are very simple, we could call a meeting of our members as soon as we were notified that the charter was granted and elect our Board of Trustees, which in turn would elect a president, treasurer and secretary and name the various necessary committees.

C. The Library at the A. E. F. University at Beaune. The President of the University, Col. Reeves, expressed the desire to take this back to the United States intact as part of the "apparatus which would constitute a 'demonstration exhibit'" there and perhaps be incorporated into the permanent military establishment. This idea has had to be abandoned.

But the possible usefulness of the exhibit as such remains; and save for the thousand volumes culled for the Municipality of Beaune, the collection is still intact. It might be shipped back to the United States. Unless, however, a use for it there—a distinctive use—should appear, Mr. Stevenson urges that it should remain in France. It comprises 25,000 volumes, as against the 15,000 at the Paris headquarters; it is—from the standpoint of serious use, a *stronger* collection; and

it is equally equipped with classification and catalog.

Mr. Stevenson's plan would be to combine the two collections (Beaune and Headquarters) and out of the 40,000 volumes thus resulting, to select one collection for the Sorbonne, one for the Union, equipping each with its appropriate catalog.

This plan seems to me feasible and likely to ensure two creditable memorials of the A. L. A. activities here. I concur in recommending it.

D. **The Miscellaneous Material.** As I have reported, applications have been received from several sources for the grant of collections suited to their needs. Those to date are the following:

1. The International Bureau of Bibliography at Brussels; for the Bureau of International Intercourse which will, it believes, form a world centre for the interchange of scientific views and the organization of co-operative scientific projects.

A selected collection would serve this purpose.

2. The Syrian Protestant College at Beirut.

3. Robert College, at Constantinople.

4. The (proposed) American center at Rome.

5. The University of Louvain—as part of the American contribution towards the reconstitution of its Library.

6. The Republic of Liberia.

Excepting the last named (which seems somewhat remote from our duties or interests, as well as geographically indirect) each of the above applications would seem to have merit; and all save possibly that

from Louvain, likely to result in an enduring benefit to American interests. They might all be satisfied by a *selection* from among our numerous duplicates which would not seriously deplete the bulk of the material to be returned to the United States.

But such grants would involve questions both of legality and of policy as to which the judgment of the Committee must be awaited. The question of legality seems a single one; can material given by the public for the express purpose of a service to the Military and Naval forces be so disposed of after this purpose has been achieved?

The questions of policy include the question as to whether these grants to foreign beneficiaries—and to these *selected* beneficiaries—would incur warrantable criticism as unfair to needs in the United States remaining after distribution of the residue?

If the Committee is satisfied on both the above points it might well consider still further dispositions in France—particularly (1) to other French Universities (besides the Sorbonne) which have given hospitality to the A. E. F. students and will doubtless do so to other American students hereafter (2) to some of the French lending libraries.

The Committee should consider the entire matter promptly and should communicate its decisions by cable, as the action to be taken on this side should be initiated before shipments have proceeded far.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director

APPENDIX C

ALBANY, N. Y.,
March 26, 1919,*To the War Service Committee:*

The following is submitted as the report of the Sub-Committee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment:

1. It is recommended that any or all books and library equipment remaining after the A. L. A. has finished its service to the soldiers and sailors of the World War be first offered to the War and Navy Departments in furtherance of any plan acceptable to the War Service Committee for a continuing library service to the American military and naval peace establishments; that upon approval by the War Service Committee the General Director is authorized to arrange for transfer of such books and equipment as may be desired by the Government.

2. That the next choice be offered to other Federal institutions—prisons, coast guards, lighthouses, etc.—and to the United States Merchant Marine.

3. Material, if any, remaining after the performance of numbers 1 and 2, to be disposed of as follows:

a. Books. To one agency in each State to be designated by the present sub-committee, preferably in the following order:

- (1) Library Commission.
- (2) Leading library (State Library, if possible).
- (3) Governor.
- (4) State Federation of Women's Clubs.
- (5) State Department of Education.

And to be given by these designated institutions in their discretion to—

- (1) Libraries.
- (2) Schools and colleges.
- (3) State charitable and penal institutions.
- (4) Traveling library systems.

All gifts to be conditioned as follows:

- (1) To be gifts, not sales.
- (2) Some return to be required.
 - (a) In responsibility, assumed or agreed to.
 - (b) In prospect of permanence.
 - (c) In adequate provision for care and use.
 - (d) In maintenance of satisfactory library standards.
 - (e) In the establishment of a new library or library system.

b. Buildings. The General Director is authorized and empowered to dispose of library buildings.

- (1) By gifts to appropriate and responsible auspices for library purposes only; expense of removal to be borne by recipient.
- (2) By private sale. As a commentary on probable value the sub-committee notes that the War Department has indicated \$500 as a fair salvage value for our \$10,000 buildings.
- (3) By salvage:
 - (a) On our own initiative and action.
 - (b) In joint salvage with some or all of the seven organizations or as part of a Government salvage plan.

All of the above plans to be subject to rulings by the War and Navy Departments as to legal title to buildings.

c. Equipment. The General Director is authorized and empowered to dispose of equipment according to the above plan for disposition of books and buildings and in the following order:

- (1) To War and Navy Departments and needed for permanent library service (free).
- (2) To those libraries to which buildings are given (free).
- (3) To other libraries as designated by state agencies named under a (1)-(5) (free).
- (4) By sale, where none of the preceding opportunities are immediately available.

This report is meant to refer to books, buildings and equipment in the United States only. The disposition of overseas property will await later reports from the General Director.

Sincerely yours,

J. I. WYER, JR.,
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,
C. F. D. BELDEN.

APPENDIX D
WORKING BUDGET JUNE 1, 1919-DECEMBER 31, 1919

	Est. Out- standing July 1st	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Grand Total
America									
Buildings and equip- ment (including uni- forms)		10,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	51,000
Personnel — Salaries — Subsistence—Travel.		60,000	60,000	55,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	325,000
Books — Magazines — Newspapers	200,000	55,000	55,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	470,000
Administration ex- penses—Rent—Sup- plies—Printing		30,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	155,000
Overseas									
Buildings and equip- ment (including uni- forms)		10,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	38,000
Personnel — Salaries — Subsistence—Travel.		20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	105,000
Books — Magazines — Newspapers	250,000	30,000	25,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	355,000
Administration ex- penses—Rent—Sup- plies—Printing		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	65,000
		<u>450,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>213,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>161,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>1,564,000</u>

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
September 10, 1919

Present: Messrs. Wyer (chairman), Bel-
den, Bowker, Hill; Misses Doren and Tit-
comb, who succeeds Miss Countryman (re-
signed); Secretary Utley; and, by invita-
tion, President Hadley and Misses Eastman
and Tobitt of the Executive Board.

Minutes of meeting of June 25th, which
had previously been sent, in typewritten
form, to all members, were approved with
the following corrections:

Page 6, line 8, should read "1919 the total
\$1,564,000, carrying \$315,967, in addition to
the"

Page 6, line 16, should read "of \$3,315-
000."

Letter to Publishers. The secretary, on
inquiry from the chairman, informed the
Committee that he had notified all the
principal publishers of the vote of appre-
ciation passed at the last meeting and had
received cordial notes of acknowledgment
from a considerable number. He had also
sent a copy of vote to "Publisher's Weekly."

Statement of Balances. Chairman Wyer
called attention to the statements from the
American Security and Trust Company as
of August 31st, showing balances in hand
to the credit of the First War Service Fund
of \$52,340 in cash and \$350 of Liberty

Bonds, and the balance in the Second Fund
of \$703.39 in cash and \$190,803.75 in Lib-
erty Bonds.

Supplementing this, a letter dated Au-
gust 27th, from the Treasurer of the United
War Work Fund was read by the chairman,
stating that U. W. W. collections were now
over \$175,000,000 and expressing the hope
that they would reach \$180,000,000.

Audit of June 30, 1919. The chairman
called attention to certain instances of in-
exactness and loose phraseology in the au-
dit of June 30, 1919, made by Marwick,
Mitchell, Peat & Co., whereupon it was

Voted, That the chairman be requested
to call the attention of the A. L. A. Finance
Committee to the inexactness of this audit
and refer it to the Finance Committee with
the request that it ask for corrections by
the auditors before it is put on file, and
particularly that explanation be asked in
regard to an item of \$45,936.21, and one of
\$50,000 in the First Fund (p. 2 of the au-
dit).

Request for Books. The chairman re-
ported an urgent request for books for
Boone University, Wuchang, China, which
had not been acted on, in view of the vote
of the Committee to limit its book distri-
bution at present to the United States and
Europe. Whereupon it was

Voted, That action on requests for books outside of the United States and Europe be postponed until the Committee has more complete information as to the number of volumes which will be available and what disposition should be made of them in America.

Report of Acting General Director. The chairman called attention to this report as of September 1, 1919, which had been mailed to each member of the Committee, particularly to that part of it devoted to "The Future," in which the statement was made that it was expected the War Department would take over the library service to the army camps, posts, forts and hospitals on November 1st. Also that L. L. Dickerson had accepted the position of Director of Army Libraries and Camp Publications.

Letter to the Secretary of War. The chairman informed the Committee that after conference with Colonel Jason S. Joy and other members of the Committee, he had written a letter to the Secretary of War suggesting October 31st as the date for the transfer of the work to the War Department. This letter is appended to and made a part of these minutes. (Appendix A.)

It was thereupon

Voted, That this Committee approve the letter which has been written by its chairman to the Secretary of War, regarding the closing of the Library War Service.

Communications from the Executive Board.

1. Statement to Committee of Eleven. Secretary Utley laid before the Committee a statement prepared by the Committee on Enlarged Program, addressed to the Committee of Eleven, with the further information that it had been formally approved by the Executive Board of the American Library Association. At the request of the chairman, the secretary read this statement, which is appended to and made a part of these minutes. (Appendix B.) It was thereupon

Voted, That this Committee accepts and approves the statement to the Committee

of Eleven, prepared by the Committee on Enlarged Program; that this statement be spread upon the minutes of the Committee and that the chairman be requested to present it to the Committee of Eleven at the earliest appropriate occasion.

2. Underwriting of Campaign. The Executive Board, through Secretary Utley, reported plans recommended by the Committee on Enlarged Program, and adopted by the Executive Board for a financial campaign for \$2,000,000, and that the Executive Board had, on recommendation of the Committee on Enlarged Program, voted to request the War Service Committee to underwrite the expenses of this campaign to such amount as it found possible. It was

Voted, That the sum of \$52,340 now standing as a balance from the First War Service Fund, be loaned to the Executive Board to underwrite the proposed financial campaign, and further it was

Voted, That after approval by the Executive Board, the American Security and Trust Company, as treasurer, be authorized and requested, from the balance in its hands to the credit of the A. L. A. First War Service Fund, to transfer to Frank P. Hill, as chairman of the Committee of the American Library Association, known as the Committee on Enlarged Program for American Library Service, the sum of fifty-two thousand three hundred forty dollars (\$52,340).

Note: The Executive Board ratified and approved the above vote at a meeting at Richfield Springs, September 11, 1919.

The Committee was informed that certain expenses, aggregating about \$500, had been incurred by the Committee on Enlarged Program, and in view of the fact that the work of the Committee had largely been concerned with the development of the war work into a peace time program and with the disposition of the balance of the U. W. Fund, it had recommended to the Executive Board that these expenses, in whole or in part, might properly be paid by the War Service Committee, and that the Executive Board had approved this recommendation. It was

Voted, That the expenses incurred by the Committee on Enlarged Program be paid, half by this Committee and the other half by the Executive Board.

Adjourned.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

APPENDIX A

September 10, 1919

Albany, N. Y., August 29, 1919.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Our diminishing war service overseas and the rapid demobilization of the war establishments in this country suggest that the time has come when a definite date may be set for the termination of the library war service by the American Library Association, under the auspices of the War Department.

Our Committee respectfully proposes October 31 as a desirable date for the termination of its war service proper and for the assumption by the War and Navy Departments of those parts of our work which (it is our earnest hope) are to be continued by the government as a permanent peace service to the Army and Navy.

Notice of your agreement to this (or any other) date can be followed promptly by such statements from our Washington office as to present personnel, buildings, equipment and status of the work as will enable our war service to be closed at the date suggested and the proposed transfer to be made effective with a minimum loss of efficiency.

The services of this Committee, its executive staff at Washington or of any members of our Association who have been related to the work in any way, will always be freely at the command of the War and Navy Departments for conference, consultation or help.

Awaiting your reply, and with the utmost appreciation for the opportunity which your department has afforded the American Library Association, in the work now drawing to an end, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. I. WYER, JR.

APPENDIX B

September 10, 1919

September 11, 1919.

To the Committee of Eleven:

Gentlemen: The ending of the war, the rapid withdrawal of our men from Europe,

and the discontinuance of many of our training camps, necessitates a modification of programs based upon war conditions. We submit to you, therefore, a brief statement of the fields in which we deem it necessary to continue our war service.

The War Department has appointed a Director of Army Libraries and is taking over that portion of our work which concerns the regular army. The A. L. A. is transferring to the Department a large part of its books, buildings and personnel. The work is to be carried on by the War Department with government funds, and with such additional funds as may be available from our balance.

Our library buildings in camps are being transferred to the army as needed.

A Consulting Librarian has been provided for the Navy at A. L. A. expense, and it is the hope of the Navy Department that sufficient funds will be available in our balance and from government sources, to enable it to carry on the library work started by our Association.

In Public Health Service Hospitals we shall continue our service, and keep it active and efficient in all permanent hospitals after demobilization. It is to be expected that eventually this service will be taken over by the government, and that like service will be adopted by all hospitals and all charitable and penal institutions.

Those to whom blindness has come as a result of their service for the country, we shall aid with books and instruction.

The men in our widely scattered and remote lighthouses, lightships and coast guard houses have long greatly needed a regular, carefully studied service of books and journals, and the authorities urge us to supply this need.

Such of our Merchant Marine as is still under Federal control falls properly within the scope of our work; and we find that our service of this part of the whole great field of deep-water shipping will inevitably lead to a universal service of books as tools of education and recreation, to all men in all the ships of this country.

The demand for our service from industrial plants under Federal control still exists. It could not be fully met by us in war time. Our work here will not only be essential as long as Federal control continues, but will help to extend the education of workers in all great industries.

The problem of employment for discharged soldiers, and of their education, has not yet been solved. Especially true is this of soldiers who have been, through war service, incapacitated for their accustomed work. To these, and particularly to

the efforts of the Federal Board to reach and rehabilitate the incapacitated, we can now give more satisfactory assistance than we could while our energies were fully occupied by most pressing demands from the Army and Navy when they were actively engaged in war.

Summarizing This Statement:

We purpose to use the unexpended balance in the United War Work Fund to continue in the development of adequate library service in the permanent naval and military establishments, in Public Health Service Hospitals and other government institutions; to establish libraries in the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Marine; and to foster the development of library service (specially for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines) in industrial plants and communities without libraries.

Estimated cost of the work thus outlined:

Coast guard stations.....	\$ 15,000
Lighthouses and lightships.....	15,000
Public Health Service and civilian hospitals, caring for ex-service men	100,000
U. S. Shipping Board and other Merchant Marine vessels.....	150,000
Federal industrial plants.....	25,000
Discharged soldiers, sailors and marines	75,000
Books for blinded soldiers, sailors and marines	10,000
Travel, freight, supplies, stationery, postage, rent, incidentals.....	90,000
	<hr/>
	\$480,000
To supplement government funds for army and navy libraries. Balance estimated at.....	\$220,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$700,000

It is our purpose to add to the balance of our quota money obtained from citizens who approve of what we have done, and who believe that our part in the education for effectiveness and the promotion of contentment of our soldiers and sailors should be continued and extended.

We shall have to help us, the 4,000 members of our Association, the libraries they represent, the trustees of those libraries, and the people of thousands of towns and cities in which these libraries are found. With this army of workers, we can, as during the war, get additional money, volunteer help of every kind, and further millions of books and journals as they are needed.

We respectfully request the approval of the foregoing statement and plan of our future war service activities.

Respectfully submitted,
CHALMERS HADLEY,
President.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

November 19, 1919

Present: Messrs. Wyer (Chairman), Anderson, Belden, Bowker, Hill and Miss Titcomb; also Dr. Putnam, General Director of the Library War Service, Mr. Milam, Assistant Director, and Mr. Utley, Executive Secretary.

Minutes of meeting of September 10th were approved in the typewritten form sent to members.

Financial Statement. The Chairman presented a brief financial statement as information to the Committee. (Appendix A.)

Committee of Eleven. As indicative of the attitude of the Committee of Eleven to date of October 28th in regard to unexpended balances of the U. W. W. Fund, the Chairman called attention to a letter he had written to the President of the A. L. A., under date of October 29th, copy of which had been sent to members of the Committee. (Appendix B.)

Appropriation to Army and Navy. The Committee having under discussion the proposed transfer by the Committee of Eleven of \$3,000,000 U. W. W. balances to War and Navy Departments, the Chairman read a letter addressed by him to Dr. Mott, Chairman, Committee of Eleven, suggesting that the division, instead of being \$2,500,000 for the War Department, and \$500,000 for the Navy Department, be \$2,250,000 for War and \$750,000 for Navy Department. (Appendix C.)

Statement from the General Director. Dr. Putnam laid before the Committee the following communication, carrying his resignation as General Director of the Library War Service, which was read by the Secretary.

"November 19, 1919.

The A. L. A. War Service Committee:
Gentlemen:

In my letter¹ to your Chairman, October

17th, which I assume already to have been laid before you, I indicated that in my judgment I should now be relieved of the General Directorship of the War Service. To the reasons given is the additional fact that the service in the domestic army camps and posts, together with our buildings, collections, equipment and necessary personnel, has now been transferred to the War Department (a copy of my communication to the Secretary effecting the formal transfer as of October 31st is appended¹). A like transfer to the Navy, is, by its preference, being effected gradually. And Mr. Dickerson for the War Department, Mr. Brown for the Navy Department, have entered upon their independent functions.

The work overseas still to be maintained involves at only one point a surviving question of policy. This one point is Paris, where the permanent disposition of our Headquarters collections, and the relation of the A. L. A. with its maintenance and administration, have not yet been finally determined. The latest communications from Mr. Stevenson, however, (which I lay before you) assure a disposition of it calculated to meet our ambitions for it; and the continuing relation of the A. L. A. with its administration, including its utilization by the A. L. A. as an outpost, bureau of information, and demonstration of American library methods, is a matter of detail, to be worked out by the permanent authorities of the Association rather than by an emergency administration such as yours and mine.

The other undertakings which are regarded as continuations or extensions of our War Service, and to which the residue of our War Service Funds are applicable, can well be carried through by the existing administrative force under the direction of Mr. Milam and the supervision either of your Committee or of the Executive Board,—should your Committee also ask a discharge. The considerations which favor this view were set forth in my letter to your Chairman.

I, therefore, by these presents:

1. Release to your Committee completely the powers and authority conferred upon me by your vote of October 4th, 1917;
2. Release likewise to your Committee the responsibility for the undertakings surviving;
3. Transfer to your Committee the entire establishment, collections and equipment surviving;
4. Return to your Committee the balance remaining to my credit of the War Service Funds entrusted to me; the instru-

ment necessary to effect the actual return to be executed upon your acceptance of these proposals.

The War Service being a "going concern," an exact inventory of the amounts involved at this date cannot be given. The documents appended,² however, show:

1. The cash to my credit as of November 15th, 1919—\$312,184.70. Against this were outstanding obligations estimated to November 30th at \$68,000. Both appear in the appended statement by the Disbursing Officer, dated November 15th, 1919. A further statement by him shows the status of the War Fund as a whole.
2. The establishments still surviving and under my control.
3. The collections still surviving and under my control.
4. The existing personnel.
5. A memorandum descriptive of the existing undertakings, supplementing the memorandum submitted to you by the Acting General Director as of September 1st.

The latest audit was as of October 1st. A supplementary audit covering the period to date, would be technically appropriate as a precedent to my discharge.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director."

Supplementing orally the foregoing written communication, Dr. Putnam emphasized the desirability of continuing the work in Paris as an outpost of American library methods; and he summarized recent communications from Mr. Stevenson, reporting a fund raised and organization effected by residents of the British and American colonies there, assuring co-operation on their part and perhaps a permanent endowment for the library itself. He made certain suggestions as to the character of administration requisite for the adequate utilization of the opportunity. He also spoke of the numerous though small collections of books placed in European educational institutions, calling attention to the report thereon made by Mr. Kerr (appended as Appendix L); and called the attention of the Committee to the fact that no collec-

1 Appended as Appendix D.

2 Appended as Appendix E.

3 Appended as Appendices F to K inclusive.

tions had been sent to any point either in Italy or in Russia, and that a collection such as our educational set and perhaps some other books might appropriately be sent to certain institutions in those countries from residue stock. This matter he referred to the Committee for such future action as it wished to take.

The Chairman stated that following an affirmative expression from members of the Committee, he had separated from the \$220,000 which the Association in its statement to the Committee of Eleven proposed to be furnished to the Army and Navy, the sum of \$50,000 for the support of the work in Paris.

Following these and other remarks it was:

Voted, That the report of the General Director, including the appended documents, be received and accepted.

Voted, That the resignation of Herbert Putnam, General Director, be accepted as of a date hereafter to be fixed by the Chairman of this Committee upon completion of the necessary audit; and the said Chairman is hereby empowered to fix such date and to arrange for the transfer of the funds, collections and equipment affected.

Appreciation of Dr. Putnam. Mr. Bowker presented a minute of appreciation of the services of Dr. Putnam, which was read by the Secretary, and which, upon motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Dr. Hill, was unanimously adopted. The minute was as follows:

Throughout the War Service of the American Library Association, the country and the Association have especially to thank Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, for his service as General Director in the library work at home and abroad. With the entrance of our country into the world war, the American Library Association faced the question whether it could do better service to our soldiers and sailors directly, or through the means of other organizations, and doubt as to the advisability of separate action was in the minds of many, including Dr. Putnam himself. He was charged, as Chairman of the Provisional Committee, appointed previous to the Louisville Conference of June, 1917, with the duty of presenting plans and alternatives to the Association, and the report drawn by him was the basis of the later action. When it was decided that the

American Library Association should take part directly in the great work afterward accomplished by the Seven Sisters of Service, and a permanent committee appointed, Dr. Putnam was the only choice as General Director, and what has been done under his leadership has abundantly justified both the decision of the Association to act directly in this service and its choice of a leader. The War Service Committee desires, on the occasion of Dr. Putnam's resignation of the post of General Director, to record its cordial appreciation, of the unswerving fidelity, unsparing devotion and unflinching tact which he has brought to the great task, now happily completed, and performed, as a stipulation laid down by him, entirely without pecuniary remuneration. The work of the American Library Association, in supplying the best reading to our soldiers and sailors at home and abroad, has been recognized by the national authorities, by all the forces it has reached, officers and privates alike, and by all who have known of its successful efforts, as one of the chief elements in developing and maintaining a high standard of morale within our army and navy, and the presence of the General Director abroad during the later critical period especially contributed to this end. The preservation of the American Library at Paris, as now proposed, as an example of American library methods, will be a permanent memorial of the efforts in which his has been the guiding spirit, but a greater and more lasting memorial will be the gratitude of the men whom the Association has served, for the help and inspiration this work has given them.

Appreciation of Library Profession and Public. The Committee also by unanimous vote, adopted a minute of appreciation to library boards, to members of the library profession, and to the general public, who so liberally contributed time, books and money, and who so ably co-operated with the Committee and others engaged in the conduct of the Library War Service.

Appointment of General Director. A successor to Dr. Putnam, as General Director, being under consideration, it was

Voted, That Carl H. Milam be appointed General Director of the Library War Service in place of Herbert Putnam, resigned, with all the powers and authority previously conferred upon the said Herbert Putnam by the resolutions of this Committee adopted October 4, 1917; and that

there be transferred to his credit as General Director such sums as now stand to the credit of his predecessor, and also that there be transferred to him all properties and equipment now in the hands of Herbert Putnam as General Director, the above transfers to become effective upon the date when by decision of the Chairman of this Committee, the resignation of the said Herbert Putnam as General Director shall become effective.

Voted, That this foregoing action be submitted to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its ratification, notwithstanding the apparent completeness of authority vested in the War Service Committee by the votes of the Board on August 14, 1917.

Salary of General Director. The fixing of the salary of the newly appointed General Director being under consideration, and he having informed the Committee that he had been employed by the Executive Board as Director of the Association's enlarged program at a salary of \$500 per month, of which for the present one-half was paid by the Committee on Enlarged Program and one-half by the Library War Service for his service as Assistant General Director, it was

Voted, That the sum of \$250 a month be paid to the newly appointed General Director as compensation for his services in connection with the Library War Service.

Transfer of Work to Executive Board. Recognizing that the continuation of the war work should appropriately be transferred at the proper time to the Executive Board and the War Service Committee be discharged, the Committee considered whether that time had now arrived. It was taken as the sense of the Committee, however, that it should continue until at least January 1, 1920, retaining its usual oversight and administration of such activities as have not been turned over to the War and Navy Department.

Transfer of \$5,084.70 to First Fund. The Chairman stated that there remained in the hands of the General Director from the First War Service Fund \$5,000 set aside for insurance on buildings, and \$84.70 miscellaneous. It was

Voted, That the sum of \$5,084.70, now standing to the credit of the General Di-

rector, as a balance from the First War Service Fund, be redeposited with the American Security and Trust Company as a part of the First War Service Fund.

Transfer of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The Chairman having requested the Committee for a vote authorizing the transfer of \$20,682 in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps from the Treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, Inc., to the American Security & Trust Company, it was

Voted, That the Chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association be authorized to obtain and receipt for certain Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps amounting to \$20,682, now in the possession of the Treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, Inc., and to deposit them with the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., to the account of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association.

Miscellaneous. The Chairman reported:

1. That he had authorized, as a matter of distribution of books and a piece of industrial library service, the donation to the Seaboard Air Line Railway libraries, books, at the discretion of the General Director, up to 20,000 volumes, for their traveling library service.

2. That at the request of Mr. W. H. Kerr, formerly in charge of distribution of books overseas, he had authorized a set of the overseas educational books to be sent as a temporary deposit to the Library of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, of which Mr. Kerr is librarian.

3. That he would prepare a final report to the Carnegie Corporation on the use made of its money and of its buildings, and particularly on the disposition of the buildings.

There being no further business the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

APPENDIX A

November 19, 1919

Financial Statement, November 4, 1919
The full American Library Association

quota, \$3,500,000, has now been paid to the American Security and Trust Company.

Total United War Work collections are a little more than \$180,000,000. Expenses will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. This indicates further small amounts for the A. L. A., perhaps a total of \$60,000 to \$75,000.

Cash balance now with American Security and Trust Company	\$258,713.45
Bonds and War Savings Stamps with A. S. and T. Company.	190,803.75
Bonds and War Savings Stamps with Equitable Trust Co., New York.....	20,682.00
Total	\$470,199.20
Balances with General Director, November first	\$242,209.69
On deposit with agents	120,750.81
Total	\$362,960.50
Grand total, less payments of General Director Since November first	\$833,159.70

APPENDIX B

November 19, 1919

Albany, N. Y., October 29, 1919.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President,
American Library Association,
My Dear Mr. President:

After four meetings, distributed through a month, there came last night the right time to present the American Library Association's statement to the Committee of Eleven. It will appear in full in its minutes. In the light of events of the past six weeks, and particularly of the turn which the Committee's deliberations have taken during October, I ventured to make one or two very slight changes in the budget distribution as shown in the original report.

Having in mind Dr. Putnam's earnest recommendation that provision be made for continuing the A. L. A. library and

headquarters in Paris for at least another six months, I inserted this item at \$50,000 in the budget which went to the Committee of Eleven, and deducted the same amount from the original balance of \$220,000 which it was proposed to pay over to the War and Navy Departments. I also changed the date of the report to October 27 and indicated that the balance of \$700,000, the distribution and allocation of which we were thus proposing, was as of November first.

Five of the seven welfare organizations (all but the Salvation Army and the War Camp Community, which worked entirely outside the camps) will join, I feel sure, in a total grant of about three millions to the War and Navy Departments to supplement their funds for this work until the first of July, 1920. It is understood that having provided the full sum of Army and Navy budgets for this work until that time they must then look to Congress for further support and failing it must not recur to the "Seven Sisters."

Our share of this fund will be approximately 2.65 per cent of our original quota of three and one-half millions.

I am encouraged to believe, after last evening's meeting, that the Committee is entirely willing to agree to our proposed transfer of present balances from the War Service Committee to the Executive Board and to have the lines of work named in our statement continued by the Association.

You have doubtless, and very properly, wondered why I have made no report before now. The Committee of Eleven did not meet until October 4; the transfer and money grants to the War Department produced varying reactions from representatives of the different societies; and it has necessarily taken time to iron out a number of matters. I might have urged separate action on our own requests but have not felt it prudent to do so. Everything now seems to be working out as we would wish.

Sincerely yours,

J. I. WYER, JR.

APPENDIX C

November 19, 1919.

November 19, 1919.

DR. JOHN R. MOTT, Chairman,
Committee of Eleven,
U. W. W. Campaign.

My Dear Dr. Mott:

I can quite appreciate that our sub-committee of three is unable to proceed till the Navy budget is in hand. We are therefore adopting the sensible suggestion in yours of the 14th inst. and the War Service Committee of the American Library Association will set aside \$100,000 as a maximum amount which it will be called upon to provide for the \$3,000,000 fund. This is well in excess of the 2.65 per cent tentatively computed by Mr. Schiff.

One further consideration. The figures which have been presented to the Committee of Eleven as a basis for the division of this \$3,000,000 fund between the Army and the Navy are \$2,500,000 (the latest Army budget) and (presumably) \$500,000, the remainder, for the Navy. I have a feeling that this division is not quite fair to the Navy. Two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and \$750,000 would seem much more nearly right. I fancy that Commander Mayo, when he tentatively named \$400,000 at our meeting on October 20, was neither fully impressed nor informed as to the Navy's needs. I do not favor increase of the total sum beyond \$2,000,000, but wish to bespeak full consideration of the Navy's share.

Very truly yours,

J. I. WYER, JR., Chairman.

APPENDIX D

November 19, 1919

October 17, 1919.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The following situation presents itself:

1. On November 1st our service to the War and Navy Departments, with the temporary exception of certain outlying service, is to be taken over by those Departments. With the service will be transferred the establishments in the field, the

equipment, the books, together with others to be drawn from stock, and the major part of the personnel in the field. The rest of such personnel will be discharged.

2. The outlying service excepted is that outside of the limits of the United States. This, as regards the military, the A. L. A. is asked to continue to operate "for three or four months."

3. It is your view (expressed in your letter of October 6) that the operation of this will require the continuance of the War Service Committee.

4. If other circumstances had not intervened it would also consistently require my continuance as General Director. But

5. Other circumstances *have* intervened:

(a) The A. L. A. has determined upon certain post-bellum activities set forth in its "Enlarged Program."

(b) These will be controlled and supervised, not by the War Service Committee, but by the Executive Board.

(c) A Director for them has already been chosen.

(d) This Director—Mr. Milam, has during my absence been the Acting Director of the War Service itself. Ever since my return he has been conducting the routine of it, which I could not well resume without confusion.

(e) The funds for certain of the new undertakings* will at the outset be drawn from the residue of the War Service Funds not transferred to the Departments or required for the completion of the outlying War Service Work.

(f) The headquarters organization and the residue stock in New York will be utilized in the new undertakings. The seat of them will presumably be in New York.

*Which are regarded as a continuation or extension of the War Service.

(g) Inevitably, therefore, the remnant of the War Service work, and the work under the "Enlarged Program" will be fused in the practical operation, even if the expenditures be distinguished on the books.

6. With the administration thus fused, the direction and control should also be fused. The direction can readily be, since the Director under the "Enlarged Program" is familiar with the War Service and is actively conducting it; and the completion of the outlying work (for the "three or four months") would be a minor task incidental to his major tasks under the Enlarged Program.

In my own judgment the control also might expediently be relinquished to the body which will represent the A. L. A. in the "Enlarged Program,"—that is to say, to the Executive Board.

But even if it is not, even if the War Service Committee considers itself still responsible for the completion of the remnants of any war time service chargeable to the War Service Fund, there would seem no reason why the new Director—this particular new Director—should not be substituted for me in the administration of it.

The action required would be simply this:

1. My resignation to the War Service Committee of the duties and authorities conferred upon me by the vote of October 4, 1917.
2. The designation by the War Service Committee of Carl H. Milam as Director.
3. Approval of the above by the Executive Board.
4. The transfer by me to the new Director (or, if this seem expedient, the relinquishment by me to the War Service Committee for action by it) of the funds and material with which

I am chargeable on the date of the transfer.

5. An inventory and audit that will close my accounts.

I see no reason why the above should not be effected as of November 1st. Do you?

Very Sincerely,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

MR. J. I. WYER, JR., Chairman,
A. L. A. War Service Committee,
New York State Library,
Albany, New York.

APPENDIX E

November 19, 1919

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1919

Sir:

In accordance with the understanding embodied in a communication to you dated August 29, 1919, from the Chairman of our War Service Committee and your response dated September 20, 1919 (copies enclosed) the entire library establishments of our Association, books and equipment remaining in the Army camps and posts within the continental United States were on this date to be relinquished to the United States, to be administered hereafter by the War Department.

As the physical transfer will require an inventory which can be compiled only by our local representatives, we have furnished to each such representative a form for such an inventory, together with a form of "agreement" which, executed both by our representative and the commanding officer, will constitute a release and a receipt. These forms were issued on October 21st, accompanied by a communication to the commanding officers dated October 22d. Copies of both are enclosed.

In the meantime, however, the present communication is designed as a general release and transfer of the title to the

properties in question, and of the responsibility for their administration.

Coincidentally we are releasing to the War Department certain of our personnel (at the points effected) selected by the Department for its own service, and discharging the remainder.

A list of the personnel taken over by the Department is in the possession of your War Plans Division, Library Section.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

(4 enclosures)

The Hon. the Secretary of War.

APPENDIX F

November 19, 1919

November 15, 1919.

From: Disbursing Officer

To: General Director.

The following statement, with figures completed to November 15 (inclusive), is for reference of the Committee:

RESOURCES

Balance on hand in acct. of Herbert Putnam, General Director:

First War Service Fund:

Insurance Fund	\$ 5,000.00
General Funds	84.70

Second Fund:

Balance, close of Nov. 15, 1919.....	212,600.00
--------------------------------------	------------

Funds in hands of Librarians and Agents:

B. E. Stevenson, Paris.....	75,000.00
Jos. Loughran, Siberia.....	1,000.00
Louis J. Bailey, New York.....	12,000.00
Frederick Goodell, Newport News.....	1,500.00
C. O. S. Mawson, Boston.....	500.00
F. H. Price, Philadelphia.....	500.00
M. J. Ferguson, San Francisco.....	300.00
25 others	3,700.00

\$312,184.70

LIABILITIES

Unpaid book bills in hand.....	\$27,700
Standing orders dating from Oct. 1, bills not received.....	3,000
Unpaid miscellaneous bills in hand.....	2,300
Estimated payroll of Nov. 30, approx.	10,000
Estimated payments to Librarians for travel, supplies, etc., Nov. 15-30, say	15,000
Estimated other payments, Nov. 15-30, say.....	5,000
Unforeseen to Nov. 30, perhaps.....	5,000

\$68,000

APPENDIX G

November 19, 1919

Status A. L. A. War Service—Nov. 1

FINANCE

Balance in hands of Treasurer (American Security and Trust Company):		
First War Service Fund (Liberty Bonds).....	\$	350.00
Second War Service Fund, cash and bonds, Nov. 1.....		274,517.00
Balance in hands of General Director November 1, 1919.....	\$242,209.69	
In hands of Librarians and Agents November 1.....	120,750.81	362,960.50
Balance to come from U. W. W. to make quota 3½ millions.....		175,000.00
		<u>812,527.50</u>
Outstanding amounts due Librarians (including sum to Navy		
Department for November salaries)	30,100.00	
Outstanding book bills.....	38,100.00	
Outstanding other bills	2,300.00	
Estimated miscellaneous accounts, including payroll for November	35,000.00	105,500.00
Probably available Dec. 1.....		<u>\$707,327.50</u>

APPENDIX H

November 19, 1919

STATUS OF PROPERTY: (Buildings and Equipment).

(1) Transferred—

Buildings and Equipment to Army:

Chicamauga Park—Camp Greenleaf

Camp Custer

Camp Devens

Camp Dix

Camp Dodge

Camp Funston

Camp Furlong (the building was moved from Camp Cody to Camp Furlong)

Camp Gordon

Camp Grant

Camp Jefferson Barracks

Camp Jackson

Camp Kearny

Camp Kelley Field

Camp Lee

Camp Lewis

Camp Meade

Camp Pike

Camp Sherman

Camp Taylor

Camp Travis

Camp Upton

Camp Vancouver Barracks

Equipment (no bldg.) to Army

Camp Humphreys

Camp Knox

Fort Leavenworth

Camp Merritt

Fort Sill

Fort Bliss

and library equipment of all army posts and hospitals in operation November 1, 1919, including Camps Eustis, Jessup, Benning, Bragg and General Hospitals at Oteen, Ft.

Bayard, Carlisle, Fox Hills, San Francisco Presidio, McPherson, McHenry, Ft. Sheridan, etc.

(1) Transferred—

Building and Equipment to Navy:

Coddington Point
Parris Island
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.

Equipment (not bldg.) to Navy:

Great Lakes, Ill.
Naval Training Station
Hampton Roads, Va.
Naval Operating Base
Newport, R. I.
Pensacola, Fla.
Naval Air Station
Quantico, Va.
Marine Barracks

(2) Sold—

Buildings and equipment*

Camp Beaugard.....	Building	\$1,000	
	Automobile	300	
	Equipment	284.40	\$1,584.40
Camp Bowie.....	Building and garage.....	1,000	
	Automobile	225	
	Equipment	427.31	1,652.31
Chicamauga Park (Camp Forrest)....	Building and garage (dam- aged by fire).....	115	
	Automobile	110	
	Equipment	91.25	316.25
Camp Doniphan.....	Building	500	
	(Automobile and equip- ment transferred to Ft. Sill)		500.00
Camp Fremont.....	Building and garage.....	350	
	Automobile	150	
	Equipment	69.50	569.50
Camp Green.....	Building	300	
	Automobile	175	
	Equipment	132.20	607.20
Camp Logan.....	Building and garage.....	485	
	Automobile	180	
	Equipment	40	705.00
Camp MacArthur.....	Building (Auto transferred to Ft. Sill).....	500	
	Equipment	101.50	601.50
Camp Mills.....	Building	400	
	Automobile	220	
	Equipment	183.80	803.80
Camp Sevier.....	Building	525	
	Automobile	280	
	Equipment	164.65	969.65
Camp Shelby.....	Building and garage.....	460	
	Automobile	135	
	Equipment	128	723.00
Camp Sheridan.....	Building	456	
	Automobile	170	
	Equipment	70	696.00

*Note—(Various items of equipment in the closing camps were transferred to other points in A. L. A. service).

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

Camp Wheeler.....	Building	229.50	
	Automobile	250	
	Equipment	79.50	559.00
Equipment (not bldg.):			
Camp Hancock.....	Automobile	\$ 75	
	Equipment	194.85	\$269.85
Camp McClellan.....	Automobile	205	
	Equipment	48.23	253.23

(3) Gifts—

Building:

Camp Wadsworth to Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
(Automobile and equipment transferred to other points when camp closed.)

(4) On hand—

Buildings:

Camp Hancock
(No reasonable offer received to date)
Camp Johnston
(Held to date as government owns part of camp land)
Camp McClellan
(Held to date as government owns camp land)
Newport News (Dispatch Office)
(In use at present)

Rented Buildings:

New York Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th Street, New York.
Leased to Feb. 1, 1921. Per month.....\$ 208.66
New York Warehouse, 6th Ave. bet. 20th-21st St., New York,
Leased to April 1, 1920. Per month..... 2,333.33
Paris Headquarters, 2 floors, basement, rear, stable and shed.
Leased to Jan. 15, 1920. Per month.....2,500 Francs

APPENDIX I

November 19, 1919

BOOKS—

Transfer of Books:

Approximate total from last inventories supplied by librarians. Complete statistics are not available as all inventory sheets have not been returned.

To the Army.....	774,706
To the Navy.....	146,587

Total	921,293
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There are approximately 1,080,000* books in New York Warehouse, largely classified and available for distribution. Orders are coming slowly because Mr. Brown and Mr. Dickerson are feeling their way. But we are urging them to act as promptly as possible in order that books may not be kept out of use.

APPENDIX J

November 19, 1919

PERSONNEL—

Transferred to Army:

(1) No. at headquarters	3
(2) No. in camps, stations and hospitals.....	77
(3) No. of camps, stations and hospitals manned by people.....	43

Transferred to Navy:

(1) No. at headquarters.....	2
(2) No. in camps, stations and hospitals.....	24
(3) No. of camps, stations and hospitals manned by people.....	15

*280,000 more expected.

Personnel of establishments remaining under Library War Service:

(1) Headquarters	48
(2) Dispatch Offices	26
(3) Hospital Supervisors, Librarians and Assistants.....	9
(4) Supervisors, librarians and assistants of other activities.....	13
(5) Overseas	15

(Note: In addition there are approximately 55 supervisors who receive no remuneration for their services.)

Present monthly payroll\$12,900

(There are 55 additional people on the weekly payroll of the New York Dispatch Office and Warehouse, at monthly cost of approximately \$7,000.)

APPENDIX K

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE PRESENT STATUS OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, NOVEMBER 18, 1919

Service To the Army in Continental United States, so far as the A. L. A. is concerned, includes: making available to the Army a generous proportion of the books now in our warehouse; and advisory co-operation between our headquarters and the Director of Army Libraries. Some thousands of books were purchased for the educational work in the Army and are still passing through our establishments but no new orders are being placed. Our service overseas is being continued for some months at the request of the Secretary of War.

For the Navy we are still purchasing books in small quantities: are still co-operating with Mr. Brown in maintaining Library Service in naval stations and are providing the funds for the payment of the Navy Librarians—as the Navy is not in a position to assume these obligations until the proposed allotment is made by the Committee of Eleven or the A. L. A.

It is proposed to continue our service in other fields in line with the report presented by the Chairman of the War Service Committee, over the signature of the President of the A. L. A., to the Committee of Eleven. That statement outlines our field of activity for the immediate future. It is our expectation to operate this work through the following departments.

Merchant Marine: Through Dispatch

Offices, Public Libraries in seaport towns and perhaps through Red Cross Chapters in foreign ports we propose to provide for the men of the American Merchant Marine a service as nearly as possible adequate to their needs and wishes. We have already begun this service by supplying books to several hundred U. S. Shipping Board vessels.

This department will serve also the Coast Guards and the men in Lighthouse Stations and on Light Ships in co-operation with the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Lighthouses.

Hospitals: There are still several thousand discharged soldiers in Public Health Service and other civilian hospitals. We are attempting to provide service for all of these men where it cannot be provided by local agencies.

This department will also have supervision over the printing and distribution of books in Braille Grade 1½ for the Blind. Mrs. Rider has obtained gifts or promises of approximately \$3,500 for this work.

Discharged Soldiers: Requests from individuals and groups in this class are growing in number and we have now reached the place where we cannot logically refuse to serve (primarily and perhaps exclusively with books in hand) the chapters of the American Legion which

cannot get service from local libraries. We are also being called upon to lend books occasionally to public libraries and library commissions for the use of ex-service men.

Federal Industrial Plants: Several such plants are now receiving a limited service from us and there are others not previ-

ously served which are entitled to some attention.

It is not always easy to draw the line between war service and general service but all the members of the staff are conscientiously endeavoring to limit our work to those phases for which we can legitimately spend war service funds.

APPENDIX L

November 1, 1919

Overseas War Service, Paris

Sept. 20, 1919.

From W. H. Kerr, Educational and Book Department
To Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative.
Subject: Report on A. L. A. Gift Collections.

The following summary and report of A. L. A. Gift Collections to Commissions of various American organizations, to Reconstruction Units, and to Universities, Colleges, and other permanent organizations, up to September 1, is respectfully submitted:

Commissions

	Volumes	Partial Totals	Grand Totals
American Red Cross			
x Albania	285		
x Bosnia-Herzegovina	225		
x Greece	300		
x Montenegro	280		
x Paris Headquarters	41		
x Poland	350		
x Roumania	300		
x Russia (Kuban)	75		
x Serbia	350		
—9 collections		2,206	
American Relief Association			
("Hoover" Commissions)			
x Armenia	4		
x Kuban	39		
x Poland	7		
x Russia	12		
—4 collections		62	
Miscellaneous			
x American Embassy, Warsaw.....	107		
x League of Nations, London.....	7		
—2 collections		114	
U. S. Army			
x Armenia (General Harbord).....	38		
Armenia (Colonel Haskell).....	74		
—2 collections		112	
Y. M. C. A. (International)			
x Czecho-Slovakia	350		
x Egypt	56		
x Greece	365		
x Poland	350		
Russia (South)	35		
x Turkey	350		
—6 collections		1,506	

Y. W. C. A. (International)			
x Czecho-Slovakia	218		
Foyers des Alliés.....	150		
x Italy	323		
Poland	210		
—4 collections		901	
Totals for Commissions, 27 collections.....			4,901

Reconstruction Units

American Fund for French Wounded			
Reims Hospital	75	75	
College Units			
Barnard	15		
Smith	150		
—2 collections		165	
Comité Américain pour			
Régions Dévastées ("Anne Morgan Units")			
Blérancourt	75		
Boullay-Thierry	75		
Laon	75		
Paris Headquarters, for reserve.....	150		
Soissons	75		
Vic-sur-Aisne	115		
—6 collections		565	
Knights of Columbus			
x Amiens	70		
x Brussels	72		
Paris	70		
x St. Quentin	75		
—4 collections		287	
Methodist Church Unit			
Chateau-Thierry	20	20	
Société des Amis			
Grange-le-Comte	70		
Pargny-les-Reims	75		
—2 collections		145	
Totals for Reconstruction Units, 15 collections.....			1,257

Universities, Colleges and Permanent Organizations

Belgium			
x Louvain	950	950	
France			
x Aix-Marseilles	465		
x Besancon	445		
x Beaune (municipality)	1,000		
x Besançon	445		
x Caen	460		
x Clermont-Ferrand	470		
x Dijon	516		
x Grè noble	510		
x Hyères (English Circ. library).....	150		
x Lyon	471		
x Montpellier	550		
x Nancy	486		
Paris			
x American Chamber of Commerce.....	570		
x American University Union.....	400		
x Bibliothèque de la Guerre.....	185		

x École des Beaux Arts.....	168	
x University of Paris.....	486	
x Poitiers	580	
x Rennes	543	
x Strasbourg	460	
x Toulouse	495	
—21 collections		9,692
Syria		
x Beirut (Syrian Protestant College).....	1,290	1,290
Turkey		
Constantinople		
x Robert College.....	1,620	
x Woman's College	1,155	
—2 collections		2,775
England (probable)		
London		
American Univ. Union.....	400	
English-Speaking Union.....	550	
Oxford		
Anglo-American Club	400	
—3 collections		1,350
Totals for Universities, etc., 28 collections.....		16,057
GRAND TOTAL, 70 collections.....		22,325 22,325

Note: "x" before an item in the above summary indicates that an author list of the collection was made, two copies being sent to the organization or institution (one copy for information, the other for receipting and return to A. L. A.), two copies for the Paris Headquarters files, and one copy for transmission to the General Director.

Purchases for the sake of these collections were made in a few cases, as, for example, the Army commissions to Armenia, and a few special books on the respective countries represented in the American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. collections. About 150 volumes were purchased for these.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY,

January 27, 1920

Present: Messrs. Wyer (chairman), Anderson, Belden, Hill, of the Committee; also Carl H. Milam, General Director of the Library War Service.

The minutes of the last meeting (November 19, 1919) were approved as typed and distributed to members.

Financial Statement. The Chairman presented the following statement of balances of even date with the American Security and Trust Company.

First Fund balances:

Cash	\$ 5,484.48
Bonds	350.00

Second Fund balances:

Cash	264,489.93
Bonds	211,485.75

The Chairman also reported further payment from the United War Work Campaign of \$105,000 on January 2, 1920, making the total A. L. A. quota received to date \$3,605,000.

Transfer of General Directorship. Pursuant to vote of the Committee on November 19, and following arrangements made by the Chairman; on December 13, 1919, Herbert Putnam formally transferred to Carl H. Milam the general directorship of the Library War Service. The transfer was accompanied by a satisfactory audit from Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., by checks covering balances as shown therein, and by inventories of all property and equipment.

Payments to War and Navy Departments. Pursuant to information laid before the Committee at its meeting of No-

ember 19 (see Appendix B. Minutes of that date), the Chairman reported that the Committee of Eleven has formally granted to the War and Navy departments, for the continuance of welfare work until June 30, 1920, the sum of \$3,092,000, and that the A. L. A.'s share of this fund is \$105,970, divided as follows: Navy, \$69,000; War, \$36,970. He reported further that these A. L. A. payments have been made, pursuant to authority conveyed by a correspondence vote of the War Service Committee ratified in December by a correspondence vote of the Executive Board. The text of the Committee vote is as follows:

Voted, That after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company, as Treasurer, is authorized and requested, from the A. L. A. War Service moneys of the second library war fund in its hands to transfer to the credit of the U. S. Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, the sum of Sixty-nine Thousand Dollars (\$69,000) and to the credit of the War Department, War Plans Division, Educational and Recreational Branch, the sum of Thirty-six Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy Dollars (\$36,970).

This correspondence vote of the War Service Committee was hereupon ratified by unanimous vote of the members present.

Conference with the War Department. On January 17, the Chairman received the following telegram:

Washington, D. C.,
January 17, 1920.

J. I. Wyer,

American Library Association,
State Library, Albany, N. Y.

At a meeting of the corps and division commanders, U. S. Army, in the world war, it was suggested that a memorial association representing all organizations directly connected with the American armies in the world war should be formed, with the object of considering and promoting ways and means of erecting a national memorial in honor of the dead. For the purpose of

forming such an association, it is requested that you, as head of the American Library Association in the world war, meet with representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other organizations in Washington, D. C., Room Three Fifty-three, War and Navy Building, January 19, 1920, at two p. m. If not convenient for you to attend, request you designate a representative authorized to act for you. Please acknowledge.

McGlachin, Summerall, Ely, Humphrey,
Arrangements Committee,
Room 348, State, War
and Navy Building.

To this he made reply as follows:

Albany, N. Y.,
18 January, 1920.

McGlachin, Summerall, Ely, Humphrey,
Room 348, State, War and Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Telegram received. Am requesting Herbert Putnam or his authorized alternate to represent American Library Association Monday conference.

J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Dr. Putnam attended the conference as representative of the A. L. A. and submitted the following account of the meeting:

January 20, 1920.

I attended the conference at the State, War and Navy Building yesterday.

Except for a couple of other civilians and myself, it was a conference purely military, comprising nearly fifty divisional commanders and chiefs of military bureaus. General Haan presided. A committee appointed at a previous conference submitted a report on the project of a single national memorial to the American dead. The report proposed:

(1) The creation of a National Memorial Association to be incorporated.

(2) Such an association to be organized by "an executive board," to be composed of three representatives each of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Marine Corps, the American Legion Association, the Coast Guard, the Revenue Cutter Service, and each of the civilian organizations which engaged in auxiliary welfare work.

(3) The memorial to be at Washington. It would be a memorial to *all* the dead, not merely those in the fighting units, but also those of the civilian welfare organizations.

(4) The funds for it, unless provided by Congress, would be sought by popular subscription.

Query was raised as to the equal numerical representation of the civilian welfare organizations; but this was explained as desirable as a recognition or anticipation of their influence in securing an appropriation or contributions for the project.

The report of the Committee was adopted and Generals Wood, Harbord and Summerall were designated as the three representatives of the Army.

There was no remark by any of the civilians present.

A copy of the minutes and resolutions is to be sent to the head of each organization. You will therefore presumably receive one.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

War Service Budget, 1920-1. The following budget was submitted by the General Director, covering balance of War Service funds now in his hands and such additional balances now in the American Security and Trust Company as are to be available for War Service work.

Library War Service Budget. January 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921:

European Headquarters	\$ 75,000
Merchant Marine	225,000
Ex-service Men	110,000
Blind Ex-service Men.....	20,000
Public Health Service Hospitals..	150,000
Coast Guard and Lighthouses.....	45,000
Industrial War Work Industries...	75,000
	<hr/>
	\$700,000

On motion of Dr. Hill, duly seconded, it was

Voted, That this budget be received, placed on the minutes of this meeting, and referred to the Executive Board.

Mr. Milam laid before the Committee a memorandum (Appendix A) covering the points of agreement between representatives of the War Service Committee and Mr. C. L. Seeger, representing a committee of American residents in Paris interested in the continuance and support of the A. L. A. library there. There being no objection, this memorandum was approved and ordered spread on the minutes of this meeting.

The following communication was received from the General Director:

31 West Fifteenth Street,
New York City,
January 27, 1920.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,
Chairman, War Service Committee
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y
Dear Mr. Wyer:

On January 1 there was in the General Director's fund:
Cash on hand.....\$ 98,209.86
Advances to agents..... 84,202.49

Total\$182,412.29

The expenditures in December were approximately \$98,000. The expenditures in January will be smaller, in February and March still smaller.

It is estimated that the needs, in about the proportion indicated in the attached budget for the several lines of work, for the three months ending March 31st will be:

January	\$ 75,000.00
February	60,000.00
March	50,000.00

Total\$185,000.00

I therefore recommend that \$185,000 be paid to the General Director, which, with the amount on hand, should cover the necessary expenses through March 31st.

Yours very truly,
CARL H. MILAM,
General Director.

In action upon it, the Committee

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company, as Treasurer, is authorized and requested, from any moneys in its hands to the credit of the A. L. A. Second War Service Fund, to transfer to the account of the A. L. A. War Service Fund, Carl H. Milam, General Director, the sum of \$185,000.

Reimbursement of General Director's Account. The Chairman submitted a communication from William L. Brown, disbursing officer, calling attention to the fact that, by direction of the Executive Secretary, he had made payment to the Sixth Division, Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department, about December 31, 1919, of \$5,000, to apply towards the sum of \$69,000, paid by the A. L. A. to the Navy Department as part of the grant of \$3,092,000 made by the Committee of Eleven. Mr.

Brown desired reimbursement from funds of the Committee. It was thereupon

Voted, That the American Security and Trust Company be authorized and requested from any money in its hands to the credit of the A. L. A. Second War Service Fund, to transfer to the account of the A. L. A. War Service Fund, Carl H. Milam, General Director, the sum of \$5,000, being balance of the sum of \$69,000 transferred to the Navy Department, authorized by correspondence votes of the War Service Committee and the Executive Board in December, 1919, and confirmed at this present meeting. Sixty-four thousand dollars of this sum was so transferred by the American Security and Trust Company on January 8, 1920. This present grant of \$5,000 is to reimburse the General Director for such sum advanced by him on December 31 to the Navy Department on account of the \$69,000 payment.

Use of United War Work Funds. The Chairman submitted the following memorandum referring to the use of War Service funds transferred to the Executive Board:

In transferring to the custody of the Executive Board of the American Library Association certain balances of funds now in its hands, the War Service Committee of the A. L. A. desires to record the following minute:

1. That the funds so transferred (\$79,974.41 cash; * \$211,835.75 securities) are part of the \$3,605,000 quota of the A. L. A. resulting from the United War Work Campaign, November 11-18, 1918. That their expenditure must be subject to the limitations and obligations expressed by the name of the campaign, promised in its literature and repeatedly formulated by its governing Committee of Eleven.

2. More particularly these limitations and obligations, so far as they affect the A. L. A., are the following:

"The United War Work Campaign fund was raised to make possible the serving by the seven co-operating organizations in the present war emergency of soldiers and sailors . . . and this purpose is to be a governing principle in its use." (Committee of Eleven Memorandum, 24 December,

1918, later ratified by A. L. A. Executive Board.)

"The objects of items [of expenditures] are confined to the soldiers and sailors and to certain other groups immediately affected by war conditions, or munition workers, and do not include the normal peace-time activities of the co-operating organizations." (Committee of Eleven Statement to Subscribers, March, 1919.)

3. Expenditures from this money must therefore be limited to items in the A. L. A. budget of \$4,517,800, December 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, submitted to and approved by the Committee of Eleven in March, 1919, and to items and objects in a supplemental and superseding budget presented to the Committee of Eleven on October 28, 1919.

Illustrating by particular instances, this money may not properly be used to provide books for all patients in a hospital because one or a dozen soldiers or sailors are among them, nor to engage in library extension work for a city or a county because there are ex-service men living in it. On the other hand, no effort should be spared to reach these men individually, either direct or through local libraries or other agencies.

Upon motion, it was

Voted, To spread the memorandum upon the minutes of this meeting as the sense of the Committee and to bring it to the attention of the Executive Board.

After-the-War Reading Lists

The Chairman submitted the following letter:

January 23, 1920.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,
Chairman, War Service Committee,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In 1918 the War Service Committee, at the request of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, appropriated \$1,500 toward the expenses in connection with the provision of a series of After-War-Reading Lists under the editorial supervision of Mr. J. L. Wheeler.

This money has been expended and Mr. Wheeler recently asked the Secretary to obtain, if possible, from the same source, an additional appropriation of \$550 for the same purpose.

The Publishing Board, at a meeting held January 2, 1920, voted that the War Service Committee be requested to appropriate \$550 additional for this purpose from the War Service Funds.

May I ask you to lay this request of the

*The cash actually transferred on March 8, 1920, was \$81,061.77, the difference of \$1,087.36 being interest credited to A. L. A. accounts to March 1, 1920.

Publishing Board before the War Service Committee?

Yours very truly,
G. B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

After discussion, it was

Voted, That the communication be referred to the Executive Board with the suggestion that, before action on it, the Publishing Board submit to the Executive Board a report as to the progress which has been made on the After-the-War Reading Lists.

War Service Committee Report to A. L. A. and Carnegie Corporation. The Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee the necessity for preparing a third annual report to be submitted at the approaching meeting of the A. L. A., and the desirability of presenting to the Carnegie Corporation a final report, showing expenditure of its grant of \$320,000, in September, 1917, for camp library buildings. It was

Voted, That the Chairman be requested to prepare these reports and empowered, within his judgment, to put either or both into printed form.

Transfer to Executive Board.

Voted, That the War Service Committee turn over to the Executive Board of the A. L. A. its duties, responsibilities, properties, cash and securities, upon a day to be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the A. L. A. and the officers of the American Security and Trust Company, and that when such transfer has been made, the duties of this Committee shall cease.

Voted, That pursuant to the foregoing action, the War Service Committee transfer to the Executive Board of the A. L. A. its duties, properties and responsibilities in connection with its work and activities, and particularly all properties, moneys and balances, either cash or securities, now standing to the credit of the First and Second War Service Funds with the American Security and Trust Company, these items more specifically set forth in the accompanying schedule:

Cash balance, First Fund.....	\$ 5,484.48
Cash balance, Second Fund, \$264,489.93 (less two grants made at this meeting—\$190,- 000)	74,489.93
Securities, First Fund—	
U. S. A. 1st Liberty Loan, 3½%, due June 15, 1947....	50.00
U. S. A. 2d Liberty Loan, 4¼%, due Nov. 15, 1942....	300.00
Securities, Second Fund—	
1st Liberty Loan, 3½%, June 15, 1947	1,150.00
1st Liberty Loan, 4%, June 15, 1947	750.00
1st Liberty Loan, 4¼%, June 15, 1947	4,000.00
2d Liberty Loan, 4%, Nov. 15, 1942	1,150.00
2d Liberty Loan, 4¼%, Nov. 15, 1942	45,100.00
3d Liberty Loan, 4¼%, Sept. 15, 1928	79,000.00
4th Liberty Loan, 4¼%, Oct. 15, 1938	77,700.00
5th Liberty Loan, 4¾%, May 20, 1923	50.00
War Savings Stamps.....	2,550.00
Thrift Stamps	35.75

It was further \$291,810.16

Voted, That the Executive Board of the A. L. A. be requested to pay such future expenses, particularly in connection with the preparation and printing of the annual report and the final report to the Carnegie Corporation, necessary travel, clerical help, etc., as may be incident to the winding up of the affairs of the War Service Committee.

And it was further

Voted, That this Committee recommend to the Executive Board that it name the Chairman of the War Service Committee to co-operate with the Executive Board in effecting the transfers contemplated and recited above and in closing up the Library War Service affairs.

Adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Total Receipts and Disbursements, Library War Service Funds,
May 31, 1919, to March 8, 1920

FIRST LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FUND

May 31, 1919, to March 8, 1920

Assets

Cash balance in American Security and Trust Company, May 31, 1919.....	\$ 52,018.29
Bonds, Second Liberty loan, par value.....	350.00

Receipts

Herbert Putnam, General Director (balance of first fund remaining in his hands at close of War service activities).....	5,084.70
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	8.11
Interest on bank balances to March 1, 1920.....	740.80
	<u>\$58,201.90</u>

Disbursements

Sept. 24, 1919, Loan to Committee on Enlarged Program (by direction of A. L. A. Executive Board).....	\$52,340.00
March 8, 1920, Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) cash.....	5,511.90
March 8, 1920, Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) bonds.....	350.00
	<u>\$58,201.90</u>

SECOND LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FUND

Total receipts and disbursements, May 31, 1919 to March 8, 1920

Assets

Cash balance in American Security and Trust Company May 31, 1919.....	\$ 338,511.71
Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps.....	190,803.75

Receipts

Received from United War Work Campaign, Inc., cash.....	805,000.00
Received from United War Work Campaign, Inc., securities.....	20,682.00
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	4,202.65
Interest on bank balances.....	3,794.29
Treasurer A. L. A., gifts and salvage.....	15,000.00
Library War Finance Committee.....	11.22

\$1,378,005.62

Disbursements

Transfers to account Herbert Putnam, General Director.....	\$ 800,000.00
Transfers to account Carl H. Milam, General Director.....	185,000.00
Carl H. Milam, General Director, (refund of sum advanced to U. S. Navy Department).....	5,000.00
U. S. Navy Department (account of Committee of Eleven).....	64,000.00
U. S. War Department (account of Committee of Eleven).....	36,970.00
March 8, 1920, Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) cash.....	75,549.87
March 8, 1920, Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) securities.....	211,485.75

\$1,378,005.62

APPENDIX B

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Summary Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

17 August, 1917 to 8 March, 1920

FIRST LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FUND

17 August, 1917 to 8 March, 1920

Receipts

Subscriptions, cash	\$1,754,861.34
Subscriptions, Liberty Bonds.....	350.00
Interest on bank balances.....	8,134.92
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	21.73
Interest on U. S. Treasury certificates.....	9,424.66
Gift for Library Building, Great Lakes Naval Training Station.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,782,792.65

Disbursements

Transfers to account Herbert Putnam, General Director....	\$1,575,020.00
Less amount refunded at close of operation.....	5,084.70—\$1,569,935.30
Library War Finance Committee (expenses first campaign).....	66,055.58
Library War Finance Committee (expenses second campaign).....	79,063.79
G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary (expenses general committee).....	6,000.00
Loan to Committee on Enlarged Program (by direction Executive Board).	52,340.00
Expenses before General Director took over work.....	2,036.08
Treasurer A. L. A. (After-war reading lists).....	1,500.00
Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing operations) cash....	5,511.90
Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing operations) bonds...	350.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,782,792.65

SECOND LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FUND

Summary Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, December 5, 1918 to March 8, 1920

Receipts

United War Work Campaign, Inc., cash.....	\$3,414,196.25
United War Work Campaign, Inc., securities.....	211,485.75
Library War Finance Committee (subscriptions to First Library War Service Fund received after it was closed on September 1, 1918).....	14,411.03
Library War Finance Committee.....	11.22
Treasurer, A. L. A., gifts and salvage.....	15,000.00
Interest on bank balances to March 1, 1920.....	3,814.29
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	5,087.08
	<hr/>
	\$3,664,005.62

Disbursements

Transfer to account of Herbert Putnam, General Director.....	\$3,086,000.00
Transfer to account of Carl H. Milam, General Director.....	185,000.00
Carl H. Milam, General Director (refund of sum advanced to U. S. Navy Department)	5,000.00
U. S. Navy Department (account Committee of Eleven).....	64,000.00
U. S. War Department (account Committee of Eleven).....	36,970.00
Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) cash.....	75,549.37
Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) securities	211,485.75
	<hr/>
	\$3,664,005.62

APPENDIX C

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

First and Second War Service Funds, Combined Statement of Receipts and Disbursements,
August 17, 1917 to March 8, 1920

Receipts

United War Work Campaign Inc., Cash and Securities.....	\$3,625,682.00
Subscriptions to First War Service Fund, Cash and Securities.....	1,769,633.59
Interest on Bank balances.....	11,949.21
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	5,108.81
Interest on U. S. Treasury Certificates.....	9,424.66
Gift for Library Building Great Lakes Naval Training Station.....	10,000.00
Treasurer, A. L. A., salvage.....	15,000.00

\$5,446,798.27

Disbursements

Transfer to account Herbert Putnam, General Director....	\$4,661,020.00
Less amount refunded at close of operations.....	5,084.70—
Transfer to Carl H. Milam, General Director.....	185,000.00
Library War Finance Committee (expenses first campaign).....	66,055.58
Library War Finance Committee (expenses second campaign).....	79,063.79
G. B. Utley, Executive Secretary (expenses general committee).....	6,000.00
Loan to Committee on Enlarged Program (by direction Executive Board)..	52,340.00
Expenses before General Director took over work.....	2,036.08
Treasurer A. L. A. (After-war reading lists).....	1,500.00
Carl H. Milam, General Director (refund of sum advanced to U. S. Navy Department)	5,000.00
U. S. Navy Department (Account Committee of Eleven).....	64,000.00
U. S. War Department (Account Committee of Eleven).....	36,970.00
Executive Board, A. L. A. (final accounting on ceasing activities) cash and securities	292,897.52

\$5,446,798.27

APPENDIX D

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Receipts and Disbursements by Herbert Putnam and Carl H. Milam, General Directors,
From Date of Inception, October 1, 1917, to March 31, 1920

Receipts

Interest on bank balances (additional to interest earned by funds of the General Committee. See Appendix C.).....	\$ 16,579.36
Grants from War Service Committee general funds.....	4,491,020.00
Carnegie fund	320,000.00
Special building fund	10,000.00
Book Campaign funds	25,000.00

\$4,862,599.36

Disbursements

Buildings and equipment:	
Buildings—Carnegie grant	\$ 278,887.51
Building equipment—Carnegie	41,112.49
Building—General fund	47,374.63
Building equipment—General	18,033.86
General equipment	176,310.36
Great Lakes Station—Buildings and equipment.....	10,000.00
Books and periodicals	2,279,582.49

\$2,851,301.34

Expenses:	
Service and subsistence	\$1,040,558.46
Supplies	236,643.59
Bookbinding	770.54
Book campaign	24,566.72
Freight and postage	107,218.76
Traveling expense	126,140.56
Unclassified	182,599.69
Packing cases	36,013.01
Rent	29,339.97
Publicity printing	420.12
	1,784,271.42
Returned to Treasurer's account (See Appendix C.).....	5,084.70
	\$4,640,657.46
Balance on deposit with American Security and Trust Com- pany, March 31, 1920.....	\$ 153,389.83
Petty cash funds at camps, base hospitals, and overseas, March 31, 1920.....	68,552.07
	\$ 221,941.90
	\$4,862,599.36

APPENDIX E

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S CONTINGENT FUND

Receipts

Balance, May 31, 1919.....	\$1,730.54
Interest, June 30, 1919.....	21.54
Interest, December 29, 1919.....	9.30
	\$1,761.38

Disbursements

War Service Committee:	
Printing	\$ 525.58
Travel	670.12
Express, telegraph and postage.....	68.59
Personal service	38.55
Enlarged Program Committee:	
Travel	255.04
Balance transferred to Treasurer, A. L. A., April 20, 1920.....	203.50
	\$1,761.38

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

*To the President and Members of the
American Library Association:*

Your Committee on Work with the Blind reports as follows:

Considering it most important to open up new resources for the blind in the Middle West, or to further the use of existing resources, we communicated with Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, to learn if that library could develop its department of books for the blind to cover that territory. Dr. Bostwick was very willing to do all he could, and in fact, has for some time freely extended the use of his library to the blind in surrounding states. That this fact has not fully been taken advantage of is doubtless due to the lack of publicity regarding it. The members of the committee are taking steps to divert their own Middle West borrowers to St. Louis, and it is hoped that through the advertising that will be gained by means of this report and through periodicals for the blind, a fine center for loaning books to the blind will soon be built up in St. Louis.

A new agency for the distribution of books for the blind is the Texas State Library which began this work about the first of February. Its collection so far consists only of New York Point books, but doubtless as the work grows and other types are added this library will fill a great need in the southwest. The committee offers its support, encouragement and assistance in any way possible.

Miss Goldthwaite and Miss Sawyer have acted during the year as a sub-committee to keep an up-to-date list of books actually available for purchase in Revised Braille, grade one and a half. The report of this sub-committee is appended to this report. Miss Goldthwaite has likewise served as a member of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind, representing libraries,

and in that capacity submits a report, which is attached.

In the early part of April a questionnaire was sent out to all libraries for the blind, asking for the latest statistics. A table showing these statistics has been made and is on file at A. L. A. headquarters. We believe that it shows a healthy growth and a keen interest among the already established libraries for the blind, and a desire to extend service to an almost limitless degree.

The chairman and the committee members have had much correspondence during the year which has resulted in many helpful suggestions. The interchange of ideas on subjects of interest to the work will bring results in ways that can scarcely be shown in a report.

In conclusion, the committee wishes to express its great appreciation of the attitude of the American Library Association toward the blind, as shown in its Enlarged Program, and especially commends its action in making it possible for libraries to have a larger collection of books in the new type for the blind—books useful for our blinded soldiers, but equally enjoyed by our larger civilian blind population.

For the Committee,

MABEL R. GILLIS,
Chairman.

April 23, 1920.

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM TYPE FOR THE BLIND REPORT OF MEMBER REPRESENTING LIBRARIES

The report of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind recommending the adoption of the Revised Braille, Grade one and one-half, as the uniform type for the blind of America, was accepted by the American Association of Instructors of the Blind at the Convention of June, 1918. The Commission had been enlarged to include representatives of libraries, printing presses, and home teaching societies at the Halifax Con-

vention, of July, 1916. It is of importance to note, however, that during the many years of scientific study which preceded this decision, the Uniform Type Committee was composed entirely of members without sight.

A gratifying beginning has been made in the launching of the uniform type. The embossing presses throughout the country are engaged in producing it, the annual appropriation hitherto used by the New York State Library for embossing in the New York point is now being expended for printing in the Revised Braille, and the Ziegler Magazine, with its far flung circulation, is introducing it to its readers. The Library War Service in serving the war blind, has given very opportune aid by adding materially to this reading matter.

But a large fund for the development of a body of literature in Revised Braille is necessary. The Committee on Enlarged Program, by its decision to recommend the continuation of this feature of the War Service work to the American Library Association, has given the Association an opportunity to aid in supplying these books at a time when there is great need for such assistance. It is fitting that the Association as a whole should concern itself with the production of embossed books, for the entire work of distributing this reading matter will always fall upon a comparatively small number of libraries.

LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE,

Member of the Commission on Uniform Type.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON BOOKLIST OF REVISED BRAILLE

At the request of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind the Committee on Work with the Blind of the American Library Association has undertaken to issue, as often as may be found necessary, the Booklist of Revised Braille, Grade one and a half. Miss Laura M. Sawyer, of the Perkins Institution, and Miss Lucille A. Goldthwaite, of the New York Public Library, were appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Work with the

Blind, as a sub-committee to do this work, following a resolution of the Commission on Uniform Type in which they were "named a committee of two to represent the Commission for the keeping of an up-to-date list of texts in Grade one and a half actually ready for purchase."

Through the co-operation of the American Library Association, two Booklists have been issued. The second list under date of April, 1920 (Vol. 1, no. 2), includes all titles to be purchased in the Revised Braille, Grade one and a half. This information has hitherto not been readily available as the embossing presses issue pricelists at infrequent intervals. The Booklist is to be somewhat simplified hereafter, as several of the items now given have been found unnecessary for its purpose.

LAURA M. SAWYER, Chairman.

LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOK BUYING

At the informal conference of university, college and reference librarians held during the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association at Chicago, a committee was appointed to see what could be done towards completing the files of German periodicals interrupted because of the war. This committee consists of H. M. Lydenberg, J. T. Gerould and Willard Austen. The work of the committee led it naturally into the field of supply of German books as well as of periodicals. The opinion of the committee is that the present situation of the German book trade is unfortunate and that the discrimination the German book trade is attempting to force on America should be called to the attention of American librarians and that possibly some action by the American Library Association is in order.

The whole question has been referred to the Committee on Bookbuying for investigation and report.

German publishers and booksellers have advanced their prices anywhere from 100 to 1000 per cent above the pre-war rates.

A certain advance in price is unquestionably reasonable, for printing conditions and costs in Germany are more difficult even than in France and England. American librarians would not venture to fix a figure up to which they would say an advance would be reasonable and beyond which an advance would be considered unreasonable. However, it is evident to your committee that the German book trade took an unreasonable step when, not content with making these advances in price, it decided to fix the value of the mark for foreign prices of books, establishing the rate for American purchases at 9 cents to the mark in spite of the fact that the mark is quoted in this country at less than 2 cents.

Moreover, the German book trade is fixing one price for a book for Germany and a different and higher rate for foreign countries. This practice is unreasonable, unfair, stupid. A special discrimination against the United States is evident, for the prices charged American buyers are far higher than to other countries. An example is the new *Byzantinisch-Neu-Griechische Jahrbücher* to be published in Berlin and to be sold at twenty-five marks for Germany and German Austria, twenty drachmas for Greece, ten dollars for the United States, and twenty-five French francs for all other countries. Surely no American librarian should subscribe for this or any other periodical under such conditions.

Your committee recommends that the Association urge American libraries to curtail their German purchases to the absolute minimum while the German book trade continues to discriminate against America. It also recommends that the Association protest to the German *Börsenverein* and the *Verleger Verein* at their present unfair and unreasonable attitude towards American libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER,
CHARLES H. COMPTON,
ANNA G. HUBBARD.

REPORT OF THE BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

The bookbinding committee is not attempting more at present than the carrying on of work outlined by the former chairman, Mr. Wheeler.

A part of this work has been the continuance of the travelling exhibit. The previous exhibit was entirely revised, much of the old material retained and some new added, the whole considerably condensed, making packing easier and transportation less expensive. This exhibit was shown for the first time at the Ohio State meeting at Youngstown, October 13-15. The work of planning the itinerary, giving the exhibit some notice in library journals, and keeping it in condition has been undertaken by Miss Wheelock. She reports requests from the following places, all of which up to the present date, April 10, have been filled:

Youngstown, Ohio; Evansville, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Memphis, Tenn.; Indianapolis (2nd showing); St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Madison, Wis.; Colorado Springs; Laramie, Wyo.; Maine Library Commission; Augusta, Me. (State meetings); Salt Lake, Utah (N. E. A. meeting).

The demands from west and east coming so close together on the calendar have brought the suggestion that two exhibits might well be prepared and sent out.

The chairman has answered some miscellaneous questions from different parts of the country, including a request for the table prepared last year on the increased cost of labor and materials used in binding.

The piece of work now occupying the attention of the committee, but which cannot be accomplished this year, is the preparation of a booklet on the Cost and Methods of binding for schools and school libraries.

GERTRUDE STILES, Chairman.
EVERETT R. PERRY,
JUDSON T. JENNINGS,
MARY E. WHEELOCK.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The A. L. A. Committee on Library Training held one meeting in connection with the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. in Chicago, with six members present. At this meeting the question of whether there existed an A. L. A. approved list of Library Schools was presented for Committee consideration and the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That pending the establishment of an A. L. A. Board of Library Training or Certification, the Committee recommends the acceptance of the standards established by the Association of American Library Schools as a basis for accrediting such schools.

It was also voted by the Committee to give its support to the plan presented to the A. L. A. in a paper by Dr. C. C. Williamson at Asbury Park, for the creation of a National Board of Library Training or Certification.

Various phases of library training were assigned to different members of the Committee for investigation, as follows: Library Instruction in Normal Schools, Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer; Status of Library Instruction by Correspondence, Miss Clara F. Baldwin; The Cumulative Course in Library Training at Chautauqua, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle; Summer Library Schools, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn; Training for Special Library Work in Library Schools, Miss Louise B. Krause.

The Committee presents certain information gained during the year from these investigations by various members. A statement was sought by the Committee regarding the development of plans for an advanced school for library training, which has been discussed by the American Library Institute and at other library meetings; Miss Emma V. Baldwin who has been active in the effort to establish such a school, writes:

Our plans have not progressed sufficiently for me to give you even an authoritative statement of the exact field which such a school as is under consideration would endeavor to fill; just at pres-

ent the matter is too nebulous to warrant any definite statement.

Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer reports receiving returns from about twenty of the Normal Schools in various parts of the country giving library courses. Of these only two or three institutions reported any courses beyond a short series of lectures on how to use the library. However, the emphasis being placed at the present time on school and particularly high school libraries, is influencing some normal schools to offer training in the care of such libraries.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin sought to secure information as to any correspondence courses offered by any institutions and reports the following:

University of Missouri—A course on reference books and their use, offered through the Correspondence Study Department of the University Extension Division.

University of Wisconsin—A course on library methods of teacher librarians.

University of Chicago, Correspondence Study Department—An elementary course in technical methods of library science.

These items are submitted as an effort to discover whether an acceptable course of instruction by correspondence has been offered; it is hoped that this matter may be reported upon more fully by a succeeding committee.

The Committee also includes in this report a statement regarding the plan adopted by the Chautauqua School for Librarians for a cumulative course in summer library school work, covering four summers. Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle of the Committee quotes from the printed announcement as follows:

The course of study is planned to accomplish as much as possible in each summer's work.

The Freshman class has regular courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects, reference work, and organization.

Courses of the Sophomore group include history of libraries and book-making, book-binding, advanced cataloging, classification, and reference work. Classification and

general reference work are finished in the second summer.

The Juniors have courses in subject bibliography, school and children's work, types of libraries, cataloging and elective studies in literature and history.

Work of the Senior class includes cataloging and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration, and work with high-school, normal-school, and college libraries.

Aside from attending lectures on the general program related to library development, special lectures are given before the classes in joint session.

Miss Downey writes:

It has seemed best not to get out a complete catalog until this coming summer, when the four summers' plans will be completed, as we have found the need of slight modifications after each group.

The investigation of Summer Library Schools, especially regarding the entrance requirements and certificates, is presented by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn in a somewhat detailed report, which is attached to and made a part of this general report. The number of summer schools seems to be diminishing, and so far as announced, only twelve institutions are offering courses for the summer of 1920. Seven of these are under the direction of colleges or universities and five are conducted by State Library Commissions. To quote from Mr. Sanborn's report:

The problems that stand out are: what should be the purpose of summer courses; is there a legitimate place for the two very evidently different purposes behind these schools; and is the profession properly served and safeguarded by these schools? The question before the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training seems not so much one of standards as one of fundamental purposes, and after the purposes are decided upon, the increasing of facilities for summer study.

The report of Miss Louise B. Krause covers a subject which has not heretofore been investigated by this Committee. She sought to gain from the graduates of library schools opinions on the advisability of giving some definite instruction in library schools in preparation for business

library work. Her questionnaire is attached hereto as a part of this report* and also the correspondence with library schools and with graduates; the tabulation of replies, conclusions and points for further discussion. These points will be read in connection with this report and Miss Krause's detailed report, which is carefully prepared and presented, is submitted for further study by those interested.

The Chairman of the Committee is fully conscious of the difficulties involved in giving continuity and value to the reports made by this Committee from year to year. The by-laws state that:

The committee shall, from time to time, investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study and report the results of the investigations with its recommendations.

We present the results of the investigations for this year and our recommendation is especially that the discussion of this report in the Professional Training Section may lead to certain resolutions being presented regarding topics discussed that may be carried over into next year's meeting, and thus give continuity.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE S. TYLER, Chairman,
CLARA F. BALDWIN,
SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
LOUISE B. KRAUSE,
HENRY N. SANBORN,
F. K. WALTER,
MALCOLM G. WYER.

Summer Schools

The number of summer schools giving library courses seems to be diminishing. Six schools which have recently offered summer courses offer none in 1920. These are: The North Carolina Library Commission, the University of California, The Riverside (California) Public Library, The University of Missouri, The University of

Tennessee, and The New Jersey State Commission.

Twelve institutions will offer courses in 1920: Colorado Agricultural College, Columbia University, Illinois University (2 courses), Indiana Public Library Commission, Iowa University, Michigan University, Minnesota Board of Education (formerly the Commission), New York State Library, North Carolina University, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Simmons College, and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The Summer Course at Chautauqua is not included in this report, because the course here was assigned to another member of the committee for investigation. The course at the University of North Carolina is confined to the Use of Books, and is not a regular summer course.

It is significant that of the twelve schools offering courses in 1920, seven are under the direct control of colleges or universities, and five are conducted by State Library Commissions. Only three of the courses offered are conducted by regular winter library schools. This fact as this report will show has an important influence upon the aims, entrance requirements, curricula and follow-up work of the schools.

Length of Term

Six weeks is the length of the full course offered by ten of the twelve schools. Michigan University has an eight weeks' course, and the University of Illinois in addition to its six weeks' course has an eight weeks' course giving the identical work of the first half of the junior year in the regular Library School, and open only to college graduates. The length of the course at Albany varies from year to year from three to six weeks according to the nature of the course offered. Every four or five years the school offers a general six weeks' course. Other years it offers two three weeks' courses and in 1920 it gives a four weeks' course, for school librarians only.

Entrance Requirements

No school requires examinations.

Six require full High School courses without accepting an equivalent. Michigan requires one year of college work. Minnesota requires a college degree for High School teachers. Illinois requires a college degree for entrance to the eight weeks' course. Indiana sometimes accepts those without High School graduation as special students, but grants no certificate. New York requires High School graduation of non-resident students, but not of those residing within the state. Simmons and Pennsylvania accept an equivalent for a High School course, and Colorado Agricultural College has no High School requirement, but has few students (only one last year) without such education.

Appointment to Positions

In the matter requiring students to be holding or appointed to library positions, the schools seem to differ more widely than in other entrance requirements. Generally speaking, those schools in connection with college and university libraries tend to regard the library courses on the same basis as other summer courses, and set the same requirements, simply educational, for the entrance. The purpose of these schools seems rather to offer an opportunity for those interested in library work to receive elementary instruction as an entrance to such work, than to train those actually engaged in the work for more efficient service. The schools conducted by library commissions or closely connected with them incline to place the emphasis on improving the work of those already in the service. Here is, perhaps, the most fundamental question in considering the purpose of library schools.

In particular among the college schools, Simmons and Columbia University require definite appointments to positions. Michigan, University of Iowa, Colorado Agricultural College require no appointments. The University of Illinois requires appointment for the six weeks' general course, but not for the eight weeks' course.

The commission schools, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin insist on the appointment requirement.

Course of Study

Details as to individual subjects and the number of hours devoted to each, it is impossible to give here. (The accompanying table shows these in detail.)* An examination of the various curricula, however, indicates a fundamental difference in the general purpose of the training offered. With reasonable accuracy, also, it may be said that the differences here are between the Library Commission point of view and that of a University, or academic institution. The Library Commission, interested by its very nature in the problems of the small public library, realizes the need of a general course, however elementary, covering all the activities of a small public library. A single lecture on accession records may be ample, but the subject must be covered. The college offering summer courses in many cultural and professional subjects has in mind the need of certain librarians for instruction in cataloging, or the use of reference books or some other individual part of the work that must be done in libraries. As a result the aim is not so much a general bird's-eye view of the field as training in one division of library science. For example, the University of Michigan offers seven distinct courses in library subjects, not all of which any one student can take in any one session of the school. Columbia University offers only four very distinct courses, of thirty periods each; one in Bibliography, one in Cataloging and Classification, one in the Administration of the School Library, and one in Indexing, Filing, and Cataloging as applied in business. Even if it were possible to take all four of these courses, the student would learn nothing of book selection, order work, lending systems, or other subjects of library administration. As the letter from

the director states the purpose is "to furnish library workers with a means for supplementing their previous study," and he might have added "experience."

On the other hand, the Indiana Library Commission and other commission schools like Wisconsin, endeavor to give some information as to all problems of library administration and practice, such as publicity, library budgets, work with schools and children, staff management, etc.

The New York State Library purposes to vary its courses from year to year so as to accomplish to some extent both of these purposes, and the University of Illinois offers two courses each summer, one a general elementary course, and the other a duplicate of part of the regular winter course.

The Indiana Commission from time to time offers a two or three weeks' course, chiefly in cataloging, for librarians who hold certificates for the general six weeks' course. The Minnesota Commission in 1920 offers a two weeks' advanced course in Book Selection. Wisconsin has at times, I believe, offered courses in the nature of an advance over the general summer course.

In the matter of practice, all schools require actual cataloging and the working out of problems. Practice in the sense of actual work in a library during the course, as would be expected on account of briefness of the course, is almost unknown. New Jersey at one time required four hours weekly work in the public library, and Illinois in its advanced course requires forty hours of actual cataloging in the University Library.

Six schools, all with the exception of Simmons Commission schools, report some visiting for observation of nearby libraries, or other libraries than the one with which the school is connected.

In the length of the recitation or lecture period, there is little variance. Seven of the twelve report fifty minutes, two forty-five minutes, one fifty-five minutes, and one sixty minute periods.

*Table on file at A. L. A. Headquarters.

Teaching Staff

In the number of instructors the schools vary from one to nine. Four instructors seems the average. An instructor for every eight to twelve students is about the average. The replies to this part of the questionnaire show different understandings of the question, but the replies show in the main that if, for example, a school has thirty-five students, there will be three or four instructors. This does not mean that eight or twelve students will be instructed at one time. The whole thirty-five may have their cataloging lectures together. It does signify that as the number of students increases, the instructors tend to restrict their teaching to fewer subjects.

Reports seem to show that in the matter of education, special training, and experience, the instructors are well qualified for their work.

Physical Equipment

The physical equipment of the schools, judged from the reports, seems almost entirely adequate. Only one school (Columbia University) reports that it has no study room equipped with desks or tables for each student. Only two schools report that they do not have separate recitation rooms. One of these holds its lectures in the study room in the mornings and leaves the afternoon free for preparation. If the class is treated as a unit in all recitations, there seems little if any disadvantage in this method.

Eight schools report special book collections illustrating problems of cataloging and other technical subjects. Two report small or partial collections. Two schools, Indiana and Wisconsin, report special reference collections of 160 and 600 volumes respectively. As all of the schools, except Wisconsin and New York, which are connected with a public and large state library respectively, are conducted at colleges or universities having from 30,000 to 550,000 volumes, it seems almost unquestionable that the reference collections are all more than adequate for the work of the elementary reference work taught in summer schools.

Certification

There appear to be three ways of crediting a student for work done; pass cards for each course, certificates for the whole course, and, what is perhaps only a variation of the first method, a statement by the registrar of the university or college of the grades and standing in each course. The Commission schools are the ones which issue certificates for the whole course. This emphasizes the difference in purpose, noted above, between the Commission and the University Schools.

Most schools issue the credits or certificates immediately upon the completion of the course. Indiana alone invariably withholds the certificate until the student has done successful library work for one year. Simmons and Wisconsin sometimes withhold credits for one year. Minnesota to its students in the teachers' courses, issues certificates for a limited time, subject to renewal.

Follow-Up Work

Withholding a certificate for a definite period of approved service necessitates systematic following up of the work of the student. Such supervision can only be given by schools conducted by library commissions maintaining library visitors. The University Schools are primarily not interested in the quality of service in the state, but in the work done in the university.

Here seems the very heart of the difference in purpose and method of the two types of summer schools. The Library Commission exists to improve public library service in its state. To do this, it establishes summer library courses. It sets requirements to safeguard these interests by insisting, for instance, that every student shall actually be engaged in or appointed to a definite paying library position before entrance.

It is concerned further than the completion of the summer course, for good students often make poor librarians. It, accordingly, follows as carefully as possible the work of the student after the period

of instruction. Its summer course is merely a means to an end.

The college offering library instruction is interested primarily in a subject for study. It recognizes the need of such instruction and the demand for it, but the college has no ulterior motive in any definite field. So it aims not so much at comprehensiveness and follow-up work as at special instruction in some phases of library science. Whether a student has a definite appointment, or even whether the student takes up library work at all, is not of vital importance.

These two points of view are not antagonistic once they are understood, and it seems reasonable to grant that they both are justifiable. The commission worker, the regular library schools, and the larger public libraries see here a possible danger that the academic summer library courses may bring into library work persons not adapted to the work, and with only an elementary and perhaps theoretical course of instruction.

In line with this same variance in purpose is a difference in attitude toward the summer school as a preparation for a longer course in a regular school. Mr. Bishop of Michigan, in his correspondence, states that he considers this a very important function of the summer school and one which will undoubtedly increase in practice. Iowa and Wisconsin report that they discourage such an attitude and Wisconsin states that actual experience is considered better introduction to a regular library school course. Nearly all of the schools, however, report that some of their students have become enough interested in library work to go on to library school later.

The general result of this incomplete survey of summer courses seems to show that, in quality of instruction and physical equipment in the few existing schools, there is not much ground for serious criticism.

The problems that stand out are: what should be the purpose of summer courses; is there a legitimate place for the two very

evidently different purposes behind these schools; and is the profession properly served and safeguarded by these schools. The question before the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training seems not so much one of standards as one of fundamental purposes, and after the purposes are decided upon, the increasing of facilities for summer study.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. SANBORN,

Member of A. L. A. Committee
on Library Training.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

There is every prospect that the new Printing Bill H. R. 8362 (see also the Report of the House Committee on Printing submitted by Mr. Kiess, 66th Cong. 1st sess. Rept. no. 227) will be enacted into law. The bill represents a selection of provisions of previous bills and covers congressional printing and distribution, including, of course distribution to depositories. The discontinuance of certain publications for congressional distribution does not mean that libraries are to be absolutely deprived of these but that the distribution will be through some other channel. This may at first work to some inconvenience to certain libraries but the economy resulting cannot be questioned. The only publication actually discontinued is The Annual abridgment of messages and documents.

Besides the discontinuance resulting from the elimination of certain publications from the Congressional distribution the only other discontinuations embodied in the bill are the elimination of duplicate copies of publications sent to depository libraries, and the discontinuance of the geological depositories, and the Patent Gazette depositories.

Mr. Carter, the Clerk of the Joint Committee on printing, has in active preparation a series of Regulations to carry out the provisions of the act. It is expected that a tentative draft of these will be available for discussion at the Documents

Round Table at Colorado Springs and as far as the law will permit any suggestions from librarians will be embodied in the final Regulations. It is the desire of the Joint Committee on Printing to meet the wishes of librarians as far as possible. The Committee recognizes that the distribution to libraries is the best possible distribution of public documents. The one which insures the greatest care in their preservation and the widest possible use.

H. H. B. MEYER,

Chairman Committee on Public Documents.

REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The report of the Publicity Committee for last year made definite recommendations for A. L. A. publicity, recommendations which later were incorporated with little variation in the report of the committee on Enlarged Program. These recommendations will stand today with slight changes suggested by the wide publicity for libraries in connection with the Enlarged Program. This publicity carried on intensively for a short period will be most useful in establishing a policy and basis of operation for a permanent publicity department under the Enlarged Program.

Following the completion of the appeal for funds, a complete report should be made to the Association on publicity but it is well at this time to make this preliminary report so that it may be in the hands of the members previous to the annual meeting. The Chairman of the Committee has been in New York since November, 1919, and has had from time to time the benefit of the advice and suggestions of other members of the Committee. If this should seem largely a personal report of the Chairman, the explanation is that early in the year after consulting other members of the Committee it was decided that rather than to divide the Committee into various subcommittees it would be better this year to devote all efforts to getting the maximum amount of publicity for the Enlarged Program, especially locally, upon the part of

individual members of the Committee. There has been one meeting of the Committee held in Chicago at the Midyear Conference at which Mr. J. Ray Johnson, Publicity Director of the "Books for Everybody" fund, presented his plan of publicity.

In drawing conclusions for permanent publicity based on the "Books for Everybody" movement, it is well to keep in mind that it is necessary on account of lack of time to use certain methods which a permanent publicity department would not need to employ except perhaps to meet special needs of certain localities. It also may be noted that it probably will be easier to get publicity when the matter of calling for funds is not involved. It has, however, been surprising to us all, including professional publicity men, to see how easily publicity for libraries can be obtained. Part of this is due to the fact that there is now a nationwide realization of the lack of adequate educational facilities and the public library is fast coming into its own in being recognized as a part of public education. A brief statement of things accomplished with recommendations as to future procedure and policy are given herewith:

(1)—Publicity Material

Publicity material and human interest stories have been collected from all parts of the country in answer to a "Call for Munitions" published in library periodicals, and personal letters to librarians. Articles which lend themselves to publicity were clipped from library periodicals and other publications. This publicity material was gotten together hurriedly and will need to be greatly enlarged, especially more material with definite, concrete information, statistics, etc. In fact, in carrying on publicity for the Enlarged Program we have realized that the dearth of such statistics is most evident, especially those which are readily obtainable.

It is recommended that the Publicity Department under the Enlarged Program make an effort to collect library publicity

material and compile statistics which will be available not only for the A. L. A. headquarters but all librarians.

(2)—Picture Collection

A start has been made in getting together a collection of pictures suitable for magazine and newspaper reproduction. Librarians have sent in many pictures, but it is found that a rather large proportion of them are not suitable for reproduction. It was necessary, accordingly, to have a photographer go out and take pictures which could be used. The pictures sent by librarians were suitable for exhibition purposes but they were usually of too large groups to be used as magazine illustrations.

It is recommended that the collection of pictures be constantly added to so that there may always be new subjects to provide to magazine publishers.

(3)—Magazine Publicity

Only an incomplete report on magazine publicity in connection with the Enlarged Program can be made at this time. However, enough has been done to show that space can be obtained for library articles in the magazines of wide national circulation as well as in hundreds of technical journals, trade periodicals, farm journals and house organs. The following are some of the magazines which have printed or accepted articles dealing with libraries and the Enlarged Program. With a few exceptions these were placed through the direct efforts of A. L. A. representatives.

American City
 American Druggist
 American Lumberman
 American Machinist
 Arts & Decoration
 Billboard
 Bookman
 Boiler Makers & Iron Shipbuilders
 Journal
 Business Philosopher
 Christian Herald
 Christian Endeavor World
 Cleaners & Dyers Review
 Daily Drivers' Telegram
 Decorative Furniture
 Drama
 Dramatic Mirror

Drygoods Economist
 Drygoods Guide
 Electrical Merchandising
 Engineering & Contracting
 Exhibitors' Herald
 Erie Railroad Magazine
 Exhibitors Trade Review
 Factory
 Farmer & Breeder
 General Federation Magazine
 Good Housekeeping
 Gulf Marine Register
 Hospital Management
 Independent
 India Rubber World
 Inland Merchant
 Jewelers' Circular
 Journal of Education
 Lace & Embroidery Review
 Leslie's Weekly
 McCall's Magazine
 Magazine of Wall Street
 Marine Journal
 Metropolitan
 Mining & Scientific Press
 National Marine
 Nautical Gazette
 Ohio Farmer
 Orange Judd Farmer
 Outlook
 Photo-Play Journal
 Poet Lore
 Power
 Publishers' Weekly
 Red Cross Magazine
 Review
 Review of Reviews
 Rural Manhood
 Rural New Yorker
 Saturday Evening Post
 Scribner's (Point of View)
 Seaman's Journal
 Shipping
 Social Service Review
 Survey
 System
 Sweater News
 Underwear & Hosiery Review
 Woman's Weekly, Chicago

The most interesting and perhaps most useful piece of work in connection with magazine publicity was done by a group of librarians from various parts of the country who came to New York for a short time in December and interviewed publishers, editors and writers. Connections were made at that time which have brought splendid results in publicity for the Enlarged Program and will, without doubt, have much permanent value in

continued publicity for libraries. Authors were found to be interested, sympathetic and very appreciative of the kind of material which we had on hand to supply them. The continuing of personal relations with authors and publishers and arranging with them from time to time for articles will be possible. Such articles as Miss Ida Tarbell's "Industrial Library Work," Miss Mullett's "Survey of Reading Tastes" for the American Magazine, and Mr. F. S. Bigelow's editorial article for the Saturday Evening Post, are examples of what can be done along this line.

It is recommended that a Magazine Division be maintained by the Publicity Department under the Enlarged Program and that sufficient staff be employed to keep a constant stream of articles going to magazines. This will not need to be a large staff as syndicated articles will in many cases be accepted by class, trade and farm journals. It has been found, however, that it is possible often to localize stories in farm journals so that they may be of definite help in a district in which any certain periodical circulates. For example, an article was written for a farm journal which circulates widely in a state in which the Library Commission is making an effort for the extension of the county library system.

(4)—Newspaper Publicity

Up to April first 2,000 to 2,500 newspaper clippings on the Enlarged Program have been received. No clipping bureau sends in more than a very small proportion of articles printed, the most liberal estimates being that not more than ten per cent are thus obtained. It is probable that there have been at least 20,000 articles in newspapers in the United States on the Enlarged Program. These articles are in many cases one-half column or more. From the beginning of the campaign we have recognized that localized publicity would be much more effective than national releases sent from headquarters. The localized publicity bureau has been able to get exceedingly good re-

sults by taking advantage of library meetings, trustees' conferences and all other events which could in any way be localized.

One of the most interesting developments has been the request for copy for newspaper releases which could be used locally. The Secretary of the Library Commission in a Middle Western state has reported results from articles sent her which she released to the newspapers of the state in efforts to arouse interest in the extension of county libraries. One of these releases, for example, got one-half column space in one of our largest metropolitan dailies.

It is recommended that permanent newspaper publicity be mainly devoted to newspaper releases of localized interest, being in many cases sent out through state agencies or local libraries. Occasionally, however, library news of national significance should be sent out from national headquarters. Plates and mats could be used if necessary to meet special needs in a certain state or locality when a campaign of library publicity was being carried on to bring about library legislation or increased appropriation.

(5)—Exhibits

Numerous requests for library exhibits have come to the association. Exhibits have been prepared for the National Conference of Social Workers, held in New Orleans, for the National Marine Show put on by the National Marine League and the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association. An exhibit for associated advertising clubs to be sent to various cities throughout the country has been prepared by the Newark Public Library for the A. L. A. A number of other requests for exhibits have also been received, especially from Library Commissions for library meetings within their states.

It is recommended that a small but comprehensive exhibit be prepared with pictures, charts, library advertising, etc., and that this exhibit be duplicated in

part or as a whole to meet the various needs for meetings of national state and local associations and organizations.

(6)—Leaflets and Other Publicity Material

Requests have come from communities in states without library commissions for help in obtaining state legislation and in establishing libraries.

It is recommended that under the Enlarged Program the A. L. A. prepare additional leaflets and other material which could be used in library campaigns locally. This material would not in most cases be sent out as A. L. A. publicity material but as coming from local and state organizations.

(7)—Clearing House for Publicity

It is recommended that constant effort be made to get librarians to send headquarters samples of their publicity material and clippings from their local papers in order that no good work in one locality may be lost to the profession as a whole.

The following is recommended as a general policy for the Publicity Department of the A. L. A. under the Enlarged Program:

1. That we take advantage of the start in general publicity that we have made during our appeal for funds, gathering from that experience the information which will be useful to us in the future; obtain mailing list of newspapers, magazines, etc., from our publicity director; and keep the work going if possible without a break in the various channels.

2. That we obtain from the various committees of the A. L. A. definite recommendations as to publicity for the work in which they, as committees, are especially interested.

3. That close co-operation be immediately established after the launching of the Enlarged Program between the Library War Service, A. L. A. Headquarters (as it now stands in Chicago), the A. L. A. Book List, the Publishing Board and the various other branches of A. L. A. work; to the end that the publicity features shall be handled effectively and economically by the Association as a whole.

4. That the Publicity Committee be considered as the advisory committee to

the head of the publicity department in the A. L. A. administrative office and that the publicity committees of Special Libraries Association and other associations and groups of librarians be asked to give advice and suggestions and be helped as much as possible by the A. L. A. publicity department.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. COMPTON, Chairman.

LOUIS J. BAILEY,

JOHN COTTON DANA,

MRS. ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL EARL,

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG,

MARION HUMBLE,

WILLIAM F. YUST,

SAMUEL H. RANCK,

MILTON W. MEYER,

CARL H. MILAM,

PAUL M. PAINE,

FORREST B. SPAULDING,

JOSEPH L. WHEELER,

W. H. KERR,

CHARLES E. RUSH.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, 1919-1920

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO ASSIST IN
REVISION OF ADAMS' MANUAL
OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE**

The Committee to assist in Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature has been in active touch with the committee of the American Historical Association. The plan worked out by the latter committee is as follows:

"C. K. Adams' Manual. At the suggestion of the American Library Association, the American Historical Association has appointed a committee to replace the Manual of Historical Literature prepared by Charles Kendall Adams and published in 1882 by Harpers (third edition). The work of Adams was divided into thirteen chapters besides the introduction, and contained criticisms varying in length from one hundred to three hundred words on about 970 titles. In addition there were appended to each chapter a few pages of suggestions to students and readers, in which courses of reading were outlined with a considerable number of additional

titles mentioned, sometimes with a few words of comment.

"Purpose of the New Manual. The public to which this book will be addressed will include primarily public libraries and high schools and academies with their teachers of history. The book is to be prepared by experts in a thoroughly scholarly manner, but intended for distinctly popular use. The selection of titles and the character of the comments will, in considerable measure, be determined by the nature of the public addressed. The volume will also have its value for the scholar who wishes guidance in fields other than his own.

"As the volume will serve for guidance to public libraries in their purchases of works in history, an arrangement will be made to suggest selected lists for libraries adapted to their size and resources. Assuming that the large libraries will have or purchase nearly all the works reviewed, about forty to fifty per cent of the titles will be marked by an asterisk as desirable for libraries of moderate size, and about twenty to twenty-five per cent of the titles will be marked by a double asterisk as desirable for the smaller libraries.

"Content of New Manual. Owing to the lapse of time since the final edition of Adams' work it is practically necessary to abandon his list of titles and to prepare an entirely new list. Further, the events of the past half century and the expansion of historical activities have made necessary chapters on numerous topics not included by Adams. The committee proposes a list of twenty-six chapters dealing with from twenty-five to one hundred titles each, in accordance with the importance of the subject concerned, giving a total of about thirteen hundred titles. In large measure, the selection will be made from works now on the market or generally available. These titles are to be entirely of publications in English which have appeared within the last fifty years (1870-1920 inclusive) or have appeared in English translation or in a new edition

within that period. To these there will be devoted comments varying from one hundred to three hundred words with a preference for the shorter comments, the longer comments being usually reserved for those books whose contents require some detailed outline because the title is not sufficiently indicative thereof.

"Each chapter will usually include, in addition to this major list, a list of a few titles of standard English works which have not been reprinted within the last fifty years and also of outstanding works in French and German. To titles in these classes comments of from twenty to fifty words will be appended. In the case of a few chapters relating to specific countries which are represented in the American population by a considerable body of immigrants, a few titles of books in the language of the country will be added with similar brief comments.

"To each chapter there will be added a somewhat brief section of suggestions to students and readers, which shall refer primarily to the titles included in the chapters rather than being devoted to outlining detailed courses of reading or citing additional titles.

"Method of Preparation. Each chapter will be assigned to an expert in the field concerned, who will act as chapter editor. He will assume primary responsibility for selecting the titles which will be submitted to a selected list of librarians and other scholars in the field for criticism and additional suggestions on the basis of which the chapter editor will prepare his final list. The chapter editor will then distribute the titles of works in his chapters among a considerable group of other scholars to prepare the comments which will be revised and harmonized by the chapter editor. The chapter editor will also be expected to prepare the section on suggestions to readers and students. The arrangement of titles under each chapter should probably be a partially chronological order under sub-headings, the French and German and older English works being interspersed in their proper

order among the English of recent date to which the major comments are given.

"The work as a whole will be under the direction of a committee of the American Historical Association, which will pass finally upon the lists to be included in the several chapters and will edit the work as a whole."

The committee of the American Library Association has assisted in the above plan and agreed to all of the above propositions. It has also supplied a list of librarians to whom the titles are sent for approval, and has agreed that any financial returns shall be held by the A. H. A. as a fund for bibliographical research.

A. H. SHEARER, Chairman.
H. H. B. MEYER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATALOG RULES

Circumstances have made it impossible for the Committee on Catalog Rules to meet since the Asbury Park Conference. Sub-committees have worked diligently on the rules for the cataloging of prints and the cataloging of incunabula. These rules are not yet ready for provisional publication.

The Committee has prepared the following rules for the cataloging of music, which it desires to submit to the Association for comment and criticism. They are announced as provisional merely, but are the result of much work on the part of the sub-committee, consisting of Miss Mann and Mr. Moth. The rule for the entry of librettos has not been definitely adopted by the Committee as a whole. It is printed with the expectation that it will draw out comment and discussion. Before their final adoption they will be submitted to the British Committee on Catalog Rules appointed by the Library Association.

RULES FOR CATALOGING OF MUSICAL SCORES

AUTHOR

(1) Enter musical scores under composer as author, with added entry under editor, reviewer, or arranger.

(2) *Librettos*. Make two entries for librettos, one under the composer and another under the librettist.

(3) *Variations*. Enter variations under the composer of the variations, with added entry under the composer of the original theme or themes.

Example:

Heller, Stephen.

Variations sur un thème de Beethoven (Andante de la Sonate, Op. 57) pour piano par Stephen Heller. Op. 133.

Added entry: Beethoven, Ludwig van.

TITLE

(4) If title-page is insufficient or misleading, use cover-title or caption-title, whichever contains the better description of the work; or, if necessary, make a composite title from these sources.

(5) *Arrangement*. If arrangement of music is not mentioned on the title-page, give this information in a note, as: Piano arrangement. Score for a reduced orchestra. Full orchestral score, etc.

(6) *Key*. Give key as part of the title. If the key is not given on the title-page, but in cover-title, caption-title, etc., add it in brackets, if of importance for identification of the work. If it is found only by examination of the score, omit.

Example:

Beethoven, Ludwig van.
Ouverture no. 2 C. dur für grosses Orchester zu der Oper Leonore.

(7) *Language*. In cataloging vocal music, give in a note name of language or languages of text, if not indicated by the title.

(8) *Operas, Oratorios, etc.* In cataloging operas, oratorios and cantatas, etc., choose a common title for those scores where two or more entries are necessary for different words accompanying the same music either as title or text. Many editions of the same work published in different languages, or translated into English under different titles, should be thus grouped together under title of the original work. (*Allen Brown Catalogue, Boston: adopted by Committee.*)

In choosing this title, give preference to the language used by the composer.

Enclose the chosen title in brackets and follow it by the title as given on the title-page.

Example:

Wagner, Richard.

[Die Walküre.] The Valkyrie; English translation by Frederick Jameson.

[Die Walküre.] Walkürenritt. Orchesterpartitur.

Make cross-references from the full title of the opera, oratorio and other choral works, and all translations of this title to the name of the composer.

Examples:

Leonore, Opera.

For the music, see Beethoven, Ludwig van:

Fidelio.

Fidelio, Opera.

For the music, see Beethoven, Ludwig van:

Fidelio.

(9) *Opus Number.* If the opus number is not given on title-page, ascertain it, if possible, and give it in brackets.

(10) *Music in Parts.* In cataloging music in parts: Duets, trios, quartets, etc., state in a note the kind and number of instruments included.

Example:

Haydn, Franz Joseph.

Collection des quatuors originaux.

Violin I and II, viola and violoncello in parts.

(11) *Symphonies.* Use number instead of name of titles of symphonies, and refer from the name of the title used.

Example:

Haydn, Franz Joseph.

Symphony no. 6 [Surprise symphony.]

Haydn, Franz Joseph.

Surprise symphony. See his symphony no. 6.

PLATE NUMBER

(12) *Register or Plate Number.* Give plate number in note.

Example:

Gounod, Charles François.

Deuxième symphonie en Mi bémol. Paris. Choudens [1869] i p.l., 251 p 4°. Publ. pl. no. A.C. 248.

The register or plate-number is found at the foot of a page of music, and often on the title-page as well. It should be given in its entirety as a separate item. It offers excellent aid in dating music scores, as these numbers are usually assigned in regular order.

If a work consists of numerous parts or fascicles marked with different plate-numbers, state in a note the lowest and the highest plate-number.

Example:

Note pl. no. (lowest) 13289 (highest) 13563.

If plate-numbers of two publishers are merged in one, mention this fact in a note.

Example:

Volkman, Friedrich Robert.

Serenaden für Streich-Orchester... Op. 62 in C dur. Partitur. Mainz: B. Schott's Söhne, ca. 1880.

Pl. no. G.H. 56, 22746. First published in 1870 by Heckenast of Pressburg. G.H. 56 is Heckenast's plate-number and 22746 is that of Schott's Söhne.

The Committee has prepared additional rules which it hopes to submit to the Association. In the meantime its members are ready to give advice as to the interpretation of the existing code adopted by the British and American Library Associations.

There appears to be a movement on foot in Great Britain for somewhat extended revision of the code of catalog rules. The British Committee desires the cooperation of the American Committee, and we hope to work together as successfully as our predecessors of fifteen years ago.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,
WM. W. BISHOP,
Chairman.

REPORT OF DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Chairman reports that the Committee has had several matters brought be-

fore it, the most important of which is now under discussion, namely, the revision of the 900's to provide separate places for the new independent nations of Europe and Asia and the various changes required by the peace at Versailles. Another matter before it is the question of the provision of a place for eugenics. These are to be brought before the Committee at its next meeting in Colorado Springs, and meanwhile the Chairman

would welcome any suggestions from members of the Association interested.

The Committee has met with a serious loss in the sudden death of its secretary. Mr. Flagg gave to the work his earnest and careful attention, and the Chairman feels that he speaks for the whole Committee in expressing not only their regret at the loss of an efficient secretary, but their personal sorrow as well.

C. W. ANDREWS, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AN ENLARGED PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE

Restatement of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program and Budget, Submitted by the Joint Committee and Adopted by the Association at Colorado Springs, June 7, 1920

The Executive Board at its meeting in Atlantic City on April 30, 1920,

Voted, that a joint committee be appointed to consist of the Committee on Enlarged Program and the four persons named (Messrs. Montgomery, Craver, Sanborn and Bailey)* or any other four persons they may select, to examine and review the Enlarged Program in the light of the first resolution accompanying the letter of March 31, 1920; this joint committee to make a report with recommendations in season for action by the conference at Colorado Springs before its final adjournment.

The Joint Committee at its meeting in New York on May 17, 1920,

Voted, that the Joint Committee adopt as its recommendation to the A. L. A. as a basis for the guidance of the Executive Board in carrying out the Enlarged Program the following restatement and tentative budget which are the result of its careful review of the whole plan at its meeting on May 17, 1920.

W. N. C. CARLTON, Chairman.
CLARA F. BALDWIN,
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
WALTER L. BROWN,
GEORGE S. GODARD,
FREDERICK C. HICKS,

GRACE E. KINGSLAND,
GEORGE W. LEE,
CARL H. MILAM,
MRS. HARRIET P. SAWYER,
WILLIAM R. WATSON,
CAROLINE WEBSTER,
C. C. WILLIAMSON.

GENERAL STATEMENT

It is expected that each of the important divisions of the Enlarged Program, as outlined, will become, for administrative purposes, a department at American Library Association Headquarters. An experienced person will be put in charge of each department and be responsible for collecting and keeping up to date all available information on the practice and progress in that field throughout the United States and elsewhere. Such information will be immediately available free of charge to all librarians, library trustees and others interested.

Each head of department will be expected to keep before the public the current activities in his field and also the desirability or need of further development in that field. This will be done in cooperation with the publicity department and other agencies, through magazine and newspaper publicity, through addresses at national conferences of all sorts and by

*These were the four signers of the letter of March 31, who were present at Atlantic City.

furnishing speakers for state conferences when officially requested, and by providing help to meet special conditions.

The various committees of the A. L. A. will be expected to serve in an advisory capacity to the heads of departments in each special field. For example, the librarian in charge of the work for institutional libraries would become—to a very large extent, at least—the full time official representative of the A. L. A. Committee on "Library Work in Hospitals, Charitable and Correctional Institutions," and the person in charge of publicity would in effect be carrying out the wishes of the Publicity Committee.

For administrative purposes, in a number of cases, two or more divisions of the work as at present outlined, may be combined into one department. In such cases, if committees are available for each branch of the work, the head of the department would be the representative of two or more committees. The head of the department of Library Extension and his assistants, for example, would expect the advice and co-operation of the Executive Committee of the League of Library Commissions, the Committee on Education, the officers of the Children's-Librarians' Section, etc.

The heads of departments will at the same time be responsible to the Secretary of the Association and through him to the Executive Board, and the Committees will continue their present relation to the Executive Board, the Council and the Association. Under such an arrangement it may reasonably be expected that the Association, through its committees and its headquarters organizations, can accomplish its work much more effectively than has heretofore been possible.

The Survey will be conducted by the Committee of Five on Library Service presumably without the establishment of a special department at Headquarters, but always, of course, having at its disposal the aid and assistance of the Headquarters staff.

It is expected that the A. L. A. will al-

ways act through existing library agencies and that it will make every effort to have work that has been started by the Association taken over by governmental or other appropriate agencies and put on a permanent basis.

It will not attempt to do everything in the first few months nor even in the first year, and in no case will it expend money until it can do so wisely.

Below are brief statements indicating in general the fields of work that are to be covered under the Enlarged Program. These are, of course, subject to modification by the Association from time to time.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

PROMOTION OF LEGISLATION AND ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE, MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND SCHOOL LIBRARY WORK AND WORK WITH CHILDREN

Budget estimate, three years, \$165,000.

Facts now at hand in the U. S. Bureau of Education show that counting every small collection of books that calls itself a public library only 40% of the people of the United States have direct access to public libraries. The 60% not having access to libraries include most of the rural population.

Over half the population of the United States live outside the limits of cities and towns and are therefore outside the limits of the supply of reading matter, which is now fairly accessible to most urban residents. Of the 48 states, thirty are now rendering library service to less than 50 per cent of their population, six to less than 10 per cent and one to less than 2 per cent. Only 794, or 27 per cent of the 2,964 counties in the United States, have within their borders any one library of 5,000 volumes or more.

To get reading matter into the hands of this large part of our rural population, and to extend effectively municipal library service to all classes in the community, is the problem. Through organization and a sustained campaign of publicity, public sentiment can be created which will have

not only a direct bearing on the financial support of existing libraries throughout the country but will also arouse a demand for new libraries.

One of the most necessary fields for A. L. A. activity today is to render aid to the states without library commissions, of which there are eleven. The A. L. A. upon request should assist in securing needed legislation. Advice through field workers and from Headquarters should be given, upon request, on all phases of library development and practice, including the establishment and reorganization of libraries and erection of library buildings.

A State Federation of Women's Clubs in a southern state is now urging the A. L. A. to send at A. L. A. expense a representative to assist in the passage of a library commission law, but there is no money for the purpose. A Divisional Educational Director of the Red Cross has requested that we work out for him a course to be given at the summer schools of three universities in connection with their social service courses—something that will give to the men and women who are taking the course an idea of the opportunities for service in library work and the importance of a library in a county development.

One of the greatest opportunities for library extension is through further library development in schools. It is important to discover and publish facts about attainable standards, methods for measuring equipment, etc., in school libraries; also facts designed to interest educational administrators; co-operate with educational associations; and help to co-ordinate all educational library work; give information by correspondence and in the field about school library organization, equipment, administration and use of books to librarians, principals, superintendents and school boards and to prepare and publish standardized syllabi for teaching the use of the library in all grades.

The A. L. A. should give greater attention than heretofore to the improvement of the literature made accessible to children; make arrangements for specific pro-

motion of this work, promote the development of children's departments in libraries, and give special help in the selection of books in those departments.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, suggests that the A. L. A. assist the development of the county library idea, and promote the necessary legislation to carry on such work.

The A. L. A., in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, and with the various other organizations interested in civic and educational affairs, should conduct an intensive publicity campaign to create interest in county libraries to the end that the state legislatures, scheduled to meet in 1921, shall be prepared to receive sympathetically any recommendations on this subject made by the people of the state, and with the further purpose of arousing rural communities to take advantage of legislation where it has already been provided.

The A. L. A. should continue actively to foster in every legitimate way the further development and generous support of municipal, county and other public libraries.

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN AND PREPARATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

Budget estimate, three years, \$60,000.

There are approximately 15,000,000 foreign born in the United States. More than 6,000,000 of them cannot speak or read the language of America. More than 3,500,000 are men of voting age, but not citizens. More than 1,500,000 are illiterate.

The library's demonstrated success of a friendly, helpful and sympathetic approach to our new Americans reveals a vital field of national service. In this field of patriotic, adult education, it is estimated that more than 800 public libraries are already interested and more than 300 are active.

To give power and efficient direction to this work with the foreign born, promoting education and good citizenship, teaching American history, traditions and ideals through the best books and papers in foreign languages and through the simplest

and most appealing books in English, the following program of work for the American Library Association is suggested to meet proved needs:

1. The employment of some one experienced person (with the approval of the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born) to undertake the direction of the work with the Committee and to be responsible to the Secretary and Executive Board.

2. The creation of a Department to collect and distribute all available information about library service in this field; to act as a bureau of exchange of information between libraries; to list carefully all libraries active in this work and to tabulate their interests, especially with regard to the different national groups they serve, and to learn the directions in which they would be willing to assist other libraries. It should also collect and make available for use practical information about the activities of all other organizations working in this field, keep such information up to date and indicate the co-operation that such organizations could give libraries.

3. This Department should collect information about the need of libraries for books, pamphlets, reading courses, simplified methods, etc., and make these needs known.

4. In co-operation with the Publicity Department, it should also undertake a sustained publicity campaign:

(a) Of information and suggestions to librarians, especially in smaller communities, that they may be stimulated to undertake more active work with the foreign born. This should include exhibits, talks and articles.

(b) Of information and suggestions to the general public, as well as to the foreign born, in newspapers and magazines in English and foreign languages on the use of books and libraries as sources of information and education as well as recreation.

For its success, such work with the foreign born, as is here indicated, should be

closely associated with an aggressive campaign to promote the reading of books that will make our native born better citizens.

ADULT SELF-EDUCATION

THROUGH BOOKLISTS, READING COURSES, BOOK PUBLICITY

Budget estimate, three years, \$45,000.

To promote the education of adults the Association will co-operate in the preparation of reading and study courses which may be pursued by any person who has access to a library or who can purchase books.

These courses should eventually cover all the leading vocations, American and European history, citizenship, public health, politics, government and the various phases of literature, science, art and technology. *They must be, above all, interesting.* They must tell enough of the subject and in such an interesting way as to entice the prospective student to start the course of reading, and they must be so prepared as to keep him at it, for there is nothing compulsory in the scheme. A man may start a course today, and feel no *obligation* to continue it tomorrow. There will be nothing but the student's ambition and the interest engendered in the subject itself, in its several steps to make him continue it. *The course must therefore be prepared in such a way as to prove its value* to him at every turn.

The courses will be prepared by experts in co-operation with librarians who are especially familiar with the subject. They can be distributed through libraries, schools, professional and trade organizations and otherwise. Interest in the courses can be aroused by a sustained publicity and educational campaign in every part of the country, through the press, the moving picture theatres, through lectures and sermons—all in co-operation with the various agencies interested in education and in the specific subject treated by the courses.

BOOKS AND WORK FOR THE BLIND

Budget estimate, three years, \$60,000.

There are two points to be considered

in connection with the fact that the blind of the country number 75,000; first, is the need of alleviating the condition of so large a number of unfortunate people and providing for them through the means of reading and study, contact with the normal useful life of the average citizen; second, the demand for books for so comparatively small a number of people precludes the possibility of their being brought out commercially.

A Braille book occupies at least ten times as much space as its counterpart in the ordinary printed book. The plates for the average volume cost from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Any brailled book is doing well if it sells at the rate of 100 to 150 copies in ten years, and can in no instance be expected to pay for itself.

After several years of investigation by the Uniform Type Commission of the various raised types in use, a uniform type was adopted, known as Revised Braille grade 1½.

There are at present only about 130 titles in this type, of which 94 are for adult readers. Of these the American Library Association has brailled 36. In the development of this work for the civil blind we are directly aiding the war blind, who have a claim to our help out of all proportion to their limited number.

The subsidy of \$10,000 per year given by the Government to the American Printing House for the Blind has recently been increased to \$50,000. This sum is used almost entirely for textbooks and supplementary reading for the younger blind and therefore does not adequately meet the needs of adults.

The A. L. A. should braille and promote the brailling of books for the blind; prepare embossed lists of all books published in Revised Braille; promote the extension of libraries for the blind where needed; and meet such other well defined requirements as may from time to time be suggested by the committee on work with the blind.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

HOSPITALS, PRISONS, ORPHANAGES, ETC.

Budget estimate, three years, \$60,000.

The A. L. A. should consider the promotion of library service in hospitals and other state, city and government institutions a part of its program, and should carry on a campaign of education to inform the public as to the need of libraries in such institutions. The association should also in co-operation with existing library agencies and with such organizations as the Red Cross, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the Bureau of Hygiene, work for better provision for institutional libraries through the passage of new laws and increased appropriations by Congress and state legislatures.

The A. L. A. should not provide a direct book service to institutions but should give professional advice and assistance upon request and especially emphasize the necessity for well selected, efficiently administered libraries under trained supervision.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

INCLUDING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES (IN CO-OPERATION WITH SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION)

Budget estimate, three years, \$110,000.

The most important aspect of the work of this department has to do with the organization and administration of an information service for the executive, commercial and technical phases of all kinds of business. Business organizations are finding more and more that for this work they must call into their service persons trained in library methods. Many of the larger corporations have such trained persons in charge of libraries or information departments and depend upon this new branch of their organization for the sort of "fact information" which is needed as a basis for intelligent, executive action.

The highly specialized service required in business organizations cannot ordinarily be provided by Public Libraries, but the latter can perform an important service by promoting and encouraging the organiza-

tion of Special Library service as a part of business organizations. The Public Library can co-operate far more effectively with organizations maintaining such Special Libraries. Both the Public Library and the Special Library are essential to a fully developed library service for a community with highly organized and specialized business and industrial interests.

The American Library Association ought not to assume an attitude of indifference to the appeal for expert assistance in the organization of Special Libraries, for there is an unprecedented opportunity for the further extension of this newer phase of library activity. To achieve this object it is necessary first to ascertain the nature and extent of the progress made and to make this knowledge available to all workers in the field through a central clearing-house of information. Such a clearing-house would keep all librarians informed of developments in the Special Library field and publish, from time to time, studies and bibliographies of interest and value. It would also give advisory assistance to business houses contemplating the organization of Special Libraries, presumably at the expense of the business houses making the request.

A Joint Committee of Seven has been created, consisting of members of the A. L. A. and the Special Libraries Association, which will supervise the work in this field.

EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS

Budget estimate, three years, \$110,000.
(of which \$75,000 is available in War Service Funds)

The American Library Association must do its part in promoting international understanding and good will. It must also co-operate with other agencies in making available to the people of foreign countries information about America.

All over the world business men are interested in American business methods; statesmen and newspaper men are interested in American politics, government and history; students and general readers are

eager to learn more about all these subjects. If the American Library Association can help in any way to meet these needs it will have done something to promote desirable international relations and better understanding of American ideals.

The American Library Association Headquarters in Paris is about to become the American Library in Paris, Inc. It will be under the supervision of a Board of Directors, three members of which will be appointed by the A. L. A. Executive Board.

This Library will provide American books and periodicals for the use of students and general readers in Paris. It will be supported in the main by the American and English residents in Paris who have already subscribed several hundred thousand francs for this purpose.

This outpost of the American Library Association in Paris may also serve as a representative of American libraries and assist in promoting inter-library loans and in obtaining European publications which cannot be readily obtained through the usual trade channels.

The Paris library will at all times offer the world an example of an American public library functioning according to the latest and most approved American methods and practice. It will be a practical demonstration of the American library idea. It should include specifically an up-to-date collection of the best books on scientific and technical subjects, on national, state and municipal government, on laws and legislation, political science, social experiment, economic conditions, etc.

To it there may be addressed or referred all inquiries from any part of Europe for information relating to American library administration. Machinery for the prompt and accurate answering of such inquiries will be set up. Reciprocally, the staff of the Paris library will collect data on all phases of European library activity and developments and pass it on to American libraries, and all other institutions or individuals desiring it.

Gradually it will build up a free, expert information service for statesmen, publi-

clists, journalists, students and organizations seeking knowledge of public affairs and conditions in America and Europe. In a word, one of its most obvious duties would be to put at the disposition of Europe the best in American thought and literature, accurately interpreting America to Europe and, in turn, guiding America to the best European thought and literature. In this direction its possibilities as a powerful means of enlightened international understanding are incalculable.

GENERAL PUBLICITY

INFORMATION ON LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SERVICE

Budget estimate, three years, \$130,000.

Business recognizes advertising as a necessity. The public library is essentially a business conducted for the public welfare and cannot escape the laws of business if it is to progress. Although every library has its local problems and must adapt its publicity to them, still all nation-wide advertising of libraries will help the local library. It has been demonstrated completely during the Enlarged Program campaign that libraries have wide news value and a popular appeal and that a publicity department of the A. L. A. can obtain generous space for library affairs in newspapers and magazines.

The whole enlarged program is in the best sense of the word a publicity program to get before the public accurate information about libraries.

Magazines—During the appeal for funds, scores of magazines have printed articles. The space given by the Saturday Evening Post for two articles would have cost approximately \$7,000 in the advertising columns. Technical and trade journals have printed articles gladly and connections have been made which can be continued to advantage. Several magazine writers could undoubtedly be kept constantly busy placing articles on library affairs in magazines. There is no trade or occupation which does not have its literature and a library appeal can be made from its special point of view, as has been demonstrated.

Newspapers—Newspaper publicity for library activities can be obtained widely, but the best way to do this as shown by the publicity obtained through the Appeal for Funds is through localized press releases. It will be possible for a central bureau to send out news stories which can be released by library commissions for their respective states. This has already been done to advantage at the request of library commissions. Headquarters has received more than 2,000 clippings on the Enlarged Program, which is only a small proportion of the material which has been printed, as no clipping bureau makes adequate returns.

Clearing-House—At present much valuable publicity work done by individual libraries is used only locally, when it might profitably be sent on to many other libraries that need just that type of material. The Publicity Department would act as a clearing-house for library publicity methods.

Exhibits—Exhibits at state and county fairs and at association meetings of various kinds are an important means of giving people the library idea. They are expensive to prepare and each exhibit should be used many times. They may best be prepared and routed by a central agency. This has been done during the present year for the National Conference of Social Workers, National Tuberculosis Association and advertising clubs in various cities.

Leaflets, Booklets, Etc.—The Publicity Department should prepare leaflets and other material to increase general interest in libraries, especially to meet special needs of states or cities when waging campaigns for better library legislation or increased library income. Many requests for such assistance have come to the A. L. A. Headquarters for years past, but for lack of funds, little if any aid could be given.

Increased Income and Salaries—The Publicity Department should devote special attention to the need of getting larger incomes for existing libraries.

Increased salaries will naturally come from increased incomes, but much can be

done in promoting by judicious and widespread publicity the need for better salaries for librarians. The fact that magazines and newspapers, through the efforts of the N. E. A., have given such wide publicity to the need of higher salaries for teachers, would tend to show that they would give similar publicity to the need for higher salaries for librarians.

SURVEY OF LIBRARY SERVICE

ITS ADEQUACY AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES

Budget estimate, two years, \$60,000.

The prime function of the Committee of Five on Library Service is to make a survey of actual library service, prepare a statement of how American libraries of every class and type are meeting or failing to meet their opportunities, and to set forth a program of the great possibilities before us. Librarians want a plan of operation, a norm with which they can measure their efforts.

If successfully carried out there should result standards for libraries—standards of equipment, buildings, operating costs, service of all sorts, salaries and income generally.

Librarians have not at their disposal complete facts regarding their own work, its methods, its administration, and its results. We have a great body of statistics, yet despite our A. L. A. rules, they are not accurately comparable, nor are they always selected intelligently, and with some definite purpose in view. The great body of data relating to our work is not capable of being thrown into statistical form. Any one, therefore, who now talks about library work as a nation-wide, inter-connected body of effort, who tries to evaluate it and to make recommendations for its extension and improvement, is doing so without knowing his facts, for they have not been completely ascertained, classified and coordinated.

The first division as indicated in Dr. Bostwick's report concerns the acquisition of books and everything done to them or about them previous to their actual use. This includes not only the selection and

purchase of books, but their storage and care, including the construction and equipment of library buildings, bookbinding and repair, cataloging and classification.

The second division, relating to the circulating and use of books will include their use in buildings for reference or other purposes, special and departmental libraries and collections, branches and stations, county, township and traveling libraries, work with children, schools and institutions and the foreign born. It may give some idea of the extent of this division to know that the circulation of books for home use alone has already been subdivided into five headings with 22 sub-headings.

The third division, embracing activities unconnected directly with books will comprise the relation of libraries with the Federal Government, the work of State Associations, local clubs and library commissions, legislation, finances, and board organization, publications, social work, meetings, lecture classes, Americanization work and publicity, together with such museum work as libraries may properly engage in.

The fourth division covers the formation, training, control and welfare of the library staff, education and training, employment problems, such as selection, civil service control, efficiency ratings, promotion and discipline, salaries, grades and certification; welfare problems, working conditions, hours, vacations, pensions, staff associations and unions, and problems of status, especially those affecting the academic rank of librarians in educational institutions, and the rating of the library as compared with other departments of a school or college.

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

(Professional)

UNION BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES, BOOK SELECTION SERVICE—AFTER INITIAL

EXPENDITURE TO BE IN PART SELF-SUPPORTING

Budget estimate, three years, \$130,000.

The following are samples of publishing activities, existent or non-existent, which

might well receive encouragement and support from the A. L. A. under its Enlarged Program:

- I. Indexes to Periodical and Pamphlet Material.
 1. Public Affairs Information Service.
 - a. Existent:
 2. Index to Legal Periodicals.
 - b. Non-Existent:
 1. Index to Humanistic Literature.
 2. Comprehensive Index, cumulated, to current professional library literature in all languages.
 - II. Bibliographies and Union Lists.
 - a. Publication of bibliographies on well-defined subjects in response to known needs.
 - b. Grants for the *preparation* of union lists which will be published and distributed at the expense of the Institute of International Education.
 - III. Professional Library Manuals.
 - a. Guides to the teaching of Library Economy.
 - b. Manuals of Special Library Economy (Business, Industrial, Technical, etc.).
 - c. Other specialized manuals (College, University, Law, Medical and Theological library practice).
 - d. Manuals on the *Use* of books in Special Fields.
 - e. Manuals on library establishment and development.
 - IV. Book Selection.
 - a. The Booklist.
 - b. Publication of selected lists of books on special subjects suitable for purchase by general libraries.
 - c. Systematic supply of book notes and reviews to magazines and newspapers (in co-operation with the publicity department).
 - V. Promotion of the publication by established publishing houses and associations of books of special interest and value to libraries.

CERTIFICATION, SALARIES, RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Budget estimated, three years, \$75,000.

Library work must be raised to the high standards of the long-established and fully recognized professions. To accomplish this, these four activities should be undertaken in a systematic, connected way and on a scale impossible of attainment except by a national organization.

Certification—The establishment of a minimum grade is the first step to professional rank. The whole question of salaries, appropriations, library training and recruiting is influenced by this matter of standards, which will improve the personnel of the profession by attracting desirable people and will raise the status of librarianship as a profession in the eyes of the public.

The establishment and maintenance of a national system of certification should include a survey of training facilities, the preparation of schemes to test and grade fitness, the extension of facilities for training in different parts of the country, the establishment of a system of graded certificates, provision for co-operation by the different states, and the creation of a committee or board to carry on the machinery of this work.

Salaries—We have records of the resignation of 1,710 librarians who have left the profession in the last 3 years.

A comparison of the salaries paid, and a consideration of the limited training and equipment accepted as adequate for librarianship in many quarters, indicates that the public and the employer do not consider library work a profession. This is further emphasized by the fact that the increase in librarians' salaries from 1915 to 1919 has been much less than that in many other lines of work.

There is need, then, of organized effort by some agency toward the betterment of salaries. This effort should begin with a study of the problem in groups of cities of different sizes, a comparison with the sala-

ries of teachers and other educational and social workers and an investigation of conditions affecting salaries. The resulting facts and conclusions should be so reported and generally published as to influence public opinion, and the agency conducting such a survey and such publicity would naturally be in a position to give advice in dealing with the situation.

Recruiting for Librarianship—The need of recruiting for librarianship is urgent and is growing rapidly as higher salaries attract librarians in increasing numbers to executive and administrative positions in other fields.

A large demand for librarians will also result logically from the extension of library work through the Enlarged Program.

An immediate and continued effort to awaken interest in librarianship as a profession is necessary to attract men and women of the proper type of large calibre.

This is a work which should be done on a large scale by every dignified method, by articles and addresses, personal visits to colleges and universities and preparatory schools, by close co-operation with leaders of vocational conferences, and in association with the library schools.

Employment Bureau—A large body of evidence is in hand proving the need of a strong, well organized Employment Service at Headquarters which will gather information as to conditions, salaries and cost of living, positions and applicants; which will get in touch with library schools and co-operate with them, and will meet the needs of librarians without library school connections.

Such an Employment Service would be of benefit both to individual librarians and to library boards throughout the country.

MERCHANT MARINE, COAST GUARD, LIGHTHOUSES

Budget estimate, three years, \$405,000.
(of which \$335,000 is available in War Service Funds)

The Library War Service of the A. L. A. since July, 1919, has been supplying libraries to the men on United States Ship-

ping Board boats, extending the service on December 1, 1919, to all American merchant ships. To date 239,490 books have been placed on 1,806 ships.

The twenty-eight hundred men in the 325 stations of the United States Coast Guard are being supplied with books and magazines which would otherwise be unobtainable at these isolated stations.

Most of the 724 lighthouses, as well as the 67 lightships constantly in commission are inaccessible to cities and towns where books or reading matter could be obtained. Because of lack of funds the Lighthouse Service has been unable to replace to any considerable extent the books in its traveling library collections. These collections are being brought up to date by the A. L. A. and arrangements are being perfected whereby men in the lighthouse service may obtain any special books wanted for serious use.

It has been claimed by organizations of seamen that they represent the largest class of taxpayers, who derive none of the benefits from public institutions such as free libraries, which are in part supported by their taxes.

The American Library Association is the only organization properly equipped to inaugurate a national library service for American seamen who come from every state in the union. It is in keeping with the aims of the A. L. A. to see that such a service is maintained until there is in existence some national organization devoted to the welfare of seamen, to which the machinery set up by the A. L. A. can be entrusted with some assurance that the work will be properly maintained.

The funds at present available for carrying on library service to the Merchant Marine are sufficient to organize and sustain the work for less than two years. The problems of perfecting an adequate service are such that it is highly improbable that the work will be in shape to turn over to some other organization within this time. Therefore, if the work is to be put upon a permanent basis, it is of the utmost importance that it be temporarily financed

by the A. L. A. as part of its Enlarged Program. Officials of the National Marine League and others in close touch with shipping matters are of the belief that when library service on shipboard has been properly demonstrated, funds can be secured from ship owners to continue it under the direction of the League or some similar organization.

Officials of the Departments of Commerce and the Treasury are of the opinion that the work can be taken over by the government after adequate libraries have been installed in the Lighthouse and Coast Guard Stations.

EX-SERVICE MEN

Budget estimate, one year, \$110,000.

(War Service Funds)

This work is being carried on by War Service Funds and will not be continued from Enlarged Program Funds.

BLIND EX-SERVICE MEN

Budget estimate, one year, \$20,000.

(War Service Funds)

See under heading, "Books and Work for the Blind."

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

Budget estimate, two years, \$185,000.

(War Service Funds)

See under heading, "Institutional Libraries."

WAR WORK INDUSTRIES

Budget estimate, one year, \$75,000.

(War Service Funds)

See under heading, "Special Libraries."

BUDGET STATEMENT

The accompanying budget provides for the building up, during a three year period, of an organization effective for the performance of the American Library Association's new and larger duties. After the end of the third year, the work of the Association can be done, if necessary, on a basis of greatly diminishing costs.

It will be seen that the budget conforms to the action taken by the Executive

Board at Atlantic City, on April 30, 1920, when it was voted: "That the Executive Board recommend at the next annual meeting of the A. L. A. that at least fifty per cent of the money received in consequence of the present authorized appeal shall be set aside as a permanent endowment." Under this new plan the endowment fund will be devoted to the general purposes of the A. L. A. The fund will be invested by the Endowment Committee and the expenditure of the interest of the fund will be under the control of the Executive Board.

The library activities selected and pressing for immediate development fall into two natural groups: the extension of library service, and its improvement. They are limited to those important professional objects, which cannot be placed on a commercial, or self-supporting basis, and for which popular support is imperative, and may reasonably be expected at this time, to meet the national need of better library service.

In addition to these, there are special war activities of the A. L. A. which have not yet ended, or have not already been assumed by the Government. Of these, the work with ex-service men and in the War Work Industries will cease within the coming year. Work with blind ex-service men, after the first year, will be merged with the general work for the blind. Hospital service will, it is thought, need to be continued for part of an additional year. The total estimated cost of these related activities will amount to \$905,000. Of this sum \$800,000 is already on hand, as of January 1, 1920, in the library War Service Fund, and can be devoted to no other purpose. The balance, \$105,000, which is needed to finish the work creditably for the Association, namely maintenance of European Headquarters in Paris; work with the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard and Lighthouses, will come from the fund now being raised. It is hoped that it will in great part, perhaps in its entirety, be secured from special organizations and from individuals that are particularly interested.

It is not intended to assume responsibility, even for these restricted activities growing out of War Service, beyond the scheduled years. They should all be placed sooner, if possible, on a self-sustaining basis, or their support undertaken by the Government, or other agency. But it is the duty of the A. L. A. to do its best to secure their permanent and effective establishment through practical demonstration, service, and in other ways.

Co-operation with allied organizations is to be understood as co-operation in work; above all, work that will eliminate duplication.

This budget plan is, of necessity, preliminary and tentative, but it is needed to explain to the public in summary and practical form the purposes for which the money is required. The Executive Board will assume the further work and functions of the Committee on Enlarged Program on June 30, or as soon thereafter as the Committee's final report can be submitted.

The details of the employment of the money, the choice of the first objects for which it is to be used, the careful planning of ways and means, the development of an efficient organization to give practical effect to the plan, all will be the responsibility of the Executive Board as reconstructed after the coming annual conference, and the work is to be carried out under their control with the help of the standing and special committees of the Association.

Money received will be devoted only to

those objects specified in the Budget, and will be accepted, as may be desired, as a contribution either to

- a. The whole fund.
- b. Any part of the fund, for use during the three-year period.
- c. The endowment for the whole, or
- d. Any part of the fund.

The methods of conducting the present financial campaign, with proper accounting and audit, conform to the requirements and regulations of the National Information Bureau, which has formally placed the A. L. A. on its new approved list of organizations worthy of public support. Monthly reports, including a financial statement, covering the activities of the Committee on Enlarged Program, are made by the Secretary of the Association to the Executive Board. This financial statement is published in the library periodicals. Weekly financial statements are regularly prepared, and are on file in the New York office, where they are open to public inspection and where any other desired information may be obtained.

The budget here presented includes all the activities previously listed, but in most cases with the several sums assigned to each proportionately reduced. A new arrangement of the separate items, grouping related activities together, reduces the number of headings from four to three, the number of sub-headings from twenty-four to sixteen. In this form it is believed that the budget may more easily be subjected to analysis, criticism and revision.

BUDGET FOR A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM

	June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921	1921 to 1922	1922 to 1923	Total
A. Extension of Library Service Through Existing Library Agencies.				
1. Library Extension; promotion of legislation and adequate appropriations for state, municipal, county, and school library work; and work with children	\$ 45,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 165,000
2. Work with foreign born and preparation for citizenship	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
3. Adult Self-Education (booklists, reading courses, book publicity)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
4. Books and Work for the Blind.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
5. Institutional libraries (hospitals, prisons, orphanages, etc.)	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
6. Special Libraries, including business and industrial libraries (in co-operation with Special Libraries Association)	30,000	40,000	40,000	110,000
7. European Headquarters in Paris.....	*75,000	20,000	15,000	110,000
8. General Publicity and information on libraries and library services.....	45,000	45,000	40,000	130,000
B. Improvement of Library Methods and Service.				
1. Survey of library service, its adequacy and its opportunities	30,000	30,000	.....	60,000
2. Publishing activities (professional), Union bibliographies and indexes. Book selection service—after initial expenditure to be in part self-supporting	45,000	45,000	40,000	130,000
3. Certification, salaries, recruiting for librarianship, Employment Bureau.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
C. Continuance of Service Not Yet Taken Over by Federal or Other Agencies.				
1. Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Lighthouses....	*270,000	†85,000	50,000	405,000
2. Ex-service men	*110,000	.....	.....	110,000
3. Blind ex-service men.....	* 20,000	.....	.....	20,000
4. Public Health Service Hospitals.....	*150,000	†35,000	.....	185,000
5. War Work Industries.....	* 75,000	.....	.....	75,000
Total	\$995,000	\$460,000	\$345,000	\$1,800,000
Deduct cash on hand—Library War Service Fund as of Jan. 1st, 1920.....				800,000
Balance needed for use between now and May 31st, 1923.....				\$1,000,000
Permanent endowment for the A. L. A.				1,000,000
Total enlarged program appeal.....				\$2,000,000

*\$700,000 to be paid from Library War Service Fund covering January 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921.

†\$35,000 to be paid from Library War Service Fund.

‡\$65,000 to be paid from Library War Service Fund.

The loan of \$202,340 for campaign expenses will be a first claim upon the money collected.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUMANISTIC LITERATURE

The Committee has not been able to meet during the year. It has had considerable correspondence both with Professor Frederick J. Teggart, of the University of California; Professor J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and among its own members.

Professor Teggart presented this subject to the Asbury Park Conference. He is the Chairman of the Committee of the American Association of University Professors particularly charged with preparing a Bibliography of Humanistic Studies. It was to aid his efforts, and to give advice as to methods, that a committee of the American Library Association was appointed, following the Asbury Park Conference.

Professor Teggart returned to the University of California in the fall, and there has been very little progress made since his resumption of the duties of his professorship. The necessary funds have not been raised, and it has seemed inadvisable to attempt action in advance of the assurance of a sufficient sum to cover the first year or two of the proposed Bibliography.

Mr. Keogh represented this Committee before the Council of American Learned Societies, which met on February fourteenth, in New York City. He presented, in behalf of the Committee, to this Council Professor's Teggart's plan, with the assurance of the approval of the project by the American Library Association as a whole, following its vote of approval last June. Mr. Keogh outlined the tentative plan of Professor Teggart which had been communicated to the Committee, and indicated the probable initial cost and the probable annual maintenance cost of a periodical Bibliography of Humanistic Studies. He suggested, on behalf of the Committee, that an appropriation might be made from the funds at the disposal of the Council of

American Learned Societies for the preparation of lists of magazines and the compilation of data necessary for a decision on this subject. The Council took the matter under advisement, and up to the date of this report (May first) it has not communicated its decision to your Committee.

The Committee submits the above as a report of progress and recommends that it be continued, in order that it may be ready to act if the funds should be forthcoming for the inauguration of this highly desirable enterprise. The Committee feels that the approval by the Association, at its Asbury Park Conference, of the plans presented by Professor Teggart has proven a valuable evidence of the worth of the project, and there seems a probability that within the next year some decisive steps may be taken to inaugurate a Bibliography of Humanistic Studies on the lines proposed to the Association in June 1919.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. W. BISHOP, Chairman,
E. H. ANDERSON,
ANDREW KEOGH,
H. H. B. MEYER,

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DETERIO- RATION OF NEWSPRINT PAPER

The Committee has made no investigations this year. In view of the impossibility of making any progress without funds with which to conduct investigation and in view of the improbability of the granting of any such funds in the immediate future we recommend that the Committee be discharged.

H. M. LYDENBERG, Chairman.
FRANK P. HILL,
CEDRIC CHIVERS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPONSORSHIP FOR KNOWLEDGE

There have been several tryouts for sponsorship plans, one of which was in the name of this committee. In these there has been shown much willingness to register for sponsorships, but very little

use has been made by the public of the resources thus afforded.

The problem, therefore, is largely one of publicity for getting the resources used. Plans are now afoot for a similar undertaking local to Boston which includes a program of publicity. We believe that the experience of this new undertaking will be of great help in deciding upon feasible ways and means of introducing the sponsorship principle on a large scale. The committee, therefore, asks to have its term extended another year with the expectation that it will have something more definite to report at the next convention.

C. F. D. BELDEN,
G. W. LEE,
J. G. MOULTON,
G. H. TRIPP,
H. C. WELLMAN,
F. H. WHITMORE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND LIBRARY TRAINING

The special committee appointed by the Executive Board of the American Library Association "to consider the subjects of certification, standardization, and library training" in their relation to the Enlarged Program met in Cleveland, April 6, 1920, with all members present. Mr. Windsor, the chairman of the Committee on Standardization and Certification appointed by the Council, was invited but was unable to attend. Many changes have resulted from further correspondence between members of the Committee.

The Committee is convinced that the establishment of a board confined chiefly to giving professional certificates based on examinations, library experience or the possession of library school diplomas or certificates might obstruct rather than promote professional standards. Any board whose purpose is to raise professional standards should have a wider scope. Examinations should be incidental, not fundamental in the board's activities. In its attempts to promote better professional status for librarians through established

standards for professional training or experience, such a board should investigate and evaluate all agencies for training in library methods and should correlate their work into a coherent and comprehensive system which should furnish the greatest practicable opportunity to the greatest number of library workers. It should recommend the establishment of new training agencies as needed and should establish grades of library service and provide for suitable credentials based on training and experience.

This will imply active co-operation with other organized agencies. The A. L. A. Committee on Library Training and the Professional Training Section consider various phases of library training. The Committee on Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians appointed by the Council of the A. L. A. has already made valuable suggestions on its specific subject. The Association of American Library Schools has done constructive work in its own field. The League of Library Commissions largely determines the trend of summer library schools. The Special Library Association has devoted considerable time to discussing suitable training for its types of library work. The Secondary Education and Library Departments of the National Education Association are very influential in determining the future of training for school librarians.

All these, and other organizations, are needed to act with any board of library standardization and certification. They cannot well perform the centralized functions properly belonging to such a board. There are other ways in which they can assist. Many potential phases of library training are as yet quite undeveloped, or only partially developed. Among these, correspondence courses conducted by a central responsible agency, with instructional or regional centres in which short courses and practical work in residence, to supplement the correspondence courses, could be given; the temporary exchange (for purposes of practice) of library assistants; fixing standards for training-

classes and more definite determination of the place of normal-school courses and college courses in bibliography in the general scheme of library training. Suitable correlation of these agencies would make it possible for any ambitious librarian (however small her library or remote her town or village) to obtain a fair amount of systematic training at a minimum of time and expense.

The establishment of a reasonable basis of credit would require the evaluation of both experience and training and would ensure substantial justice to the ambitious librarian unable to attend a lengthy course in a training class or library school. It would make it easier for such library worker to continue her professional studies in a library school or other recognized training agency in case an opportunity to attend the class or school should arise. It might also enable the library schools to improve their courses by eliminating much elementary routine work and instruction which are now necessarily included in the courses.

Certification necessarily implies some standard of experience and training on which credits may be based, hence standardization in its broad sense is implied in the creation of any board such as is here indicated. In view of the existing committee of the A. L. A. on Standardization, which has been making a study of this subject, this special committee makes no definite suggestions on standardization but assumes that the Board will utilize the results of such investigation. This Committee wishes to emphasize the advisory function of such a board and to point to the fact that it need in no way infringe on any rights or initiative of state library boards, commissions or associations. It would, on the other hand, undoubtedly often be of service to them in obtaining needed state legislation.

The same is true of any registration or employment bureau which the A. L. A. or other responsible body may establish. By taking a broad view of the field the board would issue credentials based on quality

or training and experience rather than on mere length of service (irrespective of its type or value) or on the mere possession or non-possession of a school certificate. Such credentials would be of the greatest value to any agency for recommending workers for library vacancies and would help remove any misunderstandings and distinctions based merely on attendance or non-attendance at library schools or training classes.

The make-up of such a board presents difficulties. To be representative it must include varied leading types of library work. It must not be so large as to be unwieldy. Since its functions are advisory and legislative, it must detail its executive work to an executive staff. Its success will therefore largely depend on financial support sufficient to obtain the services of a competent executive staff, preferably at A. L. A. headquarters.

The Committee recommends the creation of a board of nine members, five to be elected by the Council of the American Library Association, one of whom shall represent a public library with a training class, one a small public library, one a state or federal library, and one a college or reference library. The four other members shall be elected by the Council upon nomination by each of the following organizations: the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the National Education Association, and the Special Libraries Association. In regard to the fifth member to be elected by the Council, the Committee is divided. The majority prefer to leave the library connection of this member unassigned in order to give a wider range of choice. To provide continuity of policy and definite terms of service two of the members elected by the Council should be elected each year at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. for a term of two years. The fifth member elected by the Council and the four members elected on nomination of the library organizations named above should be elected for a term of five years each, one being elected each year at the

annual meeting of the A. L. A. This will, after four years, result in the election of three new members annually. It will ensure continuity of policy, while permitting enough change of membership to prevent undue conservatism. At the organization of the board the members shall draw lots to determine their terms of office (one year, two years, etc.) required to put the two-year and five-year terms as outlined, into effect.

The Committee believes that constitutional provision should be made for such a board. In view of the delay necessarily involved in such action and the immediate need of some such body, it further recommends that the Executive Board appoint a committee such as is outlined above for the immediate consideration of such subjects as may properly be brought before it and to serve until a permanent board is authorized. To give additional standing and authority to such a board it is advisable to consider also its incorporation under state or federal charter.

To summarize, the board could serve the purpose which similar boards in other professions such as the American Medical Association, the national and state bar associations, etc., are serving. It could help give the public some fairly concrete idea of the character and value of library work by approving practical standards of library work based on real library conditions. It could improve the status of library workers by recognizing through credentials the services of those whose work or training enabled them to meet successfully the standards required for good library work. Through improvement in the quality of library training agencies and through multiplying opportunities for using these agencies it could virtually eliminate the need of any library worker's being deprived of at least some measure of professional training. It could act, not as an autocracy aiming at arbitrary uniformity or equally arbitrary distinction, but it could stand back of any honest attempt to improve the quality of library service as

far as such improvement would be possible under local conditions.

The following specific recommendations are presented:

1. That a National Board of Certification for Librarians be established by the American Library Association and that permanent provision for such a board be incorporated in the constitution of the Association.

2. That this Board shall investigate all existing agencies for teaching library subjects and methods, shall evaluate their work for purposes of certification, shall seek to correlate these agencies into an organized system and to that end shall recommend such new agencies as seem to it desirable and shall establish grades of library service with appropriate certificates. It shall actively co-operate with any official bureau of information or registration established by any of the professional organizations electing or nominating members of the board.

3. That the creation of such a board shall have for one of its purposes the stimulation, through state and local library commissions or associations, of the improvement of library service and the professional status of library workers. The board shall render these organizations all possible assistance in any such action as is contemplated by them.

4. That, pending constitutional provision for such a board, the Executive Board of the American Library Association be instructed to appoint a special committee of nine members to be constituted substantially as outlined in the foregoing report.

5. That adequate financial support for this board be provided from funds procured through the Enlarged Program campaign or otherwise.

FRANK K. WALTER, Chairman.

ALICE S. TYLER.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

A. S. ROOT.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

PROCEEDINGS

June 2-7, 1920

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

(Wednesday afternoon, June 2)

THE FORTY-SECOND Annual Meeting of the American Library Association was called to order by the president, CHALMERS HADLEY, librarian of the Denver Public Library, in the Ballroom of the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 2:30 p. m., June 2, 1920.

HON. CHARLES E. THOMAS, mayor of Colorado Springs, on behalf of the city officially welcomed the members of the Association to the city with appropriate words of greeting.

President HADLEY then introduced MRS. CLARICE E. (JARVIS) RICHARDS, author of the *Tenderfoot Bride*, who addressed the Association on

INDIAN LEGENDS OF COLORADO

(See p. 204)

President HADLEY next introduced Mr. FREDERICK C. HICKS, librarian of the Law Library of Columbia University, and president of the American Association of Law Librarians, who spoke on

THE MODERN MEDUSA

(See p. 145)

The reading of the President's address followed, President Hadley's subject being THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE

LIBRARY WORKER

(See p. 135)

The session then adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

(Wednesday evening, June 2)

President HADLEY introduced Mr. JOHN RIDINGTON, librarian of the University of British Columbia, who addressed the Association on

NEW NEEDS AND NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

(See p. 195)

President HADLEY next introduced Mr. DORSEY W. HYDE, president of Special Libraries Association and librarian of the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, who spoke on

OUTLOOK FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See p. 141)

President HADLEY then introduced Lt. FRANK SCHOBLE, of Washington, who was blinded in service, and who spoke on

LIBRARY WORK FOR THE BLIND

(See p. 144)

The meeting was followed by a reception tendered by the Colorado Library Association.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

(Thursday morning, June 3)

President HADLEY presided.

After some announcements by the Secretary a telegram from Mr. W. O. CARSON, provincial superintendent of Public Libraries of Ontario, Department of Education, Toronto, Canada, was read, stating that a new library law, which had been presented by the Minister of Education, enabled library boards to claim a tax yielding 50c per capita of population and whereby councils may increase the same to 75c per capita. Provision had been made for passing regulations to govern qualifications of librarians.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Montgomery that a suitable response be made by the Secretary. The resolution was seconded and carried.

The President then introduced Mr. W. N. C. CARLTON, chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee, who presented the printed report of the Committee with the following remarks:

My duties at this particular time are purely formal. As chairman of the Committee, I am instructed to present to you the re-statement of the Joint Committee on the Enlarged Program, which statement is the result of the carrying out of the specific and formal instructions of the Executive Board. As some of you may not have followed the evolution of this Committee and its work, it seems desirable to introduce the Report with just a few words of explanation. First, as to the composition of the Committee on Enlarged Program. You must bear in mind that there

is a slight difference between the Committee on the Enlarged Program and the Joint Committee. The Committee on the Enlarged Program was appointed by the Executive Board and the four affiliated societies. It has nine members. The Joint Committee on Enlarged Program consists of the foregoing nine persons and four additional members appointed at the request of the Executive Board to represent the attitude expressed in the circular letter dated March 31st, which called for a reconsideration of the resolutions as presented at the Chicago meeting last December. Copies of the Report of the Joint Committee were mailed to each member of the American Library Association a week ago last Monday in order, so far as it was in the power of the Committee, to afford ample time for its reading and consideration and the opportunity to think out suggested modifications, if it were your pleasure so to do. That Report, the Re-statement by the Joint Committee, I herewith on behalf of the Committee, present to the American Library Association for discussion this morning.

Mr. DANA moved that the Report be received and filed. The motion was seconded and after discussion as to its meaning, carried.

Mr. DANA then moved that the Secretary of the Association be instructed to say to the Executive Board that it is the wish of the Association that the Executive Board with its special Committee on Enlarged Program proceed with the carrying out of the provisions of the Enlarged Program, or rather the Enlarged Program itself, in accordance with the resolution of this Association passed at Chicago on the second day of January, 1920. The motion was seconded, and the resolutions were read, after which Mr. Dana discussed the subject at some length. There was further discussion by Dr. Raney, Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Utley and Mr. Malcolm Wyer. Dr. Bostwick then moved that the resolution proposed by Mr. Dana be laid on the table. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. ANDREWS moved that the Report be referred to the Council, and that the report of the Council be presented to the Association before the Conference adjourned. The motion was seconded. After

discussion by Mr. Milam, Dr. Andrews and Miss Ahern, Dr. Bishop moved, as a substitute for the motion before the house, that the Association proceed immediately to discuss the Enlarged Program. The motion was carried.

The Program was then discussed by Mr. Dana, Miss Ahern, Mr. Utley, Mr. Greene, Mr. Martin, Mr. Milam, Dr. Raney, Miss Webster, Dr. Cariton, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Hill, Mr. Settle, Mr. Steiner, Mr. Roden and Mr. Ferguson.

When the question of certification came up, Miss Tyler presented the report of the Special Committee and asked that it be considered. Mr. Reece moved that the report be received and in general approved, and then referred to the Council for further discussion. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. RANEY moved that on the conclusion of the campaign, June 30, 1920, and the rendition of the then final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, including the results of the Campaign and the Re-statement of the American Library Association's Enlarged Program and Budget submitted by the Joint Committee of May 17, 1920, be brought jointly to the heads of the Council, the Executive Board, and the Finance Committee, and if this Conference results in agreement on the part of a majority of each of these three bodies, the Executive Board be and is hereby authorized by the Association to proceed to the execution of the Program within the limits of the constitution; that in case of disagreement, the matter be referred for final action to the Association itself. The motion was seconded. It was discussed by Dr. Hill, Dr. Cariton, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Milam, Mr. Spaulding and others. On a rising vote the motion was lost; 58 in favor and 138 opposed.

The Secretary then presented, on behalf of the Executive Board, the following resolution adopted by it on April 30th. RESOLVED that the Executive Board recommend at the next annual meeting of the American Library Association that at least 50 per cent of the money received in con-

sequence of the present authorized appeal shall be set aside for a permanent endowment. A motion to adopt the resolution was carried unanimously and it was declared adopted.

Dr. MONTGOMERY moved the adoption of the following resolution: RESOLVED that the Association approves the action of the Executive Board in deciding that loans from the Association's War Service Funds for campaign purposes shall be a first claim upon the money collected. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. HICKS then moved that the American Library Association adopt the Re-statement of the Enlarged Program submitted by the Joint Committee as a basis for the guidance of the constitutional agencies of the American Library Association in the administration of the enlarged activities of the Association. The motion was seconded.

Mr. REECE moved as a substitute for the resolution before the Association that the Enlarged Program be made a special order of business at the Friday morning session. Miss Ahern then moved to adjourn. The motion was carried and the session adjourned.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

(Saturday forenoon, June 5)

President HADLEY presided.

After the announcements had been made, there was a brief discussion of the unfavorable and artificial exchange value placed on the mark in the purchase of German books. Dr. Raney suggested that the Association better not take up the matter officially until the Peace Treaty is adopted.

A motion to proceed at once to a discussion of the Enlarged Program was lost on a rising vote; 95 in favor and 155 against.

President HADLEY then introduced Miss MARJORY DOUD of the St. Louis Public Library who read a paper on

THE INARTICULATE LIBRARY ASSISTANT; CAN FULLER EXPRESSION BE PROVIDED?

(See p. 141)

A paper was then read by Miss LORA RICH, Chief Assistant of the Chicago Public Library, on

HOW CAN THE BENEFICENCE OF LIBRARIES BE MORE SUCCESSFULLY DIRECTED TOWARD THEIR ASSISTANTS?

(See p. 141)

President HADLEY then introduced Miss JENNIE M. FLEXNER, Head of the Circulation Department of the Louisville Free Public Library, who read a paper on

CHOOSING A LIBRARIAN FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ASSISTANT

(See p. 141)

Miss MARTHA PATRICK of the New Orleans Public Library was unable to be present. See page 141 for her paper on THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT AND THE LIBRARY BOARD

The purpose of the Library Workers Association was explained by Miss VAN DYNE. There was further discussion of the problem of library assistants by Miss Malone, Miss Downey, and Miss Esther Johnston.

President HADLEY then called for unfinished business and Dr. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library presented the following resolution and moved its adoption.

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association approves the Re-statement of the Enlarged Program as presented by the Joint Committee as a basis for the guidance of the Executive Board in administering the enlarged activities of the Association.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. W. N. C. CARLETON as Chairman of the Joint Committee spoke very briefly and eloquently in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

After further discussion by Miss Ahern, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Spaulding, Miss Malone, Miss Downey, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Strohm, the motion to adopt the resolution was unanimously carried by rising vote.

The Secretary then read a recommendation made at the meeting of the Executive Board in the matter of official pub-

lishers of the American Library Association. The question raised being one involving the policy of the Association, as such, it was moved, seconded and carried that it be referred to the Council for its recommendation.

The question was raised as to when the By-laws would come up for discussion. Mr. RANCK suggested that they be referred to the mid-winter meeting of the Association.

The session then adjourned.

SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

(Monday forenoon, June 7)

President HADLEY presided.

Miss CORNELIA MARVIN read a paper on
ADVENTURES IN ORIENTAL BOOKSHOPS

As she spoke informally and her notes are not available, it is regretted that the address cannot be reproduced here.

Mr. WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE then read a paper on

THE FORMULA OF THE WESTERN NOVEL

(See p. 210)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Mr. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, upon the request of the President, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association express its keen appreciation of the provision for the professional library service in the War and Navy Departments as evidenced in the continued close relations between these departments and this Association.

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association express its gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of the meeting and particularly to Mr. Manly D. Ormes, chairman of the local committee, and his associates, to Miss Rena Reese, chairman of the social committee, and her associates, to Mr. Fred Clatworthy, of Estes Park, and to the representatives of the local newspapers.

MARY EILEEN AHERN, Chairman.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,

THERESA HITCHLER,

Committee on Resolutions.

By common consent it was ordered on the suggestion of Miss AHERN that copies of the resolution relating to the War and Navy Departments be sent to these Departments.

The memorial minute on Andrew Carnegie adopted by the Executive Board and printed in the January Bulletin (see page 79) was approved by the Association. The Secretary also read memorial minutes on Charles Henry Gould and Miss Mary Frances Isom, which were adopted.

The resolutions follow:

Andrew Carnegie

MEMORIAL MINUTE

Prepared by the committee appointed by the President of the Association and adopted by the Executive Board.

The death of Andrew Carnegie on August 11, 1919, at his summer home at Lenox, Massachusetts, in his eighty-fourth year, deprives the American Library Association of one of its few honorary members, and the free public libraries of the English-speaking world of their staunchest and most munificent friend. His substantial encouragement of the establishment of libraries stands unparalleled in the history of the world. His benefactions for libraries have been on such a scale as to make him a unique figure in popular education. His support of library schools in various parts of the country has been an important contribution to professional librarianship, and a natural supplement to his great work for the encouragement and promotion of libraries.

Mr. Carnegie's extensive gifts to libraries began in the eighties and followed each other with increasing rapidity, until the number and size of his donations attracted world-wide attention. His interest continued until his death; in fact, still continues, as much of his wealth was left for a continuance of the work.

Believing as he did, that free libraries were "cradles of democracy" and "fruits

of the true American ideal," he made it the business of his later life to give the opportunity for reading to any community which manifested sufficient interest to give promise of adequate and continuous support. Before his death, some three thousand library buildings were erected, at a cost to him of over \$66,000,000.

His interest in libraries was based on a keen appreciation of the educational benefits he had received personally from them, and his approval of an institution so unusually fitted to assist those compelled to educate themselves. Among the many avenues open to those who wish to benefit others, this made the strongest appeal to him, and received much the greatest share of his attention.

The principal direction to which his gifts were devoted was the erection of buildings. Believing, as he did, that a library was a necessary public utility in a modern community, he felt that the institution of this aid to education was best promoted by this direct initial contribution to those communities which already felt the need and were anxious to meet it. Once established, he felt, every community would maintain its library to the extent justified by the value of its work.

The sudden increase in library facilities occasioned by his benefactions, especially in this country, created an acute need for skilled librarians. To meet this want, Mr. Carnegie became an active benefactor of library schools, and continued to contribute to their support until his death. An additional contribution to professional librarianship was the endowment of \$100,000 presented to this Association, to promote the publication of professional literature, which has made possible the production of many useful handbooks.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That there be recorded in the minutes of the Association our deep sense of the loss of the greatest friend and benefactor of libraries in the world's history.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a

copy of this Minute be sent to Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter.

E. H. ANDERSON, Chairman.

HARRISON W. CRAVER,

JOHN H. LEETE,

LINDA A. EASTMAN,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Charles Henry Gould

In the passing of Charles Henry Gould on July 30, 1919, this Association has lost one of its ablest and most devoted members, and it is with sincerest regret that the American Library Association finds it a duty at this time to express and record its sense of loss in his removal from us.

Mr. Gould had served this Association as well as his own country in a most devoted and efficient manner for many years. In a quiet and unostentatious way he has done not only much committee work in the Association but has also reached its highest official honor in his elevation to the presidency of this body. In that office he exhibited a master mind and an unlimited devotion that made his official career of great service.

Those who knew him realize that nothing that can be said at this time can overstate the value of his service.

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,

MARY S. SAXE,

FRANK P. HILL,

Committee.

Mary Frances Isom

By the death of Miss Mary Frances Isom on April 15, 1920, the American Library Association and the library interests of the entire country have sustained a very great loss, and this body wishes to express its sense of loss and to record its deep appreciation of the noble character and devoted service always manifest in what she did.

Miss Isom was for many years librarian of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, to which service she unreservedly gave her life. She became a leader of library thought and activity on the Pacific Coast, but her influence and devotion

extended beyond that region of our country by means of her activity in this Association both as an official and as a member.

It would be difficult to estimate the ramifications of her interests and her devotion to the life of the city of Portland and the entire coast.

Singleness of purpose and intelligent administration of her work marked her every thought and action.

MARY EILEEN AHERN,
CORNELIA MARVIN,
ZULEMA KOSTOMLATSKY,
Committee.

Mr. HENRY N. SANBORN then read a resolution on the resignation of Mr. Utley from the secretaryship of the Association.

The resolution was written by Dr. R. R. Bowker, Editor of the Library Journal and one of the charter members of the American Library Association, as an expression from the membership at large.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

George B. Utley

The services of George B. Utley to the American Library Association as its Secretary, for the past nine years, have been of such resultful and successful character that it seems just and wholly desirable that the Association record in an especial way its recognition of that service. Under the precedent that a new President is elected each year, and in view of the infrequent meetings of the Executive Board, the executive control of the business of the Association is largely in the hands of its Secretary, and upon him devolves, therefore, both the routine administration and much of the forward movement in the work of the Association. Mr. Utley has met the requirements of the office with constant assiduity, excellent judgment and careful conservatism, while promoting the progressive development of the Association's endeavors in response to the growing needs and broadening character of the work of American libraries. During the strenuous years of war work,

he more than doubled his duties by serving not only as Secretary of the Association, but also as Executive Secretary of the War Service Committee and as one of the responsible administrative officers at Library War Service Headquarters. Those who have immediately directed the War Service have added their testimony to the value of his work in that field. Mr. Utley's agreeable manner, abounding good nature, unflinching patience and clear voice have made him especially useful during the conferences of the Association, where the burdens of work are manifold and insistent.

As Mr. Utley resigns the Secretaryship to take his place in the profession at the head of a great library, the American Library Association thus records its sincere thanks and appreciation to the retiring Secretary, and its best wishes for his success in renewing his work as a library executive.

It was next moved by Miss AHERN, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to send letters of greeting to Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Carr.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Carl B. Roden for his faithful services as its Treasurer. The motion was carried.

The Association adopted the following resolutions previously adopted by the Council and recommended to the Association.

National Library Service

WHEREAS, the National Library Service, which was established by the Bureau of Education, proved to be of such interest and value to librarians all over the country that when funds lapsed for its continuance the Boston Public Library established a current document service and published a monthly Government News Bulletin, thus demonstrating the value of a local Government Service; and

WHEREAS, the Boston Public Library and libraries in general cannot function satisfactorily without the aid of a national library clearing house; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association in annual conference assem-

bled at Colorado Springs, June 2 to 9, 1920, again expresses its confidence in such a service and urges the passage of S. 2457, H. R. 6870, a bill to establish a library information service in the Bureau of Education.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Representative and that they be urged to support this bill.

Reclassification of Salaries

WHEREAS, the publication of the Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries reveals a sound governmental employment policy and a classification of all positions in the Federal and District of Columbia Governments based on scientific principles, the adoption of which would place all government positions on a firm businesslike basis of co-ordination and interrelationship, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association endorses the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries in principle as representing sound employment policies for the Federal and District of Columbia Governments and urges the prompt adoption by Congress of the enacting bill and classification.

RESOLVED, That the discrepancies and inequalities affecting the classification of the library service should be eliminated, preferably by the closer co-ordination of that service with the other professional, scientific and technical services requiring equivalent education, training and professional qualifications, and represented in the classification by standardized specifications, terminology and salary scales.

The Secretary stated that arrangements had been made between the Boy Scouts and the Navy Department whereby radio messages may be sent throughout the country. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to send a brief message from the Association direct to the Boy Scouts urging librarians to make available to boys everywhere all the best books on radio telegraphy.

The Secretary next read the supplementary report of the Finance Committee which was adopted. (See p. 000) under Finance Committee or Executive Board.)

REPORT OF THE TELLERS OF ELECTION

Total number of votes cast, 168, the following officials being elected:

William Teal,
Albert R. Nichols,
Tellers.

President

Alice S. Tyler, director, Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, Ohio.

First Vice-President

H. H. B. Myer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Second Vice-President

Louise B. Krause, librarian, H. M. Bylesby & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Members of Executive Board

George B. Utley, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.

Azarian S. Root, librarian, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Members of Council

Mary Eileen Ahern, editor Public Libraries, Chicago, Illinois.

W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

Luther L. Dickerson, in charge Library Service, U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.

C. F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas.

Trustee of Endowment Fund

W. W. Appleton, New York City.

The president-elect, Miss Alice S. Tyler, was escorted to the platform.

President HADLEY: Miss Tyler, may I, on behalf of the Association present this gavel to you for use next year, with the warm hope that the year be one not only of success to you but one of satisfaction and progress to the Association.

Miss TYLER: Thank you, Mr. President and fellow librarians. I feel very humble

at this moment. All I can say is that while we are living in this high altitude, which seems to have affected some of us in a physical way, I hope it may not affect your humble fellow-worker in any other way. I will endeavor in every way possible to maintain the high and inspirational history of this organization and will do my

best, but you must not expect too much. Thank you all.

Miss Tyler was presented with a bouquet of pink roses from the Iowa librarians.

There being no further business to come before the Association the President declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION

The Council met on Thursday afternoon, June 3rd. Twenty-nine members were present.

The meeting was called to order by President Hadley, who announced that the first thing on the docket was the nomination of the committee of five.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was

Voted, That the President appoint a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term.

The next item of business was the reading by the Secretary of the so-called Guerrier resolution, the "*Resolution on national library service*."

The Secretary read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the National Library Service, which was established by the Bureau of Education, proved of such interest and value to librarians all over the country that when funds lapsed for its continuance the Boston Public Library established a current document service and published a monthly Government News Bulletin, thus demonstrating the value of a local Government News Service and

WHEREAS, the Boston Public Library and libraries in general cannot function satisfactorily without the aid of a National Library Clearing House,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the A. L. A. in annual conference assembled at Colorado Springs, June 3rd to 7th, 1920, again expresses its confidence in such a service and urges the passage of S. 2457, H. 6870, a bill to establish a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education, and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each

Senator and to each Representative requesting his active interest and support.

H. H. B. MEYER,	CARL H. MILAM,
GEORGE B. UTLEY,	GEORGE S. GODARD,
C. B. RODEN,	W. W. BISHOP,
EDITH TOBITT,	

In reply to an inquiry from Dr. Bostwick the President stated, "This is the library commission bill. At the present time it is the intention, I believe, to get back of the Bureau of Education for the purpose of disseminating information regarding public documents." Mr. Bishop then said, "This is a request for the endorsement of information regarding public audits for libraries which was presented to the Association last June and which then received its endorsement. It has been a bill favorably reported in both Houses of Congress. In view, Mr. President, of the extremely chaotic conditions of the printing conditions, the clearing house of information is even more than ordinarily necessary and the A. L. A. has put itself once on record as favoring the passage of these bills and the request is to renew the approval given at that meeting."

Opposition to the bill was discussed, after which it was

Voted, That this resolution be approved.

Dr. Andrews, when called up for a report on Central Union list, "reported progress."

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Perry, asking if as a body the American Library Association ought to take some action protesting against the increasing extent to which advertisements are allowed to creep into the text of current period-

icals. No action was taken beyond the receiving and filing of the letter.

The President called upon Mr. Bowerman to submit his resolution. In presenting it, Mr. Bowerman said: "I want to get the endorsement of the Council and of the Association on the report of the Joint Committee on Reclassification. Before presenting it I wish to say that two forward steps have been taken by the U. S. Government recently in furtherance of the very objects presented so admirably by the President in his presidential address. After working a generation, perhaps two generations, the federal government now has a retirement law for the retirement of all employees. Both houses had passed a bill which was in conference, and perhaps now is a law, for a minimum wage by which libraries of the federal government as well as all other government institutions would pay a minimum of \$1,080. Perhaps more than that. The difference is whether the minimum of \$1,080 shall be exclusive or inclusive of the bonus of \$240 now paid by the government. The third big step that the government, I think, will take, provided such associations as this and many others, attempt to get an endorsement, is that of the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification, which appears to be an epoch-making document. It represents a very conscientious piece of work lasting for over a year. For identically the same services, requiring the same educational and other qualifications, grossly different compensation is paid by the government, sometimes 100 per cent divergence, for identically the same piece of work. That was the starting point that Congress wanted to eliminate in its attack on the subject. In making the report, however, the commission, which was a very broad-spirited body, laid down what seemed to me and those who studied the subject, a splendid policy. A policy that not only provides for uniform pay for uniform work but also for the very thing which Mr. Hadley brought out—namely—the participation of the employees was provided—a

commission of advisory committees representing both the administrative and the rank and file of the employees who participate in all discussions, and—if you desire, all disputes between the two. The Civil Service Commission is given by this bill the administration of this classification, for a classification is not a thing which once done, is done once and for all. It must be a continuous proceeding. They must keep on making changes to suit all and any conditions. The two things we wish to have your endorsement of are, first, the classification as such, the report of the commission which, as I say, presents an important policy, and, second, the classification itself, in which, I regret to say, the library service did not fare very well. If the classification is adopted as a whole, the library service would be very much better off than it is at present, by its being properly co-ordinated with the other scientific, technical and professional services. I will present the resolution which I have drawn in council with Mr. Meyer. I was the chairman of the Library Wage Committee which worked with the commission. Mr. Meyer was also a member of that committee. Perhaps I also ought to say and to express my appreciation to the Association for the help that was given by the Association to the Reclassification Commission. You remember a year ago I presented this matter to the Association and the Committee on Library Service was instructed to aid and Dr. Bostwick, the chairman, designated Dr. Williamson to help us and he finally appeared with us in the presentation of our brief. Here is the resolution:

WHEREAS, the publication of the Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries reveals a sound governmental employment policy and a classification of all positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments based on scientific principles, the adoption of which would place all government positions on a firm businesslike basis of co-ordination and interrelationship, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association endorses the Report of the

Congressional Joint Commission on Re-classification of Salaries in principle as representing sound policies for the Federal and District of Columbia governments and urges the prompt adoption by Congress of the enacting bill and classification.

RESOLVED, That the discrepancies and inequalities affecting the classification of the library service should be eliminated, preferably by the closer co-ordination of that service with the other professional, scientific, and technical services requiring equivalent education, training and professional qualifications, and represented in the classification by standardized specifications, terminology, and salary scales.

Dr. ANDREWS: May I inquire if that is applicable to federal employees outside of Washington?

Mr. PRESIDENT: It does not. The commission was instructed to consider only federal employees, about 100,000, in Washington; but it is expected if this goes through it will be extended to federal employees outside.

Dr. ANDREWS: Wouldn't it be better for us as a general body to express an opinion of the question as a whole, realizing that it could be applied only to this commission. It seems to me I would like to express my approval of the thing covering the whole country.

Mr. BOWERMAN: It is of course in Washington but we don't think we are a city like the rest of the cities. We are the federal government in Washington and I am also certain that the next move will be to extend it outside.

Motion to approve made, seconded and carried.

The Secretary read a letter from the Library Workers Association relative to a possible affiliation with the A. L. A. Discussion of the purpose of this Association followed. Upon motion of Dr. Hill it was

Voted, That a committee be appointed from the Council to consider with the Library Workers Association the question of affiliation.

The question of affiliation having been brought up and the conditions of affiliation having been read, Dr. Andrews stated that

there was also a provision that the affiliated organization shall be a member as suggested, of the council, and furthermore affiliated organizations only may participate in the proceedings of the annual conference.

Miss TYLER: I am inclined to think we have been very lax in these matters. We should keep in mind that the great national body is the A. L. A. and that whatever other groups are held together by special interests, the great body is the A. L. A. I believe that is what we all fondly hope is the theory if not the fact. I wonder if we should not have been thoroughly justified in saying that a majority of the affiliated bodies shall be members of the A. L. A. It seems to me to affiliate bodies without any sort of effort to strengthen the national body through such connection has been a mistake. This may not appeal to members of the council but it has occurred to me as perfectly justified. It does seem to me that the affiliated bodies should have enough personal interest and real feeling to belong to it. It would not be a hardship to request that they should be members, personal members of the association.

The employment work being done at Headquarters was mentioned and the need of funds to establish a Bureau was considered.

The President appointed the nominating committee to present names as nominees for the council: Dr. Wyer, Miss Earhart, Miss Marvin, Dr. Raney, Miss Baldwin.

Mr. Hill inquired regarding the report of Miss Tyler's committee. The President ruled that it was in order for Miss Tyler to present the report of the committee of which Mr. Frank K. Walter was chairman, on Standardization, Certification and Library Training. (This report will be found on p. 311.) Miss Tyler preceded the report with this statement:

I would like to say on behalf of the committee that Mr. Walter worked out the report as presented and I had hoped to relate it very clearly and definitely to the

findings. I am not informed as to whether he took it up with Mr. Windsor or not. Our general plan was that the Board would take over all the information that Mr. Windsor's committee could turn over. We worked on that basis. The recommendations summarized are as follows: (Reads) It seemed to us that the five members appointed or elected by the council should be selected for absolute suitability to such a task and not limited to a type of library. We would have four types represented, all interested in some training, or by local training at least, and there was an effort on the part of the committee to provide a broad basis for certifying good library work on the basis of what had been accomplished in years of service with no thought of basing it on training as such, but that we would endeavor to have a broad enough system that it would correlate the various types for work.

After discussion it was

Voted, That the Council adopt the second, third and fourth recommendations.

Voted, That the report of the Committee be accepted.

The session was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Council, held immediately following the last general session, June 7, was called for the purpose of electing five members of Council.

The President, Miss Alice S. Tyler, presided.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee designated to nominate the new members of Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. The report is as follows:

The Committee on nominations for members of the Council submits the following nominations:

Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.
John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Henry O. Severance, Columbia, Mo.
Burton E. Stevenson, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Charlotte Templeton, Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully submitted:

CLARA F. BALDWIN,
FRANCES EARHART,
CORNELIA MARVIN,
M. L. RANEY,
MALCOLM G. WYER.

June 7, 1920.

Voted, That the report of the Committee on nominations be adopted and that these nominees be declared to be elected members of Council.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Bowerman:

RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association, recognizing the utility of the library statistics which have been collected during the census year, request the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education to collect these statistics during the current year, and tender to them such assistance as it may be possible for the Association to give in making these statistics complete and accurate.

It was

Voted, That the resolution be adopted.

The session was thereupon duly adjourned.

No report has been received from the College and Reference Section up to the time of going to press.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section held its session on June 3 in the evening, with Miss Grace E. Derby, associate librarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College Library, presiding. Unfortunately at the last moment the time of the meeting of the College and Reference Section was changed from the afternoon to the evening of June 3. This produced a conflict in hours between the Agricultural Libraries Section and the College and Reference Section—sections of very similar interests.

Miss Derby endeavored unsuccessfully to effect a better arrangement. This probably accounted for the fact that only eighteen people attended the agricultural meeting, and some of them did not remain for the entire evening.

The meeting was opened with the reading by Miss Derby of a letter from Miss Barnett. Both she and Miss Lacy sent their regrets at their absences. The letter was briefly as follows: Miss Barnett recalled the fact that this was the tenth an-

niversary of the founding of the Section. Its greatest accomplishment had been the promotion of the Agricultural Index, which had been discussed at the first meeting at Mackinac in 1910. H. W. Willson has now offered to give us a page in each number of the Agricultural Index for news of agricultural libraries. The librarian is to send the material. Miss Barnett also suggested a round robin letter. Likewise she discussed the question of a program committee for the next meeting. She referred to the death of Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College. Miss Barnett wished Dr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., founder of the Section, and also Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, who is interested in the publication of the Union List of Agricultural Periodicals by the Institute of International Education to speak. Miss Barnett closed her letter by sending her good wishes.

Miss Derby then read the program of the first meeting, which foreshadowed many of our present problems.

In the absence of its author, Miss Lucy Lewis read Dr. R. H. True's paper on:

BEGINNINGS IN AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE IN AMERICA

(See page 186)

Miss Charlotte Baker, Librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College, gave a

DISCUSSION ON A SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES

An abstract follows:

"In thinking of agricultural colleges, several questions have come to my mind. In about sixteen of our states, the university and the agricultural college are together. (1) Is there one large library for the use of all students on the campus? (2) Is there a university library and an agricultural library? (3) Is the agricultural library a branch of the university library, or a separate entity? In some institutions, I know the agricultural library is a branch and the attitude of the general library toward it, is one of condescension. Again, what are the mutual relations of the agricultural library and the experiment station library?

"Since our chairman has asked me to write Miss Barnett of the Department of Agriculture about the advisability of an

agricultural survey, you will wish to hear her reply. She writes:

"I have often thought such a survey would be advisable. The A. L. A., as you know, has proposed a survey in connection with its Enlarged Program, but even if the plans for it are carried out, I hardly think it would answer the same purpose as a survey confined to agricultural libraries, or rather to the land grant college and experiment station libraries and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The object of it would be, it seems to me, to learn existing conditions, the good as well as the bad, and also to learn why such conditions exist. In other words, from a study of the results of such a survey, it would be possible to make definite recommendations for the improvement of agricultural libraries and their service. Some of the main topics which I would like to see included in the survey are (1) organization; (2) equipment; (3) finances; (4) buildings; (5) personnel; (6) service. On the enclosed sheet, I have indicated some questions under each of these heads which have occurred to me. Personally, I am inclined to limit the questionnaire or questionnaire to subjects of direct interest to agriculture libraries. In other words, I would hesitate to include any of interest to libraries in general, or those bearing upon agricultural college life in general.

"If after the discussion at the Agricultural Libraries Section, it should be decided that a survey of Agricultural Libraries is desirable, it would probably be best to appoint a committee to make the survey with a view to getting it published. It would be fine, if it could possibly be made in time to present the results at the next meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in November. I feel that the Agricultural Colleges have big opportunities for usefulness which they as a whole have not yet lived up to, and I hope a survey, if made, may have some good results."

Miss Baker closed by suggesting the appointment of a committee, provided that the Section approve of the survey. Miss Barnett hoped that the survey could be completed in time to present its results to the November meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The Section approved of the survey, but agreed that a year was necessary to do it properly. This fall was thought a good time to start. Miss Derby

thought that the survey would be especially helpful to the weaker libraries.

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, librarian of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Library, then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A UNION LIST
OF AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS.

Miss Grace E. Derby,
Chairman, Agricultural Libraries Section,
American Library Association.

In accordance with your request I submit the following report of progress on the work of the Committee on a Union List of Agricultural Periodicals. The Committee was appointed as a result of the discussion following Mr. Charles R. Green's paper on a union list of agricultural periodicals given at the meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association at Asbury Park in June, 1919. The members of the Committee who were appointed by Miss Vera M. Dixon, Chairman of the Section at that time, were as follows: Mr. Charles R. Green, Librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Chairman; Mr. Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University of Missouri; and Miss Lydia K. Wilkins, Chief of the Periodical Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. In January Mr. Green unfortunately found it necessary to resign from the Committee on account of the pressure of the work of his library and the writer of this report was asked by Miss Derby to serve as Chairman in his place. As Mr. Severance has been in Europe on business for the A. L. A. during the greater part of the year, it has been impossible for him to do any work with the Committee.

Before Mr. Green resigned, he had been in communication with Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Columbia University, who was temporary chairman of the Organizing Committee appointed by the Eastern college libraries November 29, 1919, to consider the subject of co-operation with the Institute of International Education and had obtained a copy of the preliminary report of the Committee, which is enclosed. It will be seen that this report is of special interest to our Committee because of the fact that one of the means of co-operation recommended is the preparation of union lists of periodicals and that, furthermore, the report holds out the possibility of the publication of such lists by the Institute of International Education.

It was felt that the opportunity set forth

in the Report was a most unusual one and that it was desirable for our Committee to take advantage of it if possible. After some preliminary correspondence with Mr. Hicks, who made some valuable suggestions as to how the matter should be taken up, a letter was written to Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York City, explaining the proposed plans of our Committee for a union list of agricultural periodicals and asking whether the Institute would be willing to publish the list. In his reply Dr. Duggan said that he would be glad to place the matter before his committee but that he thought he ought to draw our attention to the fact that, in conformity with the name of the Institute, he feared the committee's decision would be that the Institute ought not to publish lists which were not of an international character and the publication of which would not help in the development of international good will for which the Institute was founded. As nothing further has been heard from the Institute the matter is still in statu quo. It is believed that it should be possible to convince the Institute of the international character and value of a union list of the agricultural periodicals contained in the various agricultural colleges and reference libraries throughout the country, but in view of the approaching meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section it seemed best before taking the matter up again with the Institute, to get more information in regard to the wishes of the Section.

One of the most difficult points to decide in regard to the list is its scope. Should it be confined strictly to periodicals on agriculture and all its branches or should it include also those on the sciences pertaining to agriculture, such as botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, biology, etc.? Should society publications, annuals and semi-annuals, be included or only bona fide periodicals issued at least four times a year? And finally, should it be only a list of titles of periodicals currently received or should it catalog the full files contained in the various co-operating libraries?

If the list were to be published by the Institute of International Education it is probable that it would be feasible to include only agricultural periodicals, American and foreign. This list would undoubtedly be of much interest and value but it is known that the librarians of some of the agricultural libraries feel that a union list confined to agricultural periodicals would be much less useful than a list con-

taining also periodicals on the sciences relating to agriculture and that they would prefer to have published a list of all the periodicals and society publications contained in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It would seem, therefore, that the matter resolves itself into the following alternatives. Is it best for the Committee to continue its efforts to get the Institute of International Education to publish a union list of the agricultural periodicals, domestic and foreign, contained in the agricultural and reference libraries of the country, including not only current periodicals but also back volumes, or would it be better for the Agricultural Libraries Section to bend its efforts toward getting the Department of Agriculture to publish a revised edition of Library Bulletin No. 37, entitled Catalog of the periodicals and other serials contained in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture? The difficulty in the way of getting the Department to publish this catalog is the scarcity of printing funds. It would therefore be necessary to convince the Division of Publications of the Department of the great need for the catalog. Any recommendations which the Section may make in regard to either proposition as a result of the discussion of the subject will be most helpful to the Committee in deciding upon its future action. If the publication of a union list of agricultural periodicals by the Institute of International Education is deemed desirable, the matter will again be taken up with Dr. Duggan and every effort will be made to persuade the Institute to publish the list. In this connection it may be pointed out that such a list would also be in genuine co-operation with the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and that it may be possible to get its support in the undertaking.

LYDIA K. WILKINS,
Chairman.

After some discussion the entire matter was referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair.

Miss Forrest next gave a tribute to Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, formerly librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, who has died since our last meeting. She spoke of her own relations to her as class-mate and friend and inspiring co-worker. Mrs. Kidder was a graduate of the New York Normal College, came as a student to the University of Illinois in 1903 at forty-eight

years of age. She had the courage to borrow money on her life insurance to educate herself, although she was already in middle life. In 1906 she received the degree of B. L. S. from the university, graduating with honors. She worked first at the Washington State Library and the Oregon Library Commission, and in 1908 went to the Oregon Agricultural College as librarian. The library consisted of 4,000 books, and had been administered by a farmer, who had moved to town to educate his daughters, for \$40 a month. She left the library well organized and with a strong staff of workers and a beautiful new building. Above all Mrs. Kidder was an inspiration to all who came under her influence, and a kind helper to anyone in difficulty. She was never too busy to say the kind word or to do the thoughtful thing. Her funeral was most impressive. Her body lay in state in the library, and an open-air service was held on the steps of the library with the entire college in attendance. The students carried the body from the campus. The following resolution was adopted by the Section:

WHEREAS, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder has been called from her service as librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College to a greater field;

WHEREAS, Her departure has removed from our midst an inspiring presence whose helpful influence was felt by everyone with whom she came in contact;

AND WHEREAS, Her untiring energy and indomitable courage in building up a well organized library from humble beginnings is a source of help and encouragement to all co-workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association, do express our appreciation of her service and of the loss to the library world and that we extend to her associates and to her bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Hastings spoke of his plan for the cataloging of the publications of the state experiment stations. Each state agricultural library is to analyze its own series, and the Library of Congress will print the cards. The work is done for six states, namely Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont and Virginia. He asked

the coöperation of all of us. He also asked whether we found that the U. S. D. A. cards came too slowly, and several said that they desired more speed in the distribution of the cards and also of the agricultural publications themselves.

The chairman closed by asking our opinion of the round robin and of the news page in the Agricultural Index. It was voted to try to contribute to the news page, but the round robin was not thought advisable. Then Miss Derby asked for miscellaneous questions. Miss Forrest presented her views on the matter of faculty rank for the college library staff. Most of us do not have the full privileges of the teaching faculty. The consensus of opinion is that the librarian should have the rank and salary of the head professor, the

heads of the departments that of the assistant professor, and the assistants that of an instructor. There is also the question of a sabbatical year and of a chance for summer study for the library staff. Such preferments must be asked for only on the basis of training and service.

In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following were elected officers of the Section for the coming year: chairman, Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian, University of Nebraska Library; secretary, Miss Lucy Lewis.

Miss Lewis moved that the chairman appoint a program committee if he wanted help. Motion was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

ELIZABETH FORREST,
Secretary.

CATALOG SECTION

The Catalog Section of the American Library Association met on Saturday afternoon, June 5. Miss Agnes S. Hall, head cataloger of the Denver Public Library, acted as chairman in place of Mr. Flagg, of Bangor, Maine, whose death occurred March 28 of this year. Miss Mary E. Hyde, of the New York State Library School, elected secretary, resigned, and Miss Nellie M. Robertson, of the Colorado Agricultural College Library, was appointed to fill her place.

Miss Zana K. Miller, librarian, Library Bureau, Chicago, read a paper on

TRADITION VERSUS COMMON SENSE IN THE
DAY'S WORK
(See p. 155)

Mr. Henry C. Rehm, of the Colorado Springs High School, gave a brief talk on A LAYMAN'S VIEWS OF THE CATALOG, in which he disposed of that sacred instrument altogether, and in its place substituted labeled shelves. We catalogers hope that ninety-and-nine do not agree with him.

This talk was followed by a symposium by Miss Grace Hill, of the Kansas City Public Library, and Miss May Wood Wig-

gington, head of the Catalog Department of the Louisville Free Library on

SHORT CUTS IN CATALOGING
(See p. 162)

Miss Hill expressed the opinion that in cataloging for small libraries, one should be guided by considerations of present usefulness in making eliminations. She emphasized the point that it is not necessary to duplicate in cataloging work that is done in indexes, instancing the *Children's catalog* and the *Reader's guide*. Miss Hill advocated treating the government publications indexed in the *Reader's guide* as periodicals, i. e., not making analytics for the catalog but using such publications through the indexes. In the catalog, she thought it inadvisable to use many cross references, especially *See also* cards. To eliminate the writing of many subject cards, the use of general references was suggested; e. g., *For arithmetic, see books on shelves 511*.

The paper of Miss Jennie Herrman, librarian, San Diego (Calif.) County Library was read by Miss Althea Warren, the subject being:

COUNTY LIBRARIES AND THEIR CATALOG
PROBLEMS
(See p. 151)

The last number was a question box and discussion led by Miss Sula Wagner of the St. Louis Public Library. A list of questions had been sent in covering such topics as: added entries, different editions, analytics, waste in ordering L. C. cards, periodicals with changed names, call numbers, arrangement of catalog cards and problems in classification and subject headings. Miss Wagner spoke of the practice in the St. Louis Public Library. The discussion was participated in by Miss Ethel Bond, Miss Hall, Miss Wiggington, Mr. Hastings and others. On account of lack of time, the discussion could not be continued long enough to consider all of the questions submitted.

In Miss Wagner's introductory remarks, she quoted a portion of a letter from Mr. Martel. In the letter, Mr. Martel asked if it might not be feasible to invite all cat-

alogers to register with the Chairman of the Section or with A. L. A. headquarters, stating their education, training, experience, special lines (languages, subjects, etc.), salary received and compensation desired. After discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the section:

RESOLVED: That in accordance with Mr. Martel's suggestion, the incoming chairman undertake to send out a questionnaire from which she can compile a list of catalogers, their experience, salary, etc., such list ultimately to be used by the A. L. A. headquarters in filling positions.

The nominating committee, consisting of Miss Wagner, Miss Merrill and Miss Bond, nominated for chairman, Miss Ellen M. Chandler, head of the Catalog Department of the Buffalo Public Library; for secretary, Miss Julia T. Lynch of the Salt Lake City Free Public Library. These officers were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

NELLIE M. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The Children's Librarians Section of the American Library Association met for the 22nd time on the evening of June 3, 1920, at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, chief of Children's Department, Public Library, Detroit, Mich., presiding, and gave its endorsement to the Children's Book Week Movement, planned by the American Booksellers' Association, and to the plan of the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Committee for sending children's books to the devastated countries of Europe.

The main feature of the evening was the discussion of questions suggested in replies to a questionnaire sent out by the chairman to 50 libraries. The question of reviewing children's books received the most attention and was very ably discussed by Miss May Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, who explained why the *Booklist* is only as good, or as poor, as those who check its tentative lists make it and asked

for more help from children's librarians in checking and annotating. A committee consisting of Miss Della MacGregor, St. Paul Public Library, and Miss Janet Jerome, Denver Public Library, was appointed to work with Miss Masee on a plan to get more reviews of new books from children's librarians of the country.

The value of subscription sets was discussed, as well as many other interesting topics relating to library work with children, such as changing methods in pedagogy, the loss and damaging of books and the question of how to recruit new workers for library work with children in face of the present conditions which offer more money for work requiring less preparation and less personal fitness, and the loss of readers after leaving school.

A nominating committee was appointed consisting of Mabel C. True, Supervisor of children's work, Kansas City; Gertrude E. Avey, Chief of children's work, Cincin-

nati; Julia W. Williamson, Supervisor story telling and club work, Philadelphia. This committee was asked to report at the next meeting, Friday evening.

A small room where children's librarians might confer upon problems relating to their work was reserved and certain persons scheduled to introduce persons in this room between programs.

A joint meeting of the School Libraries Section and Children's Librarians Section was held in the ball room of the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, on the evening of Friday, June 4, 1920, Miss Knapp presiding.

A paper ON RECENT BOOKS OF IMPORTANCE TO ALL WORKERS WITH CHILDREN was omitted because the person asked to give it was unable to be present.

Miss HARRIET A. WOOD, State Supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul, Minn., gave a very able paper on

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL LIBRARY: A JOINT OPPORTUNITY
(See p. 141)

Miss Wood took up many phases of library work with schools, stressing the need of keeping step with new pedagogical ideas and harmony between school libraries and public libraries. She also emphasized the necessity of awakening joy in reading rather than using too much compulsion. She spoke of instruction in use of libraries as necessary from first grade through college and maintained that many analytics in the catalog aid in such work. The opportunity of the school library to study and encourage recruits for library work was suggested and the question of allowing children to read books, under supervision, from the adult collection was discussed.

Mr. J. T. JENNINGS, Librarian, Seattle Public Library, told of his experiences in organizing work with the schools, especially the high schools.

Next on the program, Miss GERTRUDE ANDRUS, manager of Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for boys and girls, Seattle, Wash., gave a very interesting talk on

BUYING BOOKS FOR A CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
(See p. 146)

Miss Andrus contrasted the amounts of money spent in ordering and told interesting anecdotes of the attitudes of the booksellers toward her library experience and the great assistance they had been to her in getting the commercial viewpoint. She said booksellers, as well as librarians, are too inclined to be misled by high priced books. Among other interesting points drawn from her experience, was the value of something to attract children, as the hobby horse in the book department of the store and the open shelves with chairs and tables for older children to read. She stated that the book displays in the library must be more closely linked with the store book department and that people do value librarians' opinions in regard to books because they feel that there is no commercial interest involved. The Children's Book Week will assist much in bringing closer relationships between sellers and librarians and in raising standards of children's books everywhere.

Mr. CARL H. MILAM, Executive Secretary of the A. L. A., spoke on the place of the Enlarged Program for school libraries and library work with children. Many persons spoke in favor of Mr. Milam's suggestions and Mr. Kerr, Librarian State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., offered a list of things the school librarians would like to see undertaken by the Enlarged Program Committee.

It was moved and carried that the School Libraries Section and Children's Librarians Section in joint meeting approve the statement as to library work with children in schools and libraries given in the *Restatement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.* It was left to the incoming chairman to appoint a committee to suggest needed action.

Mr. ERNEST REECE, Principal New York Library School, read a special report, for Miss Pritchard, Chairman of the School Libraries Section, giving the results of a

conference on the content for a course for training school librarians.

The nominating committee offered the following ticket which was voted upon and accepted. Miss Alice Hazeltine, Supervisor of Children's work, St. Louis Public Library, Chairman; Miss Annie S. Cutter, Cleveland Public Library, Vice-chairman; Miss Grace Endicott, Head of Children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Secretary.

ADAH F. WHITCOMB,
Secretary.

Supervisor of Thomas Hughes Room and
Director of the Training Class, Chi-
cago Public Library.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The Committee on the production of Children's Books submits to the Children's Librarians Section of the American Library Association the following report for the year. The Committee has followed the recommendation made by last year's Committee that we study carefully the list of ten titles to which their originally long list of out-of-print books was finally reduced. One of these titles was found to be in print. One was superseded by a later book. One title was out of date in its information. Three seemed to be in slight demand. The remaining titles are apparently wanted by libraries and accordingly they were incorporated in a new list, prepared by the present Committee.

During the past year, far more than previously, books that the libraries need imperatively have been dropped from publishers' lists, owing to the greatly increased cost of production.

Acting upon the suggestions contained in the letters from publishers to last year's Committee, we are attempting to secure an expression of opinion as to the use of these books in public libraries in order to furnish, not a guaranty, but an estimated measure of the extent of that use.

It seemed to the Committee best to keep the list reasonably short and twenty-eight titles, reported as wanted in different parts of the country, were selected for immediate consideration.

These titles have been submitted to the libraries in cities over 300,000 in population, with the request that they be checked and the number of copies each library

might buy, indicated tentatively. Not all the lists are returned, but the larger proportion have been received and the results are very encouraging. They show that for the majority of these titles the library demand is probably sufficient to secure republication. When the returns are all in, the Committee will prefer their requests to the different publishers.

A second list may be issued if the first venture meets with action by the publishing houses. The Committee has already in hand suggestions for it. We find that in some cases firms are reprinting books temporarily out of stock, reported to us as out of print and unobtainable.

Quite as pressing as the matter of out-of-print books, is the subject of the physical make-up of books that the libraries are receiving. From every quarter come protests against the quality of paper used and the flimsy character of bindings, calculated to last, under library wear, only a few weeks at most.

While librarians recognize many of the difficulties confronting the book producer and know that increased cost of books is inevitable, we believe we should expect fair returns in durability and length of book service.

According to persons in a position to judge, very little improvement in the paper situation seems likely before 1921. The inferior paper used in war time can now be replaced by better grades, but at a greatly increased price. This advanced cost is met in some firms by a large advance in selling price, in others by sacrificing the standard of excellence, in others, we regret to say, by doing both.

For illustrated books a heavily glazed paper is required and this adds to the weight of a book and its consequent likelihood of breaking from the binding.

In respect to bindings the Committee is beginning to voice the libraries' protests to the publishers in the hope that they will realize how seriously the faulty output will affect their library trade.

The notes on the physical make-up and wearing qualities of children's books have been continued by Miss Wheelock of St. Louis, who began a study for this purpose last year. These annotations are proving of real value in our correspondence with publishers. Already one request has come from a well-known house for permission to see the notes relating to its own publications. After examining them the representative writes that he would greatly appreciate seeing reports on any other titles as the Committee examines them, adding that, "it is only through frank

criticism of this sort that the highest ideals of publishing may be obtained."

A similar spirit has been shown whenever the Committee has made its recommendations. Another publisher writes, "Your suggestions relative to binding, etc., were very helpful and we shall take advantage of them in subsequent printings." Although this cordial readiness to accept friendly criticism indicates the sincerity of purpose in our best publishing houses, it seems important to proceed slowly and use tact in passing on to others our frank judgments on their work.

As to any lowering of book prices all hopes have vanished. On the first of July book binders are to have a still further advance in wages, and the publishers will have to pay it or cease publishing. The

libraries will be obliged to reduce purchase still more.

Other fields of possible activity open as the publishers recognize the Committee as representative of the children's librarians of the country. Perhaps because of Mr. Hoyt's paper at the Asbury Park Conference, the Houghton, Mifflin Company does so regard the Committee and recently referred to it a question concerning the scope of a proposed book. Members of the Committee made separate comments upon the plan announced and we are told that author and publisher found them helpful.

It is hoped that more definite results will be accomplished in the next year of work.

ALICE M. JORDAN,
Chairman.

LENDING SECTION

The first meeting of the Lending Section was held at Colorado Springs on Saturday, June 5, 1920.

In the absence of Miss Florence Overton, Chairman of the Lending Section, Miss Esther Johnston, of the New York Public Library, presided, with Miss Cora Hendee, Librarian, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Secretary.

A letter from the Executive Board of the A. L. A. authorizing the converting of the Round Table into a Section was read. Miss Louise Prouty of the Cleveland Public Library was appointed chairman of a nominating committee, and Miss Jennette Drake, of the Pasadena Public Library, was appointed chairman of a committee on organization.

The principal topic of the afternoon, presented by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, was

THE LENDING DEPARTMENT STAFF: STIMULATING AND DEVELOPING NEW AND YOUNGER MEMBERS THROUGH STAFF MEETINGS, CONTACT WITH NEW BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, OPPORTUNITY FOR ORIGINAL WORK

Doctor Bostwick's delightful talk emphasizing the value of staff meetings was provocative of an interesting discussion in which Miss Kostomlatzky of Portland, Miss Prouty of Cleveland, and Miss Flex-

ner of Louisville, spoke from different viewpoints.

Miss Amy Meyer, of the Detroit Public Library, read an admirable paper on

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF A CIRCULATING MUSIC COLLECTION

(See p. 182)

Her paper was based upon her experience in building up the Detroit Music Collection, and spoke for both librarian and musician.

Miss Florence Bradley read a paper by Miss Dorothy G. Lawton of the 58th Street Branch of the New York Public Library on

THE LIBRARY'S RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS NATIONAL MUSIC

(See p. 180)

Mr. Greene of the Oakland Public Library contributed to the discussion, his experience in the circulation of church music. He was followed by Miss Flexner, of Louisville, and Miss Van Dyne of Newark.

Miss Ethel McCollough, of the Evansville Library, gave a ten-minute talk on

PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS

(See p. 160)

Miss McCollough emphasized the importance of such timely and inexpensive aids, rather than the technical points in-

volved. The interest in the subject, and the increased use of such aids was shown by the discussion in which Miss Van Dyne spoke of the Newark collection, and Miss Florence Bradley of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing spoke from the special library point of view.

A brief business meeting was held on Monday morning, June 7. Miss Drake re-

ported for the Committee of Organization, and Miss Prouty for the Nominating Committee. The following officers were proposed, and duly elected: Chairman, Miss Jennie Flexner of the Louisville Public Library; Vice-chairman, Miss Caroline Ulrich of the Bridgeport Public Library; Secretary, Miss Tarr of the Youngstown Public Library.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section met on the afternoon of June 2, Miss Harriet A. Wood presiding. Miss Martha C. Pritchard, the chairman of the Section, was unable to attend the conference.

The tone of the meeting was informal. Discussion of all practical school library problems was the keynote of the afternoon's session. Miss May Ingles, Librarian of the High School of Commerce, Omaha, Neb., talked on TEACHING OF STUDENTS THE USE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY TOOLS. Mr. Willis H. Kerr, Librarian of the State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kan., discussed briefly SUPERVISED STUDY IN ITS RELATION TO THE SCHOOL LIBRARY. Miss Margaret Ely, Librarian of the Lake View High School Branch of the Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill., described helpful materials recently added to her collection.

Miss Ingles' talk was most practical and started vigorous discussion at once. An abstract follows:

The right use of a school library will contribute more to the training of a child in high ideals, fine tastes and good habits, than any other agency. The librarian, who is awake to her possibilities, will create the feeling that the library is the place to come for material on any subject wanted. Free use of the library and attendance without restriction will enable the pupil to become acquainted with its resources. The ability to acquire facts is of far more importance than the facts themselves. Few reserves and no marked places make it possible for the pupil to work and think. Few rules and plenty of lists and guides will simplify the use of the library. Instruction in the class room is of prime importance. At least one lecture should be

given and if possible, a course, graded throughout the four years should be systematically taught. The librarian should know the courses of study, visit classes and co-operate with the teacher in the assembling of material. Home reading may be encouraged by (a) consulting the likes and dislikes of the pupils, (b) giving talks on books in library or class room, (c) reading a "starter," (d) choosing a hero each month for the history class, (e) choosing good illustrated editions. Pictures and clippings and plenty of material, well advertised, will bring the individual pupil in personal contact with the librarian, who will constantly teach the individual pupil how to cull the material he desires. Co-operation with every department of the school in the preparation of the pupil in his self-education is best accomplished through careful instruction in the use of library books and tools.

Miss Ingles' talk contained many suggestions which were commented upon and general discussion brought forth other ideas, so that the meeting rapidly became most fruitful.

Mr. Kerr then talked about the question of supervised study. He spoke about the tendency of the teaching body to carry off to the individual class room groups of books, which then become dead as far as the library is concerned. He urged the necessity of keeping the books in the library and making the librarian responsible for their proper use, with the co-operation of the individual teacher.

Miss Ely told of the slides, map and postal card collections at the Lake View High School Library, and her card indexes to each of the collections. The slides are arranged according to series name and then numerically and are cataloged under

series name and under subject. Maps are mounted on dark green binding linen, arranged according to title, and cataloged under subject. Postal cards are arranged according to broad subject and cataloged under smaller subjects. She described the method used in her library in the care and preservation of pictures and pamphlets. Pictures are classified under definite subject and cataloged under subject with many cross references. The *Mentor* and *National Geographic* magazines are left intact and cataloged as pictures, giving the exact page on which the picture may be found. Pamphlets are arranged according to author and cataloged under subject, title and author. Back numbers of magazines are not bound, but are kept in single numbers and preserved by covering them with heavy brown paper. Library instruction at the Lake View High School has grown from six lessons to a full semester course for freshmen A pupils and one lecture to beginning freshmen.

Miss Ely's talk was also entirely practical and was interspersed with questions and answers, so that the informal tone was maintained throughout.

Miss Sylvia Oakley, Deposit Department of the Chicago Public Library, answered Mr. Kerr at some length, stating that she had found that books loaned to the teachers for class room use proved most useful. She added that the selection was supervised by the librarian.

Miss Mulheron, Supervisor of School Libraries, Portland, Ore., spoke about the enthusiasm and spirit shown in the Portland High Schools, where much of the routine work is managed at the Main Library.

Miss Wood moved that Miss Martha C. Pritchard, the elected chairman for the present year, be reelected for the coming year, because of her efficient service this year and her inability to attend the conference. The motion was unanimously carried, and the meeting was adjourned.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The Professional Training Section of the American Library Association held its yearly meeting as appointed on Thursday, June 3, at 1:30 p. m. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. E. Henry, acting-chairman as neither Miss Simpson, the chairman, nor Miss Donnelly, the vice-chairman, was in attendance at the conference.

After preliminary business was dispatched, those present listened to a paper entitled

WHAT OF THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL AS A FACTOR IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION?

(See p. 141)

by Miss Harriet E. Howe of the faculty of Simmons College Library School and read by Miss Linda M. Clatworthy of the New Hampshire State Library.

The main points considered by Miss Howe were qualifications for entrance to summer schools, the training of teacher librarians, and the training of teachers

for library classes. Miss Howe's paper was discussed formally by Mr. Windsor of Illinois and Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer of Nebraska, Mr. Windsor divided his discussion under two heads, the first being qualifications for entrance, he maintaining that summer schools should abolish the paid-position or library-appointment requirement and maintain a minimum educational standard. The second point was in regard to the normal training of library-school teachers, Mr. Windsor calling attention to the experiment tried at Pratt Institute by Miss Rathbone, which had not been successful, and believing that the plan is not practical at present.

Mr. Wyer stated that he believed there had been a misconception in regard to the function of the summer school—that it is not a trying-out process but rather a successful attempt to raise standards under existing conditions in regard to salaries, limited means of support and other things

which hamper the small library and to inspire the librarians of these small libraries with some of the ideals of the profession. He believes that a change in entrance requirements may be desirable but that a plan whereby dozens of library workers with only six weeks' training and with no positions in view, would be released from these schools would be a doubtful policy.

General discussion then followed. Miss Tyler suggested that the League of Library Commissions should be consulted in regard to requirements for entrance, since commission workers are most vitally interested in the results. Mr. Sanborn stated, however, that there has been an entire shifting of the background of the summer school and that whereas it was formerly almost entirely a commission activity, it is now a regular part of the curriculum of the college and university summer school.

Miss Downey, Miss McCullough, and Mr. Reece also took part in this discussion, the general sentiment being that libraries and library instruction agencies in general should continue to raise educational standards and requirements.

Miss Alice S. Tyler then read the REPORT OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING.

Various phases were considered in this report and have been investigated as follows:

Library instruction in normal schools, Mr. W. G. Wyer.

Status of library instruction by correspondence, Miss Clara F. Baldwin.

Cumulative course in library training at Chautauqua, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle.

Summer library schools, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn.

Training for special library work in library schools, Miss Louise B. Krause.

Miss Tyler asked Miss Krause to summarize her report and the latter did so, raising the question as to the advisability of some definite business or technical training for special librarianship in addition to regular library training.

Miss Kostomlatsky of the Portland Library Association then spoke on two points on which she and Miss Isom had agreed and about which she wished to voice Miss Isom's beliefs. The first was the failure of the library schools to give any instruction in the social relations of the modern public library or to attempt to awaken social consciousness in the beginning library worker. The second was that library-school instructors should take in turn a year's leave of absence and work in a public library where they would come in direct contact with the public and deal with the social problems of the library.

Then followed reports from library schools and training classes in regard to new or unusual features in their respective courses. Letters were written to sixteen library schools and to thirteen public libraries which conduct training classes, replies being received from nine library schools and from ten public libraries. Brief general discussion then followed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. Ernest J. Reece, director of the Library School of the New York Public Library; vice-chairman, Miss Julia Hopkins, director of the Training Class of the Brooklyn Public Library; secretary, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission.

RENA REESE,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES SECTION

The Trustees Section met in the private dining room of the Antlers Hotel on Friday, June 4th. Mr. Pettingell of California acted as chairman in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Washington T. Porter. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, then made an address in which she favored a change in officers of the Section in order that different methods might be pursued in securing the attendance of trustees throughout the country. Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery withdrew his name for nomination as secretary and suggested that Mrs. Earl be elected to the office. Mrs. Earl declined nomination and Mr. Montgomery agreed to act as secretary until the election of a successor. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected; Mr. Pettingell as chairman, and Mr. Montgomery as secretary. The secretary paid a tribute to Mr. Porter, who had acted as chairman of the Section for many years. He stated that Mr. Porter had performed these duties with great inconvenience to himself and the only reason for his non-attendance was public service of the most important character in Cincinnati.

Mr. Utley was then called upon to address the Section with regard to the Enlarged Program. Mr. Utley in his remarks said that it was not a difficult matter to interest trustees in the Program because the layman was naturally inclined to extension, having interest in business affairs rather than in books and statistics. For instance, it was not probable that they should be interested in certification or standardization nor the considerations of salaries outside of their local program. In the meantime, the librarian had his local difficulties in securing enough money to properly support his own work. Therefore in his opinion directors of the district work in collecting should be trustees rather than librarians, although the librarian and his assistants should be a great help in handling details. Mr. Green

brought forward the consideration of the necessity of good books for everyone to offset the propoganda spread by socialistic literature.

Mrs. Earl lamented the fact that the American Library Association had not developed appreciably in the twenty-one years of her membership and the Enlarged Program was the first evidence of real progression. Mr. Carlton, the chairman of the Enlarged Program committee, made an appeal for unanimous approval of the "Books for Everybody" program on the ground that books are as necessary as schools. He stated that headquarters would always be open to all requests for information throughout the country. So far as he had proceeded he had found the people interested in the Program and quite willing to furnish their share of the sum desired.

On motion, it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee to make a report at the next annual meeting on Pensions and Benefits. The chairman appointed Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Smith and another to be chosen by them. Mr. Samuel Ranck, librarian of the Public Library, Grand Rapids, spoke on Group Insurance and Mr. Nathaniel D. C. Hodges spoke on the same subject as practiced in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Graham presented the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That the Trustees Section of the American Library Association in conference at Colorado Springs, June 4, 1920, unanimously approves and endorses the Enlarged Program for American library service and its appeal for funds to carry forward this enterprise and considers it the duty and privilege of library trustees and library directors to do everything in their power to promote this constructive program.

Miss Sarah Crouch proposed the following resolution which was adopted: Whereas, The Trustees Section of the A. L. A. feels strongly that it is necessary to the

continuance of efficient service in libraries that library employees shall receive a more adequate compensation: Resolved, that we urge all trustees everywhere to endeavor to have salaries in their libraries so increased that the younger members shall receive a pay sufficient for a de-

cent living and that it shall be increased for experience and attainment so that the best minds may be induced to take up the work and continue in it.

On motion, the Section then adjourned.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 8.00 p. m., June 4, 1920. Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, presided.

Miss Dena M. Kingsley, of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, read a paper on STATE WAR DOCUMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Round Table then proceeded to a discussion of the Printing Bill. Mr. Meyer explained that the Bill represented the work of a good many years on the part of the General Printing Committee. He said that while he did not intend to attempt to interpret the Bill, he did want to give a synopsis of the sections that concern libraries. Sections 21, 22, 23 and 27 were read and commented upon. It was asked why coupons could be had from the Superintendent of Documents but not from the various departments. Mr. Meyer explained that the departments are really violating the law when they distribute documents. The law says that distribution shall be made by the Superintendent of Documents. Even the Librarian of Congress has to go outside the law to send documents direct. The intention of the law is to concentrate shipping in one place.

It was asked if documents sent to depository libraries must be kept there. Mr. Meyer stated that they are supposed to be kept there, but that the rule has not been strictly enforced.

Mr. C. Henry Smith of the University of Colorado Library stated that in order to complete the sets for his library he had called upon Congressmen extensively and

asked if they are using their full allowance of public documents. The Chairman explained that Congressmen were not as a rule using up their quota of documents, statistics showing millions left unused. It was asked if Congressmen had allotments of any and all documents, or only of current documents issued during their respective terms of office. Mr. Meyer thought that they had quotas of any documents on hand. He also explained that although the law provides that the Superintendent of Documents cannot send anything free except to depository libraries, a certain amount of discretion has been granted him by Congress.

Mr. Meyer then announced that the Round Table would proceed to the discussion of the Library Information Service Bill. He explained that the Bill was introduced in Congress last year, and that it had been discussed at the Asbury Park Conference and at the District of Columbia Library Association, where a paper had been read by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Documents. Mr. Meyer stated that although Mr. A. P. Tisdell had then opposed the Bill he had shown very fine spirit in the matter and had prepared a paper which would be read by Mr. Ferguson. The title of the paper was LIBRARY SERVICE AS SUGGESTED BY MISS EDITH OUERRIER. Miss Guerrier responded with a paper in which she explained the origin of the Bill and spoke of its great value to libraries.

Miss Woodford, in charge of Documents, Chicago Public Library, then read a paper on

A VENTURE IN DOCUMENT PUBLICITY: AN EXPERIMENT WORTH WHILE

(See p. 163)

It was then moved, seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to gather further information during the coming year and to report at the next meeting. Mr. Meyer appointed the following committee:

Chairman, Jessie M. Woodford, in charge of Documents, Chicago Public Library; Edith Guerrier, Supervisor of Circulation, Boston Public Library; Emma Hance,

Chief of Order and Accessions, Public Library, District of Columbia; Jane P. Hubbell, librarian, Rockford Public Library; Althea H. Warren, librarian, San Diego Public Library.

A rising vote of thanks was then given Miss Guerrier and Mr. Tisdell for the excellent work they had done on Library Information Service.

It was further voted to request the appointment of Mr. Tisdell, Acting Superintendent of Documents, to the position of superintendent.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

The annual gathering of the Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology occurred Saturday, June 5, at 2:45 p. m.

Dr. Charles S. Thayer, librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary Library, presided and called for the minutes of the previous meeting which were read by the secretary, Clara M. Clark, librarian of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York City.

Dr. William H. Cobb of Boston, who had been asked to present a paper, was unable to attend, but sent an able historical sketch of the Congregational Library of which he has been librarian since December 1887. He said: In 1853, fully nine years after Prof. E. A. Park of Andover had undertaken to arouse interest in founding such a library, only 56 books and pamphlets had been secured. Other allied interests obscured that of a library collection during many years. Its growth was hampered by the Boston fire and by financial panics so that it contained only 25,000 volumes when Dr. Cobb assumed charge. It now numbers 68,500 volumes and about 75,000 pamphlets. It co-operates in a bibliographical enterprise of interest to all librarians. Mr. G. P. Winship of the Widener Library is editing a list of such English books published before 1641 and now owned by libraries of Boston and vicinity

as may serve to illustrate in this tercentenary year the religious controversies of the Pilgrim Fathers.

In 1901, the Congregational Library was enriched greatly in the departments of history and religion by acquiring from abroad, the library of Bishop Stubbs. This contained the first 250 volumes issued by the Master of the Rolls and a multitude of antiquarian publications.

There are two precious relics side by side in the reading room: one consists of a few fragments of Plymouth Rock broken when the rock was raised in 1860; the other is a carved oaken beam from the chapel of Scrooby Manor. This very chapel, Dr. Dexter firmly believed, sheltered the Pilgrims when they formed the church, a part of which came over in the Mayflower. Only in secret could Elder Brewster gather his band in Scrooby Chapel. The Manor House was the property of the Archbishop of York. This beam symbolizes the England which the Pilgrim Fathers left. The rock fragments stand for the New England which those pilgrims subdued.

It was a great disappointment not to have the expected paper from Prof. Joseph N. Rodeheaver of the Illif School of Theology, Denver. Ill health compelled him to abandon all work for a time.

After the reading of Dr. Cobb's paper, Dr. Thayer distributed typewritten sheets giving an evaluated list of denominational periodicals. A questionnaire had been sent out to about 40 libraries of seminaries and of denominational institutions. This asked for periodical names, prices, scope, also for place and frequency of publication. Several replies to this questionnaire indicated a tendency on the part of many denominations to reduce the number of their periodicals, both their general and their missionary publications.

Interesting comments were made by Dr. Thayer upon these evaluated lists and an informal discussion followed.

Questions asked by librarians of public libraries in small communities related to the best method of securing really *valuable* religious works for the *public* library shelf.

Evidently in some libraries the religious section is filled chiefly with volumes given

wholly for sectarian interests. Thus unfair prominence is given to sects most aggressive in their propaganda and most lavish in literature for free distribution.

The need was expressed for non-controversial, non-sectarian, religious works, sound in logic, strong in pedagogy, inspirational and constructive in real character building. The suggestion was made that librarians of public libraries strive to secure from the various clergymen of their town lists of books best adapted to meet this need.

The meeting closed with the nomination of officers for the next year. The following were elected: Dr. John F. Lyons of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, chairman; Miss Foster of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library, secretary.

CLARA M. CLARK, B. T. T. S.,
Secretary.

Affiliated Organizations

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, from June 2 to 5, with President Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia University Law Library, presiding.

The papers which were presented at the meeting were: President's Address, Frederick C. Hicks; "The Opening of Sealed Doors," Frank E. Chipman, president, Boston Book Company; "New York Session Laws," John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library; "A Book Hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame," Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, N. J.; "Origin, History and Compilation of the Case-Book," Rosamond Parma, librarian, School of Jurisprudence, University of California; "History of the Social Law Library of Boston," Howard L. Stebbins, librarian; "History of the Library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association," Edwin Gholson, librarian; "Benefits of a Legislative

Reference Bureau to a State Legislature," Con P. Cronin, state librarian of Arizona; "Observations on Bar Association Reports," A. J. Small, state law librarian of Iowa.

Two of the sessions were joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries.

The report of the Committee of New Members showed the addition of nineteen new members within the past three months, and an outline was presented for the proposed campaign for additional new members.

Franklin O. Poole gave a very thorough report on the work of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, and a motion was passed authorizing the Committee to enter into a contract with the publishers for the cumulation volume.

Mr. Frank B. Chipman explained that he would undertake the editing and publishing of another volume of the Index to Legal Periodicals.

A Committee on Shelf Arrangement was appointed for the coming year.

A. J. Small was appointed as a committee of one to make a complete check-list of the Bar Association Reports; and the presidents of the A. A. of L. L. and N. A. S. L. were appointed as a committee to attend to the printing of the check-list.

It was voted to continue the Joint Committee of Legislative Information Service.

A Committee to Consider Amendments to the Constitution reported four changes in the constitution which will be voted upon at the next annual meeting.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously; 1. Resolution of Appreciation of the services of Gertrude E. Woodard, who retires from the editorship of the Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal; 2. Resolution acknowledging the services of Colonel Felix W. Richardson, Supreme Court Librarian of Colorado.

Joint Resolutions adopted were: Resolution of sympathy to the family of General Josiah Brinker; Resolution commending the work of Mr. Kavanaugh, former state librarian of Kentucky; Resolution recommending the appointment of A. P. Tisdell as Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.; Resolution endorsing Library Information Service; Resolution recording interest and sympathy in the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.; Resolutions of regret for the following members of the

Association who have died during the past year; Thomas M. Owen, Vincent Azzara, E. O. S. Scholesfield, Charles H. Gould.

The officers of the Association were re-elected as follows: President, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian, Columbia University Law Library, New York City; first vice-president, Sumner Y. Wheeler, librarian, Essex County Bar Association, Salem, Mass.; second vice-president, Mary K. Ray, assistant state librarian, Lincoln, Nebraska; secretary, Agnes R. Wright, state librarian, Cheyenne, Wyoming; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGNES R. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The members of the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries in joint session assembled at Colorado Springs, June 5, 1920, express their thanks and appreciation to all those who have contributed to their programs and entertainment. Their special thanks are due to the American Library Association, the Colorado Library Association, the Local Committee of Arrangements, the Management of the Antlers Hotel and the public press. Therefore be it

Resolved that this resolution be spread upon our records and a copy given to the press.

AGNES R. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The conference of the League of Library Commissions was held at Colorado Springs, June 4-5, 1920, as one of the affiliated organizations of the A. L. A.

The meetings were in the sun parlor of the Antlers Hotel.

There were present thirty-one representatives from twenty state library commissions.

Both sessions drew largely from the visiting librarians who were interested in the papers and topics under discussions. The meetings were opened by the president, Miss Julia A. Robinson. Mr. William J. Hamilton presented the first paper,

A RÉSUMÉ OF COUNTY LIBRARY LAWS

The active interest in the subject is shown by the fact that within the past two years, six states have passed county legislation, Oregon, Alabama, Utah, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Kentucky, while six more propose to introduce such legislation next year. Some of these already have county laws, though not satisfactory ones.

I have not attempted to draw up a model law as this is something which can be done satisfactorily only with a knowledge of the constitution and local conditions of the state affected. Thus the Illinois constitution does not permit exemption of minor localities from a county tax; the Texas constitution forbids a minimum tax rate; the Georgia constitution prevents any county library tax at present; several state constitutions prevent tax levies by appointed boards.

Each state will have to study the possibilities locally, but there are certain features (at least ten of them) which should be covered in any wholly satisfactory county law. They are not given exactly in the order of their importance.

1. Library board should have the right to fix the tax rate. Whether this board be the governing board of the county is not essential. This point is covered by the county laws of California, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, Texas, Utah. Some

state constitutions forbid tax rate fixing by non-elective officials.

2. A minimum tax rate, not an appropriation from the general county funds. Satisfactory laws, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wyoming. Forbidden by Texas constitution.
3. County officials obliged to provide library service.
 - a. Without election. Law provides this in Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania (under certain conditions), Utah, Wyoming.
 - b. On election. Law provides this in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas.
4. Permanence of library once established. Provided in Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah.
5. County representation on city board giving extension service. Provision satisfactory in laws of California, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.
6. Certification of county librarians from state body. Covered in county laws of California, Montana, Texas, and Utah.
7. Exemption of sub-districts with separate libraries if they desire it. Provided for by California, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah. The State constitution of Illinois forbids such exemption.
8. Required attendance of librarians at state and district meetings at the expense of their libraries. Covered by California and Utah laws.
9. Right of the board to borrow money for erection or purchase of a building. Nebraska gives board right of condemnation and eminent domain.
10. Necessity of reporting to state department in charge of library activities. This is in Utah county statute and in some other states.

Mr. Hamilton supplemented his paper with a tabulation of the county library laws, grouping the states under the Middle Atlantic, Middle West, Southern states, Rocky Mountain states, and Pacific coast. The following points were included in the tabulation: Date of law; Permissive or

mandatory measure, or one that required an election; Exemption of part of county; Amount of tax; Governing body; Certification of librarians; Location of central library and disestablishment.

In the discussion which followed, Miss Margaret Wade, formerly of the Indiana Commission, spoke on the salient features of the Indiana law:

1. Action is forced from county officials by petitioners, without the necessity of an election.
2. The library board has the right to fix rates, within the limit of ten cents on one hundred dollars.
3. The local library board does not contract with county officials, but with the addition of county representatives it becomes the managing board of a county library.
4. Small libraries already existing are not swallowed up by the new county system, but retain their own independence, and their locality is exempt from the county tax. They may, however, come into the system whenever they choose.
5. If any board of county commissioners fails to levy the tax provided for by this act, the members of such board are individually responsible for the amount the tax would have yielded if levied and this amount may be collected from them by suit of tax payer.

One feature of the law that is not satisfactory was incorporated into it by certain members of the legislature, and affects those counties in which there is no established library. Through the provision thus inserted, no two members of the library board may be chosen from the same township. This makes it very difficult to have a board meeting, as members of the board are so scattered that it is almost impossible to get a quorum. Two Indiana libraries have had to meet this condition. A larger local representation would be better in every way as it would mean that more members would attend meetings and thus keep in closer touch with library interests.

Because of this condition, the Public Library Commission now advises the organization of a town library in the county seat, and then extension of service to the county,

rather than beginning by organizing a county library.

Miss Downey told of the campaign for a county library law in Utah, saying that the mandatory clause was written into the bill by the legislators, and that the close connection between the Library Commission and the state department of education was very helpful.

The question was asked whether it was easier to establish county libraries by petition or election. The consensus of opinion was that the petition was the easier method.

Mr. Ferguson, in speaking of the California county libraries, said that the state library discontinued its system of traveling libraries when they began to establish county libraries. Their loan of books now was confined to books on special subjects which could not be obtained at the local library.

Miss Harriet A. Wood, chairman, Committee on Certification, of the Minnesota Library Association, outlined a plan for certification of librarians to be presented to the Minnesota Library Association at its annual meeting in September.

PLAN FOR CERTIFICATION

This plan is not intended to be retroactive, nor in any way to affect librarians in their present positions unless they wish to apply for certificates. It is simply placing a standard upon librarianship in the state of Minnesota for the use of those who shall enter the work after the adoption of this plan. The work is to be in charge of a board to be known as the Board of Certification of the Minnesota Library Association. It is to consist of five members, one of whom shall be the Director of Libraries, who shall be chairman of the board; one to be the State Supervisor of School Libraries, who shall be secretary of the board. The above two to be members *ex officio*. The remaining three members, one to be librarian of a large public library, one librarian of a small public library, and one a librarian of an educational institution, elected by the Minnesota Library Associa-

tion for terms of three years each, except that on the initial election they shall be elected for one, two, and three-year terms, respectively, the terms of this office to be determined by lot between the three members first elected.

The certificate included four grades, first for life, second for five years, third for three years, fourth for one year. The certificate for each grade is based upon general education, library training and experience. The plan provided for renewal of second, third and fourth grade certification.

LIBRARY INFORMATION SERVICE

Miss Baldwin read the following resolution, which was presented by Miss Guerrier:

WHEREAS, S. 2457, H. R. 6870, a bill to provide a library information service in the Bureau of Education, meets a need long felt by the Library Commissions, be it

RESOLVED, that the League of Library Commissions, in annual session at Colorado Springs, June 4, 1920, records its approval of this bill and respectfully urges its passage; further be it

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each senator and to each representative and that they be urged to support the bill.

The League voted to adopt the resolution. The meeting adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second session was called to order by the president, Miss Robinson.

LOUISIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Miss Louise Singley offered the resolution that the League of Library Commissions endorse the Louisiana Library Commission bill and that the following telegram be sent to Mrs. A. F. Storm, president, Federation Louisiana Women's Clubs, Colonial House, Baton Rouge, Louisiana:

"National League of Library Commissions urges approval of Louisiana Library Commission as only basis for permanent library progress.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS."

Miss West, of Texas, spoke in favor of the resolution. The League voted to sus-

tain the resolution and to send the telegram.

Miss Nellie Williams, secretary of Nebraska Commission, spoke on Commission publicity, supplementing her talk by a very effective poster exhibit which she had used at state and county fairs in Nebraska.

COMMISSION PUBLICITY

Publicity is not only a potent factor in business, but is recognized as a present-day necessity. The library profession is awake to the urgency of advertising. Library commissions having a field of operation and a public desiring to be served, feel the responsibility of acting as the medium of supply. The problem resolves itself into the methods to be used.

As to these means, involving both cost and effect, publicity by way of the press and by personal contact combine to bring results. Press publicity may be secured without cost, its returns are prompt, its effect far-reaching. The rural population desire reading matter, and their patronage can be gained thus by a minimum of effort.

Then why spend money, time and energy doing personal contact publicity? Because it pays. The field of work can be better visualized, the people reached more effectively.

This may be done by state, district and county fairs. State fair advertising is good, but working on the theory that personal contact is good, it has seemed possible that more personal contact might be better. Hence the unit of organization may be lessened and advertising be done in district and county fairs.

To make this publicity effective, an exhibit may be prepared emphasizing service as the central idea. Radiating lines may show the agencies by which that service is performed. Club women, public libraries, high schools, county superintendents, rural teachers, county agents, university extension and the clergy help library commissions to reach the individual, who is, in the last analysis, the unit to be served.

We believe in a "book for every man and a man for every book."

Miss Anna C. Hall, library organizer for New York, read a paper on

LIBRARY INSTITUTES AND DISTRICT MANAGERS

The problem of the institute varies in different states. New York state has many small libraries in isolated communities. One hundred fifty libraries in communities of less than five hundred population. A large number of untrained librarians whose lack of knowledge is serious but whose lack of morale and ambition is even more serious.

Institutes presumably have two main purposes: first, elementary training; second, development of professional spirit or esprit de corps. The time to be given to an institute is usually one day. An attempt in New York state to hold two-day institutes proved a failure and can probably only be made successful when state funds are available to cover the librarian's expenses. The instruction given in so short a time is necessarily scattering and desultory, and unless followed up by visits of an organizer, may be entirely misunderstood and misapplied. The only way to give successful elementary instruction is through practice and exercise under supervision. The leaders of the New York institutes are drawn partly from the staff of the State Department and partly from volunteers among the librarians of the state. Such volunteer leadership has its good points in that the official atmosphere of the state department is neutralized. It makes, however, any definite scheme of instruction highly difficult. The real service of the institute is in the development of the proper spirit and enthusiasm for the work.

The state meetings in New York are large, the attendance usually running over two hundred. The shy country librarian feels lost and finds little in the program that applies to her problem or that she can even understand.

The institutes, rather than interfering with the state meeting, have helped increase its attendance. The institutes have proved elementary training classes for the state meeting. Acquaintanceships have been formed in the smaller gatherings and

enthusiasm aroused for librarianship as a profession. The elements of the successful meeting are as follows:

1. Definite practical topics.
2. Democratic leadership.
3. Informal discussion.
4. Opportunity for sociability.
5. Book discussions.

The elements of successful instruction are the elimination of heresies, repetition of certain topics for several years, and a disguised application of the recitation method. From the point of view of the needs of New York libraries, the most important thing to be considered is that the institute meeting shall be pleasant and attractive to everyone who attends.

The discussion which followed Miss Hall's paper brought out the various ways in which the district meetings were handled in the various states.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, library director for Minnesota, discussed the subject

MINIMUM OF POPULATION WARRANTING TAX SUPPORT

In order to answer this question satisfactorily, we should first determine what is a library? We took reports of libraries in towns of small population to ascertain what had been accomplished. There were forty-two libraries in towns of less than one thousand. Only two of these could be said to have any degree of efficiency. Both were exceptional circumstances. One library received a considerable bequest and is now co-operating with schools in the employment of a librarian, with excellent results. The other library has a room in the city building and is located in a village which has high valuation. In both these villages the expenditures are \$1 and \$1.50 per capita, and the circulation is seven and ten books per capita.

In villages of between one thousand and two thousand, there were forty-two public libraries, thirteen Carnegie libraries, two other buildings, sixteen libraries in city halls and schools (none over 5,000 volumes), seventeen have book collections of over 2,000 volumes, eleven have a circulation of

over five per capita, and nine spend as much as fifty cents per capita.

An average town of less than 2,000 cannot or does not maintain an adequate library. Small Carnegie buildings costing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and requiring only 10 per cent, have been a detriment rather than a help. The building itself eats up all the income, leaving nothing for books or library appropriation, and the income is not inclined to increase. It is very difficult to discourage women's clubs in this regard. These facts obviously point to the county library, with its larger taxing unit providing a sufficient income to give adequate service.

Miss Anna May Price, secretary, Illinois Library Extension Commission, presented a paper on

LIBRARY BUILDINGS FOR SMALL TOWNS

Small towns should not have library buildings. All towns with a library income of \$1,500 or less should be satisfied with rented accommodations. In the small town library it has been frequently found that the janitor's salary exceeds the librarian's, and after the first two or three years, repairs and redecorations make large demands upon the library budget, thus cutting the amount which should be spent on books. Not the library building, but the gathering together of a good collection of books and providing for the circulation of the same, is the real cause for the existence of the library. When the library income can afford the upkeep of a building, the first consideration in the new venture is the selection of an architect. Choose one, if possible, who has some knowledge of library problems, and who is willing to consult librarians as to the interior arrangement especially, for which ease of administration, convenience and utility should be the guiding principles.

The architect should supervise the construction of the building. The directors should also give the building personal supervision, that there should be no damp basement or leaky roof. The one-room plan is the best for small libraries. Any de-

sired division into rooms and librarian's office may be made by book shelving. Wall shelving should provide for a large part of the collection. The basement plan should receive attention also. There should be storage room, plenty of unpacking space, and a room for extension work which connects by lift with either the loan desk or catalog room above. The auditorium should preferably be above the main floor in place of in the basement, as is frequently the case in the small library.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Dudgeon suggested that the library building be located on the business street and that the style be much the same as any business block which is entered on the street level. This would do away with the long flight of stone steps leading up to many of the memorial libraries.

Miss Reba Davis, librarian of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, but formerly a member of the staff of the Iowa Library Commission, spoke on Traveling Library Statistics. Miss Davis gave a résumé of the circumstances under which the statistical blanks at present in use were compiled, and pointed out that in the years that have elapsed since the adoption of this blank, traveling library work has so developed in many of the states that the uniform statistical blanks have become inadequate, although the fundamental principles remain unchanged.

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS

The chief lack of uniformity is now apparently due to a difference in *application* of these principles and a difference of terminology. Such questions as the following arise: Does a letter from a school superintendent, asking for material on seventeen different orations, constitute *one* request or seventeen requests? Does the sending of ten books of art from the general loan collection, in addition to a miscellaneous fixed group, constitute the filling of one request or of two requests? Should renewals be included in the total number of books loaned? When is a pamphlet a pamphlet and when is it a book?

When is a periodical a periodical, a pamphlet or a book? How classify clippings? How classify study club outlines? How best show in statistics, the co-operation with county and township systems? Shall we keep a record of reference questions answered, and is a request a request when answered by letter only, rather than by sending a book? These and many other questions occur to one in looking over various reports.

In order that the benefits of the work done by that committee of several years ago be not lost, I am suggesting that it might be well if a committee was appointed to take up the problem where it was left and, working on the principles outlined at that time, revise the system of recording traveling library statistics to meet present needs. That the committee anticipated the need of revision is seen by the following statement quoted from its final report: "The committee recommends that these blanks be used by all traveling library systems, while realizing that there will doubtless be developments and new needs that will call for adjustment in the future." The League membership is greater now and a larger number of traveling library systems, covering more sections of the country, could be called upon to co-operate in the revision. It would seem advisable, also, that some provision be made whereby these blanks, when revised, be supplied regularly to the travel-

ing libraries using them and that they be called to the attention of all new traveling library systems. At present there is a possibility that, due to change in personnel, the matter will be overlooked.

The importance of a recognized basis for statistics is evidenced by the fact that the Council of the A. L. A. adopted a few years ago a uniform statistical blank for public libraries. Would not a uniform basis for traveling library statistics be equally advantageous in the Commission field?

At the close of Miss Davis' paper a motion was presented and carried that the chair appoint a committee to outline a uniform traveling record blank and report at the mid-winter meeting.

The subject of making a compilation of all library laws of the different states was presented by the president. It was decided, on motion, that it be left in the hands of the executive committee, with power to act.

A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM ENDORSED

Mrs. Earl presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the League:

RESOLVED, that the League of Library Commissions endorses the A. L. A. Enlarged Program and the appeal for funds as worthy of the support of all library commissions and state library extension departments.

The meeting adjourned.

ANNA MAY PRICE,
Secretary, League of Library Commissions.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The National Association of State Libraries held its twenty-third annual meeting at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 3-5, 1920. Four meetings were arranged, the last of which was transferred to Saturday morning, at which time reports of various committees were made, besides discussions affecting both the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries.

The opening session was devoted first to the welcome from Mrs. Alice Lambert Rathborne, Assistant Librarian in charge of Colorado State Library, whose excellent paper was read by Mrs. Anna Parker Hyder, her assistant; and the entertaining address of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex officio State Librarian of Colorado. Mrs. Bradford spoke at length on the ideals to be reached by co-operation between public school systems and libraries and general education and culture attained for the success and promotion of all interests of our nation and its people.

The President, Elias J. Lien, State Librarian of Minnesota, presented his timely address, arousing our interest in the future of our own organization and others allied and co-operating in a related work, and thus gave a standard for growth and ideals for work in the field of state libraries. He then introduced Mr. Johnson Brigham, State Librarian of Iowa, who gave further message on THE FUTURE OF THE STATE LIBRARY, which furnished inspiration to us as individual workers, and as an organization. The paper of Mr. Edward H. Redstone, Librarian of Massachusetts State Library, was read by the Secretary, on account of Mr. Redstone's inability to attend the meeting, caused by the death of a little son.

Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, told of his appointment to the Committee on Enlarged Program and his attendance at some of its meetings, but introduced Mr. Carl H. Milam, Director of the Enlarged Program and newly appointed

Secretary of the American Library Association, to fill his place on our program, explaining the work and plans of the Enlarged Program Committee.

Mr. Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Librarian, made final Report of Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents and recommended the appointment of a new committee to continue the work begun, and to make an approved list of exchange agencies. He expressed his belief that the report might be published in brief form, but the majority present appreciated the volume of work it had demanded and voted that it be published in full in our proceedings. The following committees were appointed: audit, A. J. Small, Herbert Clayton; resolutions, George S. Godard, Johnson Brigham; nominations, George S. Godard, Gilson G. Glasier and Mrs. Anna Parker Hyder.

The second session was a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries. Mr. Frank E. Chipman, President Boston Book Company, read a very scholarly paper on OPENING SEALED DOORS, which was most interesting and helpful, especially to librarians who deal with law books and court reports. Hon. John T. Fitzpatrick, Law Librarian of the New York State Library, was unable to attend but sent his paper on NEW YORK SESSION LAWS.

The paper of Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, A BOOK-HUNTER'S SEARCH FOR EVERLASTING FAME, was read by Mr. George S. Godard, Connecticut State Librarian. It was both interesting and delightful, and many varied experiences in a book-hunter's life were cleverly told. This paper proved a rare treat.

The third session was also a joint session, immediately after which the fourth session was held without adjournment until program was completed. We were sorry to have a letter from Mr. Con P. Cronin, State Librarian of Arizona, stating his inability to appear on our program, due to a decree from the Governor who

advised that his paper be forwarded to be read. The excellent work on the part of Mr. A. J. Small, Law Librarian of Iowa, in writing on the subject of OBSERVATIONS ON BAB ASSOCIATION REPORTS, was the cause of the recommendation that he continue work begun, in order that results should be printed and placed in permanent form for ready reference.

Mr. George S. Godard, Chairman, gave Report of Joint Committee on Legislative Information.

Mr. H. C. Lindsay, State Librarian of Nebraska, was not present and failed to send paper in time to be read. His subject, SERVING WITH LAW BOOKS THE PUBLIC OF A WHOLE STATE, would have been very interesting to all members of both organizations in attendance.

The discussion on county library systems and problems was so thoroughly considered in the meeting of the League of Library Commissions, at which all persons and institutions interested were represented, that this subject was stricken out of our last session's program. The differences in state laws and their appliance to local conditions were discussed, and recommendations

were received from those persons vitally interested in promotion of county library movement and better plans for organization. Pioneers in this work advised all changes in legislation which would insure greater progress in the organization work. Library legislation passed in the various states since our last annual meeting and personal news items from state libraries were included in the paper by Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Acting Librarian of Illinois State Library.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Report was read, showing an increase of five regular and two associate members. Reports of committees on public archives, resolutions, audit, and nominations were heard. The following officers were elected: President, Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian of Massachusetts; First Vice-president, Herbert V. Clayton, Assistant State Librarian of Kansas; Second Vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Marshall, State Librarian of Mississippi; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Acting Librarian, Illinois State Library.

EVA MAY FOWLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Note—It is understood that the full proceedings for the last two conferences of the National Association of State Libraries are printed separately.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

	By Position and Sex		
	Men	Women	Total
Trustees	5	9	14
Library Commissions ...	2	13	15
Chief Librarians	62	150	212
Heads of Dept's and Branch Librarians.....	9	94	103
Assistants	7	138	145
Library School Instructors	1	6	7
Library School Students..	1	0	1
Editors	0	1	1
Commercial Agents	6	5	11
Others	8	36	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	452	553

		By Geographical Sections	
5 of the 6	New England States.....	30	
4 "	5 North Atlantic States and District of Columbia.....	62	
4 "	6 South Atlantic States.....	6	
8 "	8 North Central States.....	230	
6 "	5 South Central States.....	15	
12 "	14 Western States	167	
3 "	3 Pacific States	40	
	Canada	2	
	Hawaii	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		553	

		By States	
Alabama	1	District of Co-	
Arizona	1	lumbia	8
Arkansas	1	Florida	1
California	21	Georgia	2
Colorado	85	Idaho	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	70

Indiana	19	Ohio	25
Iowa	14	Oklahoma	4
Kansas	16	Oregon	11
Kentucky	6	Pennsylvania	8
Louisiana	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	3	South Dakota ...	2
Massachusetts ..	17	Tennessee	3
Michigan	24	Texas	14
Minnesota	37	Utah	4
Mississippi	1	Vermont	1
Missouri	25	Washington	8
Montana	1	West Virginia ...	1
Nebraska	23	Wisconsin	16
New Hampshire .	3	Wyoming	10
New Jersey	3	Canada	2
New Mexico	3	Hawaii	1
New York	40	<hr/>	<hr/>
North Carolina ..	2	Total	553

		By Libraries	
		Libraries having five or more representa-	
		tives	
Chicago Public Library.....	22		
Denver Public Library.....	22		
Cleveland Public Library.....	14		
American Library Association.....	11		
Detroit Public Library.....	8		
St. Paul Public Library.....	8		
University of Michigan Library.....	8		
Colorado Springs Public Library.....	6		
Kansas City Public Library.....	6		
St. Louis Public Library.....	6		
Brooklyn Public Library.....	5		
Louisville Free Public Library.....	5		
Minneapolis Public Library.....	5		
Portland Library Association.....	5		

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A. L. A.

HANDBOOK

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CHARTER

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Be it known, that whereas Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Executive Board of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the American Library Association, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Organized Oct. 6, 1876; Incorporated Dec. 10, 1879

This national body was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the immediate result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial exhibition.

Its purposes are the promotion of libraries and of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinion, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship.

In addition to advancing library interests generally, the Association aims:

1. By organization and force of numbers to effect needed reforms and improvements, most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.
2. By co-operation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.
3. By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods, and in solving difficulties.
4. By meetings and correspondence, to promote acquaintance and esprit de corps.

Offices of the Association

The executive and publishing offices of the Association are at 78 East Washington St., Chicago, on the second floor of the Chicago public library building. They are open daily from nine to five and members visiting Chicago may have mail sent here and are cordially invited to use the rooms. Any changes of address or position should be reported promptly to the executive office so that the membership list in the Handbook may be up-to-date and all publications may reach members promptly.

Membership and Dues

Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member. The annual dues are Two dollars for individuals and Five dollars for institutions, payable in advance on January 1. An entrance fee of One dollar must be paid by individuals upon joining or rejoining if membership has lapsed. Any individual member may become a life member exempt from annual dues on payment of Twenty-five dollars.

All applications for membership and remittances for dues should be made to the American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, by money orders or drafts on New York or Chicago. If local checks are sent, 10 cents exchange should be added.

Benefits of Membership

Individual members receive the Bulletin of the American Library Association, published bi-monthly and forming an annual volume of over 400 pages, one number of which is the official Handbook and another the Proceedings of the annual meeting; they enjoy special travel and hotel rates, all conference privileges and hospitalities, and are entitled to vote for officers of the Association. Every library worker whose name is on the membership list and who pays the annual fee, helps thereby to more effective work by the Association, which in turn will accrue to the benefit of the individual member.

Institutional (library) members, in addition to the Bulletin, will receive the Booklist (10 issues a year), an annotated buying list of current books suitable for large and small libraries. Every library member may send one delegate to all meetings of the Association, who shall be entitled to all privileges of an individual member.

Librarians and others interested may ask Headquarters for information on any library subject.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adopted 1909

Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

Membership

Sec. 2. **Members.** Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues; and others, after election by the Executive board; but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the Association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. **Honorary Members.** On nomination of the Council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association.

Sec. 4. **Life Members and Fellows.** Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date

of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Management

Sec. 6. The business of the Association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the Executive board. But the Association, may by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the Executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instructions.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 7. The officers of the Association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The president and vice-presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. **President and Vice-Presidents.** The president shall be the representative head of the Association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice-president shall become president.

Sec. 9. **Secretary.** The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the Executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the Association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council or Executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 10. **Treasurer.** The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills, on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an an-

nual report to the Association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 11. Executive Board. The president and vice-presidents, together with six other members elected as hereinafter specified, shall constitute the Executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above mentioned elective members of the Executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the Association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot for a three years' term, two members of the Executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The Executive board shall administer the business affairs of the Association, except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the Association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the Association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars, and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 12. Finance Committee. There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the Executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the Executive board, and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, trustees of the endowment fund, treasurer of

the Publishing Board, and all other accounts, and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 13. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

Council

Sec. 14. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, twenty-five members elected by the Association at large, and twenty-five elected by the Council itself and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the Association and Council respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing Council shall elect twenty-five and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold one, two, three, four and five years respectively.

Sec. 15. Meetings. The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meetings of the Association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 16. Duties. The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association de-

ciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose and by the same vote establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

Terms of Office

Sec. 17. All officers, members of the Council and members of the Executive board elected by the Association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Publishing Board

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the Executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the Executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the Association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the Association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board, but shall keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be apportioned by the Executive board from the treasury of the Association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the Association.

Meetings

Sec. 22. **Annual Meeting.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the Executive board.

Sec. 23. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive board, and shall be called

by the president on request of twenty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 24. **Quorum.** Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and twenty of the Council.

Amendments and By-Laws

Sec. 25. **Amendments.** This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 26. **By-Laws.** By-laws may be adopted by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive board or after reference to and report from the Executive board. Any by-laws may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least three months prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, trustees of the Endowment fund, and such members of the Coun-

cil as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the Bulletin at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least twenty-four hours before election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person shall be nominated as president, first or second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the re-election of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 3a. Each state, territorial and provincial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alter-

nate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5.00 for each association having a membership of fifty or less, and ten cents additional per capita where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association or to members of other affiliated societies.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library training, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of the investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one librarian of a free public library of at least 50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates, including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity and co-operation, with a view of economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 8a. Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than twenty such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when, in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under

the provisions of Sec. 16 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the members. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Sec. 11. The vote of institutional members shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast by the chief librarian or ranking executive officer in attendance at the meeting.

MEMBERSHIPS CLASSIFIED

MEMBERSHIP BY POSITION

Institutional Members	580
Affiliated State Associations.....	27
Trustees	147
Library Commissions	43
Chief Librarians	1,268
Heads of Departments and Branch Librarians.....	712
Assistants	1,148
Library School Instructors.....	45
Library School Students.....	45
Editors	27
Commercial Agents	70
Others	352
Total	4,464

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	1918	1919	1920		1918	1919	1920
Alabama	22	27	38	Virginia	21	29	20
Arizona	8	9	8	Washington	69	101	100
Arkansas	5	9	10	West Virginia.....	4	6	7
California	151	175	208	Wisconsin	108	115	124
Colorado	39	52	75	Wyoming	10	8	11
Connecticut	79	113	112	Canada	41	24	46
Delaware	10	19	13	Alberta	5	2	5
District of Columbia..	131	157	132	British Columbia...	5	3	4
Florida	9	16	15	Manitoba	4	1	3
Georgia	33	39	41	New Brunswick.....	2	1	2
Idaho	5	7	13	Nova Scotia.....	1	1	3
Illinois	287	325	378	Ontario	18	14	21
Indiana	103	160	182	Quebec	6	1	7
Iowa	76	85	93	Sackatchewan	1	1	1
Kansas	42	44	45				
Kentucky	32	29	38	Total	3337	4114	4397
Louisiana	10	8	11	FOREIGN			
Maine	23	28	29	(Including U. S. De-			
Maryland	26	40	43	pendencies)			
Massachusetts	287	336	335	Alaska	0	0	0
Michigan	127	196	226	Australia	2	3	3
Minnesota	69	92	134	Canal Zone	2	4	3
Mississippi	4	5	6	China	2	6	7
Missouri	74	91	101	Cuba	0	0	2
Montana	17	19	19	Denmark	1	1	1
Nebraska	20	27	42	England	9	8	7
Nevada	1	1	1	Finland	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	35	45	42	France	1	6	6
New Jersey.....	109	151	149	Germany	0	0	1
New Mexico.....	3	2	5	Hawaii	6	7	8
New York.....	583	685	678	Holland	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	18	21	23	India	5	5	5
North Dakota.....	23	20	24	Japan	3	3	3
Ohio	186	235	254	New Zealand	1	2	2
Oklahoma	17	23	26	Norway	0	2	0
Oregon	44	85	78	Philippine Islands...	3	10	9
Pennsylvania	208	245	259	Porto Rico	1	1	1
Rhode Island.....	38	45	42	Russia	0	0	1
South Carolina.....	8	17	13	Scotland	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	12	17	21	South America.....	0	0	2
Tennessee	22	30	30	Sweden	2	1	1
Texas	53	65	62	Union of South Africa..	2	2	2
Utah	11	14	13				
Vermont	24	22	22	Grand Total.....	3380	4178	4464

MEMBERSHIP BY CLASSES

	1918	1919	1920
Honorary Members	4	4	3
Life Fellows	1	2	2
Life Members	120	141	150
Perpetual Members	3	3	3
Institutional Members	522	547	580
Affiliated State Associations.....	24	24	27
Annual Members	2706	3457	3699
Total	3380	4178	4464

PAST MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

Date	Place	Attend- ance	Membership Nos. in order of joining	Added each year
1876, Oct. 4-6.....	Philadelphia	103	1- 69	69
1877, Sept. 4-6.....	New York	66	70- 122	53
1877, Oct. 2-5.....	London (international)	21		
1878	No meeting		123- 196	74
1879, June 30-July 2..	Boston	162	197- 385	189
1880	No meeting		386- 397	12
1881, Feb. 9-12.....	Washington	70	398- 413	16
1882, May 24-27.....	Cincinnati	47	414- 454	41
1883, Aug. 14-17.....	Buffalo	72	455- 470	16
1884	No meeting		471- 476	6
1885, Sept. 8-11.....	Lake George, N. Y.....	87	477- 513	37
1886, July 7-10.....	Milwaukee	133	514- 594	81
1887, Aug. 30-Sept. 2.	Thousand Islands, N. Y.....	186	595- 700	106
1888, Sept. 25-28.....	Catskill Mts., N. Y.....	32	701- 725	25
1889, May 8-11.....	St. Louis	106	726- 771	46
1890, Sept. 9-13.....	Fabians (White Mts.).....	242	772- 884	113
1891, Oct. 12-16.....	San Francisco	83	885- 939	55
1892, May 16-21.....	Lakewood, Baltimore, Washington	260	940-1081	142
1893, July 13-22.....	Chicago	311	1082-1230	149
1894, Sept. 17-22.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.....	205	1231-1315	85
1895, Aug. 13-21.....	Denver and Colorado Springs....	147	1316-1377	62
1896, Sept. 1-8.....	Cleveland	363	1378-1550	173
1897, June 21-25.....	Philadelphia	315	1551-1684	134
1897, July 13-16.....	London (international)	94		
1898, July 5-9.....	Lakewood-on-Chautauqua	494	1685-1825	141
1899, May 9-13.....	Atlanta, Ga.	215	1826-1908	83
1900, June 6-12.....	Montreal, Canada	452	1909-2116	208
1901, July 3-10.....	Waukesha, Wis.	460	2117-2390	274
1902, June 14-20.....	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.....	1018	2391-2735	345
1903, June 22-27.....	Niagara	684	2736-2975	240
1904, Oct. 17-22.....	St. Louis	577	2976-3239	264
1905, July 4-8.....	Portland, Ore.	359	3240-3497	258
1906, June 29-July 6..	Narragansett Pier, R. I.	891	3498-3979	482
1907, May 23-29.....	Asheville, N. C.	478	3980-4325	346
1908, June 22-27.....	Minnetonka, Minn.	658	4326-4557	232
1909, June 28-July 3..	Bretton Woods, N. H.	620	4558-4704	147
1910, June 30-July 6..	Mackinac Island, Mich.....	533	4705-5010	306
1910, Aug. 28-31.....	Brussels (international)	46		
1911, May 18-24.....	Pasadena, Calif.	582	5011-5217	207
1912, June 26-July 2..	Ottawa, Canada	704	5218-5628	411
1913, June 23-28.....	Kaaterskill, N. Y.....	892	5629-6018	390
1914, May 25-29.....	Washington, D. C.	1366	6019-6486	468
1915, June 3-9.....	Berkeley, Calif.	779	6487-6862	376
1916, June 26-July 1..	Asbury Park, N. J.....	1386	6863-7260	398
1917, June 21-27.....	Louisville, Ky.	824	7261-7622	362
1918, July 1-6.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	620	7623-7927	306
1919, June 23-27.....	Asbury Park, N. J.....	1168	7928-8843	916
1920, June 2-7.....	Colorado Springs	553	8844-9394	551

HONOR ROLL OF ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES

COMPILED BY MRS. HENRY JAMES CARR

For earlier honor rolls and other statistics, see *Library Journal*, 1892 Conference, p. 24, vol. 23, pp. 238-9; and previous Handbooks.

The following members have attended the number of Conferences indicated:

- 36 Henry James Carr.
- 32 Mrs. Henry James Carr.
- 30 Frank Pierce Hill.
- 29 Mary Eileen Ahern, Richard R. Bowker.
- 28 Clement W. Andrews, George E. Wire.
- 27 Frederick Winthrop Faxon.
- 26 Thomas Lynch Montgomery.
- 25 Mrs. Alice G. Evans.
- 24 Melvil Dewey, Bernard C. Steiner.
- 23 Tessa L. Kelso, Ernest C. Richardson.
- 22 John Cotton Dana, Gardner M. Jones, Edward J. Nolan, William T. Peoples.
- 21 Nina E. Browne, Josephine A. Rathbone, James I. Wyer, Jr.
- 20 Arthur E. Bostwick, Johnson Brigham, Linda A. Eastman, William E. Foster, George S. Godard, Herbert Putnam, Willis K. Stetson, Purd B. Wright.
- 19 George F. Bowerman.
- 18 Edwin H. Anderson, Walter S. Biscoe, C. H. Hastings, Caroline M. Hewins, Alice S. Tyler, Sula Wagner.
- 17 Walter L. Brown, Mrs. E. C. Earl, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Marilla W. Freeman, J. C. M. Hanson, Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Franklin O. Poole, Washington T. Porter, Samuel H. Ranck, Edith Tobitt, Hiller C. Wellman, Lizzie A. Williams.
- 16 William Warner Bishop, Eliza G. Browning, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Electra C. Doren, John G. Moulton, Frank C. Patten, Carl B. Roden, Lutie E. Stearns, Caroline M. Underhill, George B. Utley.
- 15 Arthur L. Bailey, William Beer, Edith E. Clarke, George Watson Cole, Mrs. Emma R. Neisser Delfino, Mary E. Downey, C. B. Galbreath, Alfred Hafner, Jane P. Hubbell, Judson T. Jennings, William C. Lane, Mary E. Robbins, Willis F. Sewall, Bessie Sargeant Smith, Rose G. Stewart, Halsey W. Wilson, F. Mabel Winchell, William F. Yust.
- 14 Anna R. Dougherty, William R. Eastman, Mrs. F. W. Faxon, Caroline H. Garland, Irene A. Hackett, Chalmers R. Hadley, N. D. C. Hodges, R. H. Johnston, B. Pickman Mann, Harriet L. Matthews, Azariah S. Root, Abby L. Sargent, A. J. Small, Adam Strohm, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.
- 13 John R. Anderson, Clara F. Baldwin, Cedric Chivers, Theodore L. Cole, Harrison W. Craver, Gratia A. Countryman, Emma R. Engle, Frank B. Gay, Sarah E. Goding, Helen E. Haines, Theresa Hitchler, Jessie F. Hume, Andrew Keogh, George Winthrop Lee, Margaret Mann, Charles Alexander Neilson, Effie L. Power, Mrs. G. E. Stechert, Mrs. George B. Utley, Beatrice Winser.
- 12 Silas H. Berry, Robert P. Bliss, Mrs. R. R. Bowker, Herbert O. Brigham, Frances E. Earhart, Jennie D. Fellows, James T. Gerould, Adelaide R. Hasse, W. E. Henry, Theodore W. Koch, Isabel E. Lord, Carl H. Milam, Annie Carroll Moore, Glen Parker, Katharine Patten, W. C. Rowell, Mary L. Titcomb, Adelaide Underhill, Elizabeth B. Wales, Peter Wolter.
- 11 Emma V. Baldwin, Mrs. Rena M. Barickman, Charles H. Brown, Demarchus C. Brown, Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Julia E. Elliott, Mary P. Farr, E. A. Feazel, J. Leroy Harrison, Luther E. Hewitt, Anna G. Hubbard, W. Dawson Johnston, Mary L. Jones, A. G. S. Josephson, Willis Holmes Kerr, Ella M. McLoney, Charles Martel, May Masee, John F. Phelan, Edith A. Phelps, Nina K. Preston, J. L. Peacock, Anna May Price, Flora B. Roberts, Charles E. Rush, Thorvald Solberg, Mrs. Laura Speck, Helen Sperry.
- 10 Sarah B. Askew, Willard Austen, Claribel Ruth Barnett, Edna D. Bullock, Mrs. D. P. Corey, June R. Donnelly, Miriam S. Draper, Josephine E. Durham, Elizabeth L. Foote, Charlotte H. Foye, Mary Francis, Franklin F. Hopper, Henry R. Hunting, George Iles, Henry F. Jenks, Ada Alice Jones, Mrs. Gardner M. Jones, Minnie M. Kohler, Ethel F. McCollough, Andrew H. Mettee, Herman H. B. Meyer, Isadore G. Mudge, Lyman P. Osborn, Rev. L. M. Robinson, Grace D. Rose, William F. Sanborn, Mary S. Saxe, Frances Simpson, Elizabeth P. Thurston, William R. Watson, Frank H. Whitmore, Mrs. George E. Wire, Charles E. Wright, Malcolm G. Wyer.

PAST OFFICERS

The following tabulation of officers of the American Library Association has been compiled by Mrs. Henry J. Carr. For additional particulars see Library Journal, vol. 23: 569-570, 614-615, 660-661.

PRESIDENTS	Year	
Justin Winsor ¹	1876-85	Presided at the following conferences: Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Washington; Cincinnati; Buffalo; Lake George.
William Frederick Poole ²	1885-87	Milwaukee; Thousand Islands.
Charles Ammi Cutter ³	1887-89	Catskill Mts.; St. Louis.
Frederick Morgan Crunden ⁴	1889-90	Fabyans (White Mountains).
Melvil Dewey	1890-July, 1891	San Francisco.
Samuel Swett Green ⁵	July-Nov., 1891	Lakewood, N. J.; Baltimore and Washington.
William Isaac Fletcher ¹⁰	1891-92	Chicago.
Melvil Dewey	1892-93	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Josephus Nelson Larned ⁶	1893-94	Deaver.
Henry Munson Utley ⁷	1894-95	Cleveland.
John Cotton Dana.....	1895-96	Philadelphia.
William Howard Brett ¹²	1896-97	Lakewood (Chautauqua), N. Y.
Justin Winsor ⁴	July-Oct., 1897	Atlanta.
Herbert Putnam	Jan.-Aug., 1898	Montreal.
William Coolidge Lane.....	1898-99	Waukesha, Wis.
Reuben Gold Thwaites ⁷	1899-1900	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.
Henry James Carr.....	1900-01	Niagara Falls.
John Shaw Billings ⁶	1901-02	St. Louis.
James Kendall Hosmer.....	1902-03	Portland, Ore.
Herbert Putnam	1903-04	Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Ernest Cushing Richardson.....	1904-05	Asheville, N. C.
Frank Pierce Hill.....	1905-06	Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Clement Walker Andrews.....	1906-07	Bretton Woods, N. H.
Arthur Elmore Bostwick.....	1907-08	Mackinac Island, Mich.
Charles Henry Gould ¹⁴	1908-09	Pasadena, Calif.*
Nathaniel Dana Carlile Hodges.....	1909-10	Ottawa, Canada.
James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr.....	1910-11	Kauterskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Theresa West Elmendorf.....	1911-12	Washington, D. C.
Henry Eduard Legler ¹¹	1912-13	Berkeley, Calif.
Edwin Hatfield Anderson.....	1913-14	Asbury Park, N. J.**
Hiller Crowell Wellman.....	1914-15	Louisville, Ky.
Mary Wright Plummer ⁸	1915-16	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Walter Lewis Brown.....	1916-17	Asbury Park, N. J.
Thomas Lynch Montgomery.....	1917-18	Colorado Springs, Colo.
William Warner Bishop.....	1918-19	
Chalmers Hadley	1919-20	
Alice S. Tyler.....	1920-	

¹Died Oct. 22, 1897.

²Died March 1, 1894.

³Died Sept. 8, 1903.

⁴Died Oct. 28, 1911.

⁵Died Aug. 15, 1913.

⁶Died March 11, 1913.

⁷Died Oct. 22, 1913.

⁸Died Sept. 21, 1916.

⁹Died Feb. 16, 1917.

¹⁰Died June 16, 1917.

¹¹Died Sept. 13, 1917.

¹²Died Aug. 24, 1918.

¹³Died Dec. 8, 1918.

¹⁴Died July 30, 1919.

*President absent. General sessions presided over by ex-presidents Green, Hill, Carr, Andrews, Bostwick and ex-vice-president Alice S. Tyler.

**President absent. General sessions presided over by vice-presidents Brown and Hadley.

SECRETARIES

Melvil Dewey, 1876-90.
 William E. Parker and Mary Salome Cutler, 1890-July 1891.
 Frank Pierce Hill, 1891-95.
 Henry Livingston Elmendorf, 1895-96.
 Rutherford Platt Hayes, 1896-97.
 Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.
 Henry James Carr, 1898-1900.
 Frederick Winthrop Faxon, 1900-02.
 James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr., 1902-09.
 (Edward Clarence Hovey, Executive Officer, 1905-07.)
 Chalmers Hadley, 1909-11.
 George Burwell Utley, 1911-April 15, 1920.
 Carl H. Milam, April 15, 1920-

RECORDERS

Ernest Cushing Richardson, 1887-89.
 George Thomas Little, 1889-92.
 Henry Munson Utley, 1892-93.
 Henry James Carr, 1893-95.
 Charles Alexander Nelson, 1895-96.
 Gardner Maynard Jones, 1896-97.
 Helen Elizabeth Haines, 1897-1907.
 Lutie Eugenia Stearns, 1907-08.
 Mary Eileen Ahern, 1908.
 Alice Bertha Kroeger, 1908-09.

REGISTRAR

Nina E. Browne, 1889-1909.

TREASURERS

Melvil Dewey, Oct. 1876-April 1877.
 Charles Evans, April 1877-Sept. 1878.
 Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.
 Frederick Jackson, April 1879-July 1880.
 Melvil Dewey, July 1880-Dec. 1880; Chairman Finance Committee, Dec. 1880-March 1881.
 Frederick Jackson, March 1881-May 1882; Chairman Finance Committee, May 1882-Sept. 1882.
 James Lyman Whitney, Sept. 1882-Oct. 1886.
 Henry James Carr, Oct. 1886-Sept. 1893.
 George Watson Cole, Sept. 1893-Aug. 1895.
 Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Aug. 1895-Aug. 1896.
 George Watson Cole, Sept.-Nov. 1896.
 Charles Knowles Bolton, Dec. 1896-June 1897.
 Gardner Maynard Jones, June 1897-Sept. 1906.
 George Franklin Bowerman, Sept. 1906-Aug. 1907.
 Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, Aug. 1907-July 1908.
 Purd B. Wright, July 1908-Jan. 1910.
 Carl B. Roden, Jan. 1910-March 1920.
 Edward D. Tweedell, April 1920-

OFFICERS, 1920-1921

President

Alice S. Tyler, Library School, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

First Vice-President

H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Second Vice-President

Louise B. Krause, Librarian, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Board

The president, vice-presidents and six other members as follows:

For term expiring 1921

Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, O.

Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

For term expiring 1922

John Cotton Dana, Free Public library, Newark, N. J.

Edith Tobitt, Public library, Omaha, Neb.

For term expiring 1923

Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College library, Oberlin, Ohio.

George B. Utley, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary

Carl H. Milam, 78 East Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer

Edward D. Tweedell, The John Crerar library, Chicago.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund

M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J. (Term expires 1921.)

E. W. Sheldon, New York. (Term expires 1922.)

W. W. Appleton, New York. (Term expires 1923.)

COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1920-1921

The Executive Board

- Alice S. Tyler, Library School, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Louise B. Krause, H. M. Bylesby & Co., Chicago.
Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland Public library.
Adam Strohm, Detroit Public library.
J. C. Dana, Newark Free Public library.
Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public library.
George B. Utley, Newberry library, Chicago.
Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College library.
- ### Ex-Presidents Now Members
- Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
J. C. Dana, Free Public library, Newark, N. J.
Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
W. C. Lane, Harvard university library, Cambridge, Mass.
H. J. Carr, Public library, Scranton, Pa.
E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.
F. P. Hill, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library, Chicago.
A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.
N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. I. Wyer, Jr., State library, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. H. Anderson, Public library, New York City.
H. C. Wellman, City library, Springfield, Mass.
Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State library, Harrisburg, Pa.
William Warner Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.

Presidents of National Affiliated Organizations

- Edward H. Redstone, National association of state libraries, State library, Boston.
Frederick C. Hicks, American association of law libraries, Columbia University, New York City.
W. R. Watson, State Dept. of Education, L. Extension Div., Albany, N. Y.
Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Special libraries association, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Elected by the Association at Large

Term expires 1921

- Willard Austen, Cornell University library, Ithaca, N. Y.
J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago libraries, Chicago.
Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term expires 1922

- Edna B. Pratt, Public library, Passaic, N. J.
Louisa M. Hooper, Public library, Brookline, Mass.
Mary Emogene Hazeltine, University of Wisconsin library school, Madison, Wis.
Willis K. Stetson, Free Public library, New Haven, Conn.
Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska library, Lincoln, Neb.

Term expires 1923

- W. Dawson Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.
Joseph L. Wheeler, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mary G. Saxe, Public library, Westmount, P. Q., Can.
Jessie Fremont Hume, New York City.
Henry N. Sanborn, Public library, Bridgeport, Conn.

Term expires 1924

- Miriam E. Carey, Minnesota State Board of control, St. Paul, Minn.

Bessie Sargeant Smith, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, Ill.
 Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public library, Birmingham, Ala.
 C. C. Williamson, Public library, New York City.

Term expires 1925

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor, Public Libraries, Chicago.
 W. O. Carson, Inspector of libraries, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.
 L. L. Dickerson, War Department, Washington, D. C.
 C. F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.
 Julia Ideson, Carnegie library, Houston, Texas.

Elected by the Council

Term expires 1921

Gertrude E. Andrus, Seattle, Wash.
 Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.
 Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University library, New York City.
 W. T. Porter, 708 Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 A. S. Root, Oberlin College library, Oberlin, Ohio.

Term expires 1922

George T. Settle, Free Public library, Louisville, Ky.
 Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Institute library, Memphis, Tenn.
 George W. Fuller, Public library, Spokane, Wash.
 Frances E. Earhart, corps in. Seventh Corps Area, Ft. Crook, Neb.
 Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin library, Madison, Wis.

Term expires 1923

M. Llewellyn Raney, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Pauline McCauley, Morganfield, Ky.
 Milton J. Ferguson, California State library, Sacramento, Calif.
 R. R. Bowker, *Library Journal*, 62 W. 45th St., New York City.

Term expires 1924

Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota state department of education, library division, St. Paul, Minn.
 June R. Donnelly, Simmons College library, Boston, Mass.
 Everett R. Perry, Public library, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University library school, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Purd B. Wright, Public library, Kansas City, Mo.

Term expires 1925

Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.
 John H. Leete, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Henry O. Severance, University of Missouri library, Columbia, Mo.
 Burton E. Stevenson, Chillicothe, Ohio.
 Charlotte Templeton, Public library commission, Atlanta, Ga.

Representatives of the Affiliated State Library Associations

The library associations of the following states are now entitled to representation in the Council because they have been affiliated with the A. L. A. in accordance with the By-laws: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin; also the Pacific Northwest Library Association. (See page 390-1 for officers of these associations.)

COMMITTEES, 1920-21

Bookbinding

Gertrude Stiles, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman.
Florence Dowden.
Mary E. Wheelock.

Book Buying

M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md., chairman.
Anna G. Hubbard.
Purd B. Wright.

Cataloging

W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General library, Ann Arbor, chairman.
T. F. Currier.
J. C. M. Hanson.
Sophie K. Hiss.
Theresa Hitchler.
Harriet E. Howe.
A. G. S. Josephson.
Charles Martel.
Axel Moth.

Civil Service Relations

(Appointed by Council.)

W. D. Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn., chairman.
C. F. D. Belden.
George F. Bowerman.
M. J. Ferguson.
Carl B. Roden.
P. L. Windsor.

Committee on Committees

(Appointed by Council)

Carl B. Roden, Public library, Chicago, chairman.
Chalmers Hadley.
T. W. Koch.

Constitution and By-laws

Henry N. Sanborn, Public library, Bridgeport, Conn., chairman.
M. S. Dudgeon.
Malcolm G. Wyer.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman.
Corinne Bacon.

W. S. Biscoe.

Jennie D. Fellows.
George W. Lee.
Julia Pettee.
Mary L. Sutliff.

Education

Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul, chairman.
Harriet K. Avery.
Duncan Burnet.
C. C. Certain.
Anne T. Eaton.
Mary E. Hall.
A. D. Keator.
Mary Lytle.
Martha Pritchard.
O. S. Rice.
Mary E. Robbins.
Sherman Williams.
Adeline B. Zachert.

Federal and State Relations

J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State library, Albany, chairman.
Claribel Barnett.
Johnson Brigham.
M. S. Dudgeon.
Edith Guerrier.
H. H. B. Meyer.
C. Seymour Thompson.
Martha Wilson.
Elizabeth H. West.

Finance Committee

George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, chairman.
H. W. Craver.
A. S. Root.

Foreign Publications

H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York City, chairman.
Willard Austen.
J. T. Gerould.

Institutional Libraries

Miriam E. Carey, Minn. State Board of Control, St. Paul, chairman.
F. W. Jenkins.

E. Kathleen Jones.
 Harriet Leitch.
 Julia A. Robinson.
 Louise Singley.
 Clarence W. Sumner.
 Charlotte Templeton.
 Caroline Webster.
 Nellie Williams.

International Relations

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress,
 Washington, D. C., chairman.

E. H. Anderson.
 R. R. Bowker.
 W. N. C. Carlton.
 John Cotton Dana.
 T. W. Koch.
 George H. Locke.
 E. C. Richardson.

Investigation of Manner in which Municipalities are Meeting Obligations to Donors

Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, chairman.

W. J. Hamilton.
 Joseph L. Wheeler.

Joint Committee of Seven with Special Libraries Association

S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman.
 Alta B. Clafin.
 Elizabeth V. Dobbins.
 J. H. Friedel.
 Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.
 William F. Jacobs.
 Ellwood H. McClelland.

Legislation

(Appointed by Council.)

W. F. Yust, Public library, Rochester, N. Y., chairman.
 W. O. Carson.
 Mary E. Downey.
 M. J. Ferguson.
 W. J. Hamilton.
 Frederick C. Hicks.
 John B. Kaiser.
 C. B. Lester.
 S. H. Ranck.
 Fannie C. Rawson.
 Mary U. Rothrock.

C. P. P. Vitz.
 O. S. Wildermuth.

Library Administration

F. F. Hopper, Public library, N. Y. City, chairman.

Ethel F. McCollough.
 Jeannette M. Drake.

Library Co-operation with Other Countries
 Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, chairman.

W. W. Bishop.
 Alexander Calhoun.
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

Sub-committees—

Far East:

Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State library, Salem, chairman.

Latin America:

Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia Univ. Law library, New York City, chairman.

Peter H. Goldsmith.

Children's Work in other countries:

Annie Carroll Moore, Public library, New York City, chairman.

Jessie Carson.

Library Service (Committee of Five)

Arthur E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman.

Florence Overton.

A. S. Root.

Henry N. Sanborn.

Bessie Sargeant Smith.

Library Training

Malcolm G. Wyer, Neb. University library, Lincoln, chairman.

W. W. Appleton.
 Emma G. Baldwin.
 Mary E. Hazeltine.
 John A. Lowe.
 Margaret Mann.
 Carrie E. Scott.
 F. K. Walter.

Library Workers Association

Edith Tobitt, Public library, Omaha, Neb., chairman.

June R. Donnelly.
 Edna B. Pratt.

Manual of Library Economy

(Appointed by A. L. A. Publishing Board.)
 J. I. Wyer, jr., N. Y. State library, Albany,
 chairman.
 Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer.
 P. L. Windsor.

Membership

Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Min-
 neapolls, Minn., chairman.
 Tommie Dora Barker.
 Zaldee Brown.
 Lilla May Chapman.
 Isabella Cooper.
 H. T. Dougherty.
 Alice R. Eaton.
 Alice G. Evans.
 H. L. Hughes.
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 Sabra L. Nason.
 Alice L. Rose.
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National Certification and Training

C. C. Williamson, Public Library, New
 York City, chairman.
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 Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.
 Cornelia Marvin.
 Everett R. Perry.
 Josephine A. Rathbone.
 Julia A. Robinson.
 Azariah S. Root.

**Preparation of a Bibliography of Human-
istic Literature**

(In conjunction with a committee from the
 American Association of University Pro-
 fessors.)

W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan
 General library, Ann Arbor, chairman.
 E. H. Anderson.
 Andrew Keogh.
 H. H. B. Meyer.

Program

Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve Univer-
 sity Library school, Cleveland, Ohio,
 chairman.
 H. H. B. Meyer.
 Carl H. Milam.

Public Documents

H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress,
 Washington, D. C., chairman.
 Tommie Dora Barker.
 W. O. Carson.
 Gratia A. Countryman.
 Alice J. Haines.
 Clarence B. Lester.
 S. H. Ranck.

Publicity

W. H. Kerr, Kansas State normal school
 library, Emporia, chairman.
 A. L. Bailey.
 C. H. Compton.
 M. J. Ferguson.
 Mary Frank.
 John H. Leete.
 Paul M. Paine.
 S. H. Ranck.
 Charles E. Rush.
 Ida F. Wright.

**Reciprocal Relations with Other National
Organizations**

Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libra-
 ries*, Chicago, chairman.
 Chicago, chairman.
 Marilla W. Freeman.
 John H. Leete.

Recruiting for Library Service

J. T. Jennings, Public library, Seattle,
 Wash., chairman.
 Irving R. Bundy.
 F. K. W. Drury.
 Frances E. Earhart.
 Florence Overton.
 Annie A. Pollard.
 Ernest J. Reece.
 Rena Reese.
 Flora B. Roberts.
 Grace D. Rose.
 Charles H. Stone.
 Althea Warren.

**Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical
Literature**

A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor library, Buffalo,
 N. Y., chairman.
 H. H. B. Meyer.
 C. W. Reeder.

Service to Traveling Salesmen

John A. Lowe, Public library, Brooklyn,
N. Y., chairman.
F. F. Hopper.
M. S. Dudgeon.

Sponsorship for Knowledge

(Appointed by Council.)

Charles F. D. Beiden, Public library, Bos-
ton, Mass., chairman.
George W. Lee.
John G. Moulton.
George H. Tripp.
Hiller C. Wellman.
Frank H. Whitmore.

Standardization of Libraries

(Appointed by Council.)

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois libra-
ry, Urbana, chairman.
Helen E. Haines.
Margaret Hickman.
Lora Rich.
Julia A. Robinson.
R. K. Shaw.
Asa Wynkoop.

Travel

F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.,
chairman.
C. H. Brown.
John F. Phelan.

Union List of Serials

(Appointed by Council.)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chi-
cago, chairman.
Arthur E. Bostwick.

Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings

(Appointed by Council.)

S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids,
Mich., chairman.
C. W. Andrews.
E. D. Burton.
D. Ashley Hooker.
H. M. Lydenberg.

Work with the Blind

Mabel R. Gillis, California State library,
Sacramento, chairman.
Annie Carson.
Mrs. Emma N. Delfino.
Lucille A. Goldthwaite.
N. D. C. Hodges.
Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider.
Laura M. Sawyer.
Bernard C. Steiner.
S. C. Swift.

Work with the Foreign Born

Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter, Broadway branch
public library, Cleveland, Ohio, chair-
man.
J. Maud Campbell.
Hannah C. Ellis.
Josephine Gratiaa.
Marion L. Horton.
Margery C. Quigley.
Adelaide C. Root.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Following the meeting of 1890 and through the efforts of the Trustees section to collect a permanent fund "for publishing the proceedings of the association," the Endowment fund (see sec. 5 of Constitution) was established. It amounts now to \$9,261.84. To this fund was added in 1902 the Carnegie fund of \$100,000 given by Andrew Carnegie as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes and other bibliographic and literary aids as would be especially useful in the circulating libraries of the country. By a vote of the Council, the Carnegie fund has been placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment fund. Special mention should be made of the benefactions of George Iles in financing several publications which the Association would not have been able to have published without such financial aid. Full information as to the investment and condition of these funds will be found in the reports of the Trustees as printed each year in the Conference Proceedings.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLISHING BOARD

78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The publishing business of the American Library Association is conducted for libraries and in the interest of library progress. It is not conducted for profit. An endowment fund of \$100,000 received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1902 yields an income of \$4,500 a year, which is applied to the preparation and publication of useful library aids.

The Publishing Board, appointed by the Executive Board, is responsible for all publications. It is now composed of the following members:

Chairman, Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo. (Term expires 1921.)

M. S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis. (Term expires 1921.)

Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Term expires 1923.)

Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago, Ill. (Term expires 1922.)

George B. Utley, The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. (Term expires 1923.)

The publications are listed here in the following groups:

Book Selection and Bookbuying Aids in General

Subject Lists including Lists of Children's Books

Lists of Books in Foreign Languages

Indexes

Library Economy in General

Library Establishment

Library Buildings and Equipment

Library Training

Cataloging

Children's Libraries

School Libraries

A. L. A. Bulletin and Proceedings

Publications of the League of Library Commissions.

All publications are unbound unless otherwise indicated.

BOOK SELECTION AND BOOKBUYING AIDS IN GENERAL

A. L. A. Catalog. Melvil Dewey, May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, eds. 1904. Cloth, \$1.25; can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by sending a money order for \$1 in advance.

A catalog of 8,000 volumes useful in guiding readers in the choice of the best books on a given subject *published before 1904*.

A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11. Elva L. Bascom, ed. Cloth, \$1.75.

About 3,000 titles covering the years 1904-11. Contains a list of books in the A. L. A. Catalog of 1904 which were out of print in 1911, a list of new editions and a separate children's list.

Book Selection. Elva L. Bascom. (A. L. A. Manual, ch. 16) 1915. 15c each; 25 or more of one kind, 6c each.

The Booklist; 10 numbers a year. \$2 a year; single copies, 25c.

The A. L. A. official book selection magazine. Each number lists and annotates from 175 to 200 current books, giving also classification number, subject headings, Library of Congress card number, and an author and title index. The most important library contribution to book selection. It belongs in every library irrespective of size or classification. It is also used by booksellers and by individual readers who wish to keep in touch with many new books. Indicates the books of special use to small libraries.

Subject Index to the A. L. A. Booklist, v. 1-6, 1905-10. 25c. v. 7, 1910-11. 10c.

Really a subject guide to the best books 1905-1911.

Booklist Books of (1920); a selection. 35c. 10-50 copies, 10% discount; 50-100 copies, 20% discount; 100 or more, 33½% discount.

Issued by March first—includes about 250 of the most usable books for the average small library.

Buying list of books for small libraries. Caroline Webster, comp. Reprinted with permission from Bibliography bul-

letin 65, New York state library. 1920. 35c; 20% discount in lots of 25 or more.

A list suggested for first purchase. "Not 'great' books nor the 'best' books but whole-some, standard classic and contemporary books within the means and needs of the smallest libraries."

Guide to the study and use of reference books. Alice B. Kroeger. Rev. ed. 1917. Isadore G. Mudge. Cloth, \$3.

An aid to library assistants, college, normal and library school students and teachers in gaining quickly a knowledge of reference books. A full index shows where to find in the various reference books many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue. Recommended for purchase by all libraries having five thousand volumes or more. Indispensable as a text book in reference study courses.

How to choose editions. W. E. Foster. (Library handbook No. 8) 1912. 15c.

Periodicals for the small library. Frank K. Walter. 3d ed. 1919. 25c.

SUBJECT LISTS INCLUDING LISTS OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Books for boys and girls. Caroline M. Hewins. 3d ed. 1915. 25c.

A careful selection from ten years of children's literature and a re-weighing of the older books. Valuable.

Books for high schools. Martha Willson. 1914. 50c.

Books on scientific management. C. Bertrand Thompson. Reprinted by courtesy of the Harvard University press. 1915. 10c.

A brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare. H. H. B. Meyer. 1915. 50c.

Undertaken at request of the Drama League of America. Very useful to student or teacher in selecting biographies and criticisms and describing editions of Shakespeare.

550 children's books: a purchase list for public libraries. Harriet H. Stanley. 1910. 15c.

Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries. Louisa M. Hooper. 1909. 25c.

A thousand books for the hospital library; selected from the shelf-list of McLean hospital, Waverley, Mass. Edith K. Jones. With additions and annotations by Miriam E. Carey and others. 1913. 30c.

A useful list for any library.

Viewpoints in travel. Josephine A. Rathbone. 1919. 60c.

Travel literature grouped by the essential interests of adventure, folklore, character interpretations, hunting and over fifty other divisions other than the usual geographical unit. Annotated, and indexed by authors and regions.

LISTS OF BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Aids in library work with foreigners. Marguerite Reid and J. G. Moulton. 1912. 15c.

Lists of books for learning English, books on citizenship, foreign book selection and grammars and handbooks in foreign languages.

List of French fiction. Mme. Sophie Cornu and William Beer. 1898. 10c.

A guide to reading for the young and for the family circle. Partially annotated.

Recent French literature. Mrs. Sarah G. Bowerman. 1916. 25c.

Contains no works translated into French from other languages. Annotated.

Selected list of German books. Emma Gattiker. 1907. 50c.

Selected list of Hungarian books. J. Maud Campbell. 1907. 15c.

Selected list of Polish books. Mrs. Josefa Kudlicka. 1913. 25c.

Selected list of Russian books. J. Maud Campbell. 1916. 50c.

Selected list of Swedish books. Valfrid Palmgren. 1909. 25c.

INDEXES

The A. L. A. Index. An index to general literature to January 1900. W. I. Fletcher, ed. Cloth, \$6.

Indexes some 6,000 volumes of critical and general essays, books of travel, general history, education, labor, health reports and so forth. Very useful in any fairly large school or public library.

A. L. A. index to general literature—Supplement. 1900-1910. Cloth, \$4.

Cumulates the Index to general literature sections of the Annual library index 1900-1910 and indexes besides 125 books never before analyzed in print.

A. L. A. portrait index. W. C. Lane and Nina E. Browne, eds. 1906. Cloth, \$3; order from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., sending in advance a money order for \$3.

Lists about 120,000 portraits to be found in printed books and periodicals to 1906.

Index to kindergarten songs including singing games and folk songs. Margery C. Quigley. 1914. Cloth, \$1.75.

Very useful to children's librarians and to teachers as it indexes sixty-three song collections in one alphabet, giving composer, title, first line and, where important, the author. Includes a separate list of songs for special days.

Index to library reports. Katharine T. Moody. 1913. Cloth, \$1.

Indexes reports of library commissions, state, university, and public libraries of the United States and Canada. A tool for the librarian's office.

Special indexes in American libraries; a list of subjects separately cataloged or so arranged as to be readily accessible. 1917. 10c.

Saves duplication of reference work and is an evidence of the trend toward inter-library work and inter-library loans.

LIBRARY ECONOMY—IN GENERAL

A. L. A. Manual of library economy. Chapters published separately. 15c each; in lots of 25 or more of one title, 6c each.

1. American library history. C. K. Bolton. 1911.
2. Library of Congress. W. W. Bishop. 1911.
3. State library. J. I. Wyer, Jr. 1915.
4. The College and university library. J. I. Wyer, Jr. Revised 1921.
5. Proprietary and subscription libraries. C. K. Bolton. 1917.
6. The free public library. Isabel Ely Lord. 1914.

7. The high school library. G. O. Ward 1915.
8. Special libraries. R. H. Johnston. 1915.
9. Library legislation. William F. Yust. Revised 1921.
10. The library building. W. R. Eastman. Revised 1918.
11. Furniture, fixtures and equipment. Linda A. Eastman. 1916.
12. Administration. A. E. Bostwick. Revised 1920.
13. Training for librarianship. Mary W. Plummer. 1913. (Revised ed. by F. K. Walter 1921.)
14. Library service. Emma V. Baldwin. 1914.
16. Book selection. Elva L. Bascom. 1915.
17. Order and accession department. F. F. Hopper. Revised 1916.
18. Classification. Corinne Bacon. 1916.
20. Shelf department. Josephine A. Rathbone. Revised 1918.
21. Loan work. Carl P. P. Vitz. Revised 1919.
23. Government documents (state and city). J. I. Wyer, Jr. 1915.
24. Bibliography. Isadore G. Mudge. 1915.
25. Pamphlets and minor library material. J. I. Wyer, Jr., and others. 1917.
27. Commissions, state aid and state agencies. Asa Wynkoop. 1913.
30. Library work with the blind. Mary C. Chamberlain. 1915.

The following chapters are temporarily out of print: 15, Branch libraries; 22, Reference department; 26, Bookbinding; 29, Library work with children; 32, Library printing.

Binding for libraries. A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding. 2d ed. rev. (Library handbook no. 5) 1915. 15c.

The collection of social survey material. Florence R. Curtis. 1915. 15c.

An outline giving suggestions as to the material for a social survey which may be gathered and filed by the local public library.

Hints to small libraries. Mary Wright Plummer. 4th ed. 1911. cloth, 75c.

Lettering on library books. Bookbinding Committee. 1919. 10c.

Library efficiency test. Julia A. Robinson. 1920. 25c each; in lots of 25 or more 40% discount.

A carefully arranged outline of questions on the library resources and use, designed to show whether the library is paying sufficient dividends in service to the community for the investment being made upon it.

Making maps available. Beatrice Winsor. 1916. 5c.

Manual for institution libraries. Carrie E. Scott. 1916. (Library handbook no. 10) 25c.

Very useful for hospitals, prisons, reformatories or any small library in which the librarian has had little technical training.

Mending and repair of books. (Library Handbooks.) M. W. Brown. 4th ed. Rev. by Gertrude Stiles. 25c. In lots of 10 or more, 20c each.

A normal library budget and its units of expense. O. R. Howard Thomson. 1913. (Library handbook no. 9) 15c.

Figures taken from 1909. Out of date but interesting as a study and as library history.

Notes from the art section of a library. C. A. Cutter. 1905. (Library tract no. 5) 10c; 25 or more, 5c each.

Some principles of business-like conduct in libraries. A. E. Bostwick. 1920. (Library handbook no. 11) 25c.

Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes. C. C. Certain. 2d ed. 1920. 40c.

This report of the committee on Library Organization and equipment of the National Education Association and of the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools embodies a constructive program of library development. It is useful alike to teachers and librarians.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT

How to start a public library. G. E. Wire. 2d ed. 1913. (Library tract no. 2) 10c.

Library rooms and buildings. Charles C. Soule. 1902. (Library tract no. 4) 10c.

Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign. Chalmers

Hadley. 1910. (Library tract no. 10) 10c.

Note.—In lots of 25 or more of one kind the Library Tracts are sold at 5c each.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture, fixtures and equipment. Linda A. Eastman. 1916. (A. L. A. manual, ch. 11) 15c; 25 or more, 6c each.

The library building. W. R. Eastman. 2d ed. 1918. (A. L. A. manual, ch. 10) 15c; 25 or more, 6c each.

Library rooms and buildings. Charles C. Soule. 1902. (Library tract no. 4) 10c; 25 or more, 5c each.

Some recent features in library architecture. Chalmers Hadley. 1915. 5c.

LIBRARY TRAINING

An apprentice course for small libraries. The faculty of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. 1917. Cloth, \$1.

Outlines of lessons, with suggestions for practice work, study and required reading.

Training for librarianship. Mary W. Plummer. 1913. Rev. ed. by F. K. Walter. (A. L. A. manual, ch. 13) 15c; 25 or more, 6c each.

CATALOGING

Catalog rules: author and title entries. Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and The (British) Library Association. American ed. 1908. Cloth, \$1.

Cataloging for small libraries. Theresa Hitchler. Rev. ed. 1915. Cloth, \$2.

Designed for the small public, school, or private library or special collections. Clear and comprehensive aid, practical for any library and very useful in teaching cataloging.

List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs. 3d ed. rev. by Mary J. Briggs. 1911. Cloth, \$4.

Alphabetical in arrangement and broad enough to meet the needs of the general library. Each heading is accompanied by its "see also" references and, in an opposite column by its "refer from" references. One side of each page is left blank for additional headings. For any library.

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books. Margaret Mann. 1916. Cloth, \$1.75.

The headings used are those of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the arrangement is the same as that of the "List of Subject Headings." Specially useful also to school libraries or any small public library.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

Books for boys and girls. Caroline M. Hewins. 3d ed. 1915. 25c.

A careful selection from ten years of children's literature and a re-weighing of the older books. Valuable.

550 children's books: a purchase list for public libraries. Harriet H. Stanley. 1910. 15c.

Index to kindergarten songs including singing games and folk songs. Margery C. Quigley. 1914. Cloth, \$1.75.

Very useful to children's librarians and to teachers as it indexes sixty-three song collections in one alphabet, giving composer, title, first line and, where important, the author. Includes a separate list of songs for special days.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Books for high schools. Martha Wilson. 1914. 50c.

The high school library. G. O. Ward. 1915. (A. L. A. manual no. 7) 15c; 25 or more, 6c each.

Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes. C. C. Certain. 2d ed. 1920. 40c.

This report of the committee on Library organization and equipment of the National

Education Association and of the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools embodies a constructive program of library development. It is useful alike to teachers and librarians.

A. L. A. BULLETIN AND PROCEEDINGS

Bulletin of the American Library Association. Six numbers annually. Sent free to members of the Association.

Handbook. Annual. Issued as the September number of the Bulletin. Extra copies 50c.

Includes complete list of members, with addresses.

Papers and Proceedings. Annual. Issued as the July number of the Bulletin:

Papers and Proceedings for 1894, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1908, 1909, 1910. \$1 each.

Papers and Proceedings for 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917. 35c each.

Papers and Proceedings for 1918, 1919. \$1 each.

Papers and Proceedings for 1920. \$2 each.

Papers and Proceedings for years other than the above are out of print.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

(For sale by the A. L. A. Publishing Board)

League of Library Commissions handbook, 1916. New ed. thoroughly rev. Henry N. Sanborn, comp. 50c.

For all information regarding A. L. A. publications, address

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

By means of a system of sections the practical usefulness of the A. L. A. meetings has been considerably enlarged. The section meetings, while open to all, provide especially for the needs of each class of workers, and afford more opportunity for the discussion of details. The general, or undivided, sessions are thus left free for subjects of general interest and the consideration of routine matter concerning the entire association.

Seven of these sections maintain a formal organization from year to year, and take under consideration questions relating more particularly to their own province. They are as follows:

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

which dates from a first meeting of the college librarians held in 1889. Since then, meetings have been held regularly.

The members of the committee on arrangements are: Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; Charles J. Barr, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn. (term expires 1922); W. E. Henry, University of Washington library, Seattle (term expires 1923).

TRUSTEES SECTION

has had a permanent organization since the meeting of 1890.

More boards of trustees are each year recognizing the practical value of having their librarians attend the meetings, allowing them not only the time, but also necessary expenses in many cases. Equally significant is the increasing number of trustees who find that it pays to attend the A. L. A. meetings each year. By comparing views, and advising with each other on their peculiar duties, mutual aid is rendered toward the efficient discharge of the public trust committed to them. Some of the meetings of trustees are held jointly with the librarians interested in supervisory problems; others with trustees only present; thus favoring the joint and separate discussion of salaries, laws, vaca-

tions, rules for the staff, and other questions in which librarians have a personal interest that modifies their judgment.

Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, F. H. Pettingill, Public library, Los Angeles, Calif.; secretary, T. L. Montgomery, State library, Harrisburg, Pa.

CATALOG SECTION

was established by action of the Council in 1900 and has met at each conference since the Waukesha meeting in 1901, excepting at St. Louis in 1904, when no section meetings were held.

At the Mackinac Island conference (1910) the Catalog section completed its organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Ellen M. Chandler, Public library, Buffalo; secretary, Julia T. Lynch, Free public library, Salt Lake City.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

At the Montreal conference in 1900 an informal meeting was held for the purpose of personal acquaintance and cooperation among those actively engaged in library work with children. As a result of this meeting the Club of children's librarians was formed, and, in recognition of this movement for closer organization and wider discussion in this field than was afforded at the general sessions of the A. L. A., the executive board, in November, 1900, established this section, which held its first meeting at Waukesha in 1901.

Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Alice Hazeltine, Public library, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Annie S. Cutter, Public library, Cleveland; secretary, Grace Endicott, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

This section was established by vote of the Council of A. L. A. on June 26, 1909, upon petition signed by the members of the Committee on library training. Its first meeting was held at the Bretton

Woods conference and its second meeting took place at the Mackinac Island conference, when constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Ernest J. Reece, Library school of the New York Public library; vice-chairman, Julia Hopkins, Public library, Brooklyn; secretary, W. J. Hamilton, Public library commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

At the Mackinac Island conference a round table of librarians of agricultural libraries was held, at which it was voted to request the Council of the A. L. A. to create an agricultural libraries section. Conditions having been complied with, this was done at the Pasadena conference in 1911. Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; secretary, Lucy Lewis, State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

At the conference of 1913 and 1914 informal round table meetings of high and normal school librarians were held, and at the latter conference a formal petition was made to the Council that a section for school libraries be established. The Council in January, 1915, authorized the organization of the section, and the first meeting was held at the Berkeley conference.

Officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.

LENDING SECTION

This section held its first meeting as a section June 5, 1920.

Its officers for 1920-21 are: Chairman, Jennie Flexner, Public library, Louisville; vice-chairman, Caroline Ulrich, Public library, Bridgeport; secretary, Anna M. Tarr, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.

AFFILIATED NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Acting under Section 16 of the Constitution and upon applications formally made by the proper officers, the Council has regularly affiliated with the American Library Association the following national organizations of kindred purpose. These societies meet annually usually at the time and place of meeting of the A. L. A., their members enjoy all privileges of members of the larger body as to railroad and hotel rates and conference hospitalities, their proceedings are included in the A. L. A. conference volume and they are often formally represented by designated delegates upon the program of the Association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Officers for 1920-21 are as follows: President, Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State library, Boston; first vice-president, Herbert V. Clayton, assistant state librarian, Topeka, Kansas; second vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Marshall, State librarian of Mississippi, Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Illinois State library, Springfield.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Officers for 1920 are as follows: President, W. R. Watson, State Dept. of Education, Library Extension Division, Albany, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Anna May Price, Illinois, library extension commission, Springfield, Ill.; three members of the executive board for one, two and three year periods, respectively, Grace E. Kingsland, New Hampshire public library commission, Concord,

N. H.; Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.; Elizabeth B. Wales, 15 E. Elm St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Officers for 1920-21 are as follows: President, Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia University, New York City; first vice-president, Sumner Y. Wheeler, Essex Bar Association library, Salem, Mass.; second vice-president, Mary K. Ray, Nebraska State library, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Agnes R. Wright, Wyoming State library, Cheyenne, Wyo.; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Supreme Court library, Buffalo, N. Y.; executive committee: the above officers and Edward H. Redstone, John T. Fitzpatrick and George S. Godard.

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Officers for 1920-21 are as follows: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Helen E. Hemphill, Western Electric Company, New York City; second vice-president, Ralph L. Power, College of Business Administration library, Boston University, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Estelle L. Liebmann, The Ronald Press, New York City; assistant secretary-treasurer, Margaret C. Wells, American International Corporation, New York City; executive board, the foregoing officers and E. H. Redstone, Massachusetts state library, Boston; Helen Norris, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Ill.; and Maud A. Carabin, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.

OTHER NATIONAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

(Not affiliated with the A. L. A.)

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Officers for 1920-21: President, W. N. C. Carlton, American Library in Paris, Inc., Paris, France; secretary, Andrew Keogh, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Officers for 1920-21: President, Josephine Adams Rathbone, Pratt Institute library school, Brooklyn; secretary, Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois library school, Urbana. These officers, together with the retiring president, Frank K. Walter, constitute the executive committee.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Officers for 1920-21: President, George

Watson Cole, Henry E. Huntington library, San Gabriel, Calif.; secretary, A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Officers for 1920-21: President, Mary G. Peters, Public library, Bayonne, N. J.; secretary, Marian C. Manley, 5 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Officers for 1920-21: President, O. S. Rice, State Supervisor of School Libraries, State Dept. of Public Instruction, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Irma Walker, librarian, Alice branch, Hibbing public library, Northland, Minn.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The names of the Associations which are affiliated with the A. L. A. are printed in black face type.

Alabama Library Association: President, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; acting secretary, Peter A. Brannon, Dept. Archives and History, Montgomery.

Arkansas Library Association: President, George B. Rose, Little Rock; secretary, Beatrice Prall, Little Rock.

British Columbia Library Association: President, Miss A. B. Jamieson, King Edward High School, Vancouver; secretary, Miss W. F. Green, Carnegie library, Vancouver.

California Library Association: President, Miss Cornelia Douglas Provines, County library, Court House, Sacramento; secretary, Alice J. Haines, State library, Sacramento.

Colorado Library Association: President, Manly D. Ormes, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; secretary, Mrs. Alice L. Rathbone, Colorado State library, Denver.

Connecticut Library Association: President, Henry N. Sanborn, Public library,

Bridgeport; secretary, Dorothy Whiting, Beardsley library, Winsted.

District of Columbia Library Association: President, Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington; secretary, Miss Mabel Colcord, Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Georgia Library Association: President, Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie library, Atlanta; secretary, C. Seymour Thompson, Public library, Savannah.

Idaho Library Association: President, Ruth Cowgill, Boise; secretary, Marian Orr, Public library, Idaho Falls.

Illinois Library Association: President, Effie A. Lansden, Public library, Cairo; secretary, Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois library, Urbana.

Indiana Library Association: President, Mary Torrance, Public library, Muncie; secretary, Georgia McAfee, Public library, Evansville.

Indiana Library Trustees Association: President, Edmond L. Craig, Evansville; secretary, M. H. Krauss, Hammond.

- Iowa Library Association:** President, C. W. Sumner, Public library, Sioux City; secretary, Mary E. McCoy, Public library, Indianola.
- Kansas Library Association:** President, Mary Cornelia Lee, Public library, Manhattan; secretary, Roberta McKowan, Public library, Herington.
- Kentucky Library Association:** President, Florence Ragland, Bowling Green; secretary, Fannie C. Rawson, Public library commission, Frankfort.
- Maine Library Association:** President, Raymond L. Walkley, University of Maine library, Orono; secretary, Marion Brainerd, Maine State library, Augusta.
- Maritime Library Association:** Acting president, Miss E. M. A. Vaughan, St. John, N. B.; secretary, Mrs. Mary K. Ingraham, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
- Massachusetts Library Club:** President, John G. Moulton, Public library, Haverhill; secretary, Orlando C. Davis, Waltham.
- Michigan Library Association:** President, Alma A. Olson, Peter White library, Marquette; secretary, Mary E. Dow, East Side Public library, Saginaw.
- Michigan, Upper Peninsula Library Association:** President, Harriet Allen, Public library, Houghton.
- Minnesota Library Association:** President, Ruth Rosholt, Public library, Minneapolis; secretary, Margaret Hickman, Public library, Eveleth.
- Mississippi Library Association:** President, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Public library, Meridian; secretary, May McDowell, Okolona.
- Missouri Library Association:** President, H. O. Severance, University of Missouri library, Columbia; secretary, Margaret Hodges, Public library, Sedalia.
- Montana Library Association:** President, Mrs. Henry E. Garber, Jr., Parmly Billings Memorial library, Billings; secretary, Elizabeth Forrest, State A. and M. College, Bozeman.
- Nebraska Library Association:** President, Josephine S. Lammers, Univ. of Nebraska library, Lincoln; secretary, Czarina Hall, Public library, Omaha.
- New Hampshire Library Association:** President, Caroline B. Clement, Carpenter Memorial library, Manchester; secretary, Sarah G. Gilmore, Public library, Claremont.
- New Jersey Library Association:** President, M. Belle Kil Gour, Free public library, Kearney; secretary, Florence M. Bowman, Public library, Plainfield.
- New York Library Association:** President, C. C. Williamson, Public library, New York; secretary, Emma Knodel, Guttau library, Irvington.
- North Carolina Library Association:** President, Mrs. Ethel Crittenden, Wake Forest; secretary, Carrie L. Broughton, State library, Raleigh.
- North Dakota Library Association:** President, Alfred D. Keator, University of North Dakota library, Grand Forks; secretary, Mrs. Florence Davis, Public library, Bismarck.
- Ohio Library Association:** President, Carl P. P. Vitz, Public library, Cleveland; secretary, Margaret Dunbar, Kent State Normal library, Kent.
- Oklahoma Library Association:** President, Alma R. McGlenn, Tulsa; secretary, Ruth W. Brown, Bartlesville.
- Ontario Library Association:** President, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Public library, Kitchener; secretary, E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier St., Toronto.
- Pacific Northwest Library Association:** President, Helen G. Stewart, Public library, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, Gladys Smith, Public library, Spokane, Washington.
- Pennsylvania, Keystone State Library Association:** President, Isabel Turner, Allentown library, Allentown; secretary, Inez Crandle, Public library, Dubois.
- Rhode Island Library Association:** President, William D. Goddard, Deborah Cook Sayles Public library, Pawtucket; cor-

- responding secretary, Eleanor Robson, John Carter Brown library, Providence.
- South Carolina Library Association:** President, R. M. Kennedy, University of South Carolina library, Columbia; secretary, Louise M. McMaster, Public library, Darlington.
- South Dakota Library Association:** President, Ada M. Pratt, Public library, Watertown; secretary, Mrs. Maud Russell Carter, Normal School library, Spearfish.
- Tennessee Library Association:** President, Charles H. Stone, Peabody College library, Nashville; secretary, Dora Sanders, Vanderbilt Univ. library, Nashville.
- Texas Library Association:** President, Martha Schnitzer, Public library, Houston; secretary, Henrietta W. Altgelt, Carnegie library, San Antonio.
- Utah Library Association:** President, Mary E. Downey, Utah Department of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City; secretary, Iretta Peters, Public library, Brigham City.
- Vermont Library Association:** President, Anna L. Mower, Morrisville; secretary, Mrs. Margaret Colville, Fair Haven.
- West Virginia Library Association:** President, Miss S. Scollay Page, Clarksburg; secretary, Bessie J. Reed, High School library, Fairmont.
- Wisconsin Library Association:** President, Gladys Andrews, Marinette; secretary, J. S. Carter, Public library, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming Library Association:** President, Mrs. Bertha K. Van Devender, Basin; secretary, Agnes R. Wright, State library, Cheyenne.

LIBRARY CLUBS

- Ann Arbor (Mich.) Library Club:** President, Margaret Smith, University of Michigan general library; secretary, Emily Hendricks, University of Michigan general library.
- Bay Path Library Club:** President, Virginia M. Keyes, Town library, Lancaster, Mass.; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton, Public library, Shrewsbury, Mass.
- Berkshire Library Club:** President, Edith O. Fitch, Lenox library, Lenox, Mass.; secretary, Lydia A. Fuller, Housatonic, Mass.
- The Boston (Mass.) Special Libraries Association:** President, Bertha V. Hartzell, Social Service library.
- Cape Cod Library Club:** President, C. E. Harris, Hyannis, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. Maurice Crocker, Osterville, Mass.
- Chicago Library Club:** President, Mary B. Day, Nat'l Safety Council, 168 N. Michigan Ave.; secretary, Virginia Savage, Western Society of Engineers, 53 W. Jackson Blvd.
- Cleveland Club of Special Librarians:** President, Anna-Lee Pace, Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland.
- Des Moines (Iowa) Library Club:** President, Alice Marple, Historical Department; secretary, Maude Graham, Public library.
- Iowa City Library Club:** President, Lola Shepherd, State University library, Iowa City; secretary, Alice Gay, State University library, Iowa City.
- Missouri Valley Library Club:** President, Mary A. Osgood, Westport Branch, Public library, Kansas City; secretary, Maud Stull, Public library, Kansas City.
- New York High School Librarians' Association:** President, Elizabeth B. McKnight, Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn; secretary, Julia G. Robeson, Richmond Hill High School, Richmond Hill.
- New York Library Club:** President, Edward F. Stevens, Pratt Institute Free library, Brooklyn; secretary, Alice I. Vail, 54 Wall Street, New York.
- New York Special Libraries Association:** President, Rebecca B. Rankin, New York Municipal Reference library, 512 Municipal Bldg.
- Northern New York Library Club:** President, Mrs. Eva Frederick, Carthage;

- secretary, Minnie A. Bodman, Philadelphia, N. Y.
- Old Colony Library Club: President, Joshua E. Crane, Public library, Taunton, Mass.; secretary, Helen A. Brown, Branch library, Montello, Mass.
- Pasadena Library Club: President, Helen E. Haines, 1175 N. Mentor Ave.; secretary, Frances L. Spining, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena.
- Pasadena (Calif.) Library Club: President, Helen E. Haines, 1175 N. Mentor Ave.; secretary, Frances H. Spining.
- Pennsylvania Library Club: President, Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester; secretary, Martha Lee Coplin, Free Library of Philadelphia, 17th and Spring Garden Sts.
- Rochester (N. Y.) District Library Club: President, Donald Gilchrist, University of Rochester library, Rochester; secretary, Marion D. Mosher, Genesee Branch, Rochester.
- San Antonio Library Club: President, Miss S. M. Jacobus, Pomona City library, Pomona; secretary, Marion Ewing, Pomona College library, Claremont, Calif.
- Southern Tier Library Club: President, Mrs. Mary A. Summers, Moore Memorial library, Greene, N. Y.; secretary, Margery Quigley, Free library, Endicott, N. Y.
- Southern Worcester Library Club: President, May V. Murphy, Millville, Mass.; secretary, Rosalie E. Williams, East Douglas, Mass.
- Southwest Missouri Library Club: President, Alice R. Gladden, Public library, Carthage; secretary, Blanche Trigg, Public library, Joplin.
- Twin City Library Club: President, Lucy Lee Powell, Public library, Minneapolis; secretary, Ethel B. Virtue, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
- University of Illinois Library Club: President, Miss Willia K. Garver, 401 S. Busey Ave., Urbana; secretary, Florence Blackburn, 1118 Arbor St., Champaign.
- Western Massachusetts Library Club: President, Harold Wooster, Atheneum, Westfield; secretary, Marion Bowler, Public library, West Springfield, Mass.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

- Alabama Department of Archives and History, Division of Library Extension: Director, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Montgomery.
- British Columbia Public Library Commission: Secretary, Herbert Killam, Parliament Bldg., Victoria.
- California State Library: State librarian, Milton J. Ferguson, Sacramento.
- Colorado State Library Commission: Secretary, Elfreda Stebbins, Fort Collins.
- Colorado Traveling Library Commission: President, Mrs. Fannie M. D. Galloway, Denver.
- Connecticut Public Library Committee: Secretary, Caroline M. Hewins, Public library, Hartford.
- Delaware State Library Commission: Secretary, Earle D. Willey, State House, Dover.
- Georgia Library Commission: Secretary, Charlotte Templeton, Atlanta.
- Idaho State Traveling Library Commission: Secretary, Ethel E. Redfield, Boise.
- Illinois Library Extension Commission: Secretary, Anna May Price, Springfield.
- Indiana Public Library Commission: Secretary, William J. Hamilton, State House, Indianapolis.
- Iowa Library Commission: Secretary, Julia A. Robinson, State Historical Building, Des Moines.
- Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission: Secretary, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Topeka.
- Kentucky Library Commission: Secretary, Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort.
- Louisiana State Library Commission: Secretary not yet appointed. Communications may be addressed to Mrs. D. D. Daggett,

- Jennings, who is a member of the Commission.
- Maine Library Commission: Secretary, Henry E. Dunnack, State library, Augusta.
- Maryland Public Library Commission: Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Newall, State Normal School, Towson.
- Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners: General secretary and library adviser, E. Louise Jones, State House, Boston.
- Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners: Secretary, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State library, Lansing.
- Minnesota Department of Education, Library Division: Library director, Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul.
- Missouri Library Commission: Secretary, Irving R. Bundy, Jefferson City.
- Nebraska Public Library Commission: Acting secretary, Nellie Williams, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire Public Library Commission: Secretary, Grace E. Kingsland, State Library Building, Concord.
- New Jersey Public Library Commission: Librarian, Sarah B. Askew, Trenton.
- New York, The University of the State of New York, Library Extension Division: Chief, William R. Watson, State Education Bldg., Albany.
- North Carolina Library Commission: Secretary, Mary B. Palmer, Raleigh.
- North Dakota Public Library Commission: Librarian and Director, S. Blanche Hedrick, Bismarck.
- Ohio State Board of Library Commissioners: Secretary, J. H. Newman, State library, Columbus.
- Oklahoma Library Commission: Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma City.
- Ontario Department of Education: Inspector of public libraries, W. O. Carson, Toronto.
- Oregon State Library: State librarian, Cornelia Marvin, Salem.
- Pennsylvania State Library, Library Extension Division: Chief, Robert P. Bliss, Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island State Board of Education, Library Division: Secretary, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.
- South Dakota Free Library Commission: Secretary, Doane Robinson, Pierre.
- Texas State Library: Librarian, Elizabeth H. West, Austin.
- Utah Department of Public Instruction: Library secretary and organizer, Mary E. Downey, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont Free Public Library Commission: Secretary, Ruth L. Brown, Montpelier.
- Virginia State Library: Librarian, H. R. McIlwaine, Richmond.
- Washington State Library Commission: Secretary J. M. Hitt, Olympia.
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission: Secretary, C. B. Lester, Madison.
- Wyoming State Library: Librarian, Agnes R. Wright, Cheyenne.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

The Booklist. An annotated buying list of current books suitable for small and larger public libraries. Published monthly, except in August and September, by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 East Washington St., Chicago. Price \$2.00 a year, 25c a copy. Sent free to all libraries that are members of the Association.

Bulletin of the American Library Association. The official organ of the Association, sent without charge to members only. Published bi-monthly, one issue being the "Proceedings" of the annual conference and another being the Handbook. Additional copies of any number except the "Proceedings" may be furnished at 50 cents each, and the "Proceedings" at \$1, plus postage; to non-members, \$2, plus postage.

The following periodicals are not officially connected with the A. L. A.:

Library Journal. A semi-monthly exponent of library progress whose volumes constitute a bibliothecal work now recognized as a necessity in every progressive library and as unexcelled in any language. It is

published at 62 West Forty-fifth St., New York. The subscription price is \$5 per year. Special rate to small libraries on application.

Public Libraries. A monthly journal dealing with every phase of library progress. It aims to meet the needs of librarians in their every-day work by discussion of library methods, to further general ideas, and to give interesting news from the library field. Published by Library Bureau, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, \$3 per year.

Special Libraries, the official organ of the Special Libraries Association, is published monthly, except July and August, and acts as a clearing house for news articles and comments on the progress of the special library movement and the best methods of organization and procedure. It is managed by an Editor appointed by the Association with the assistance of an Editorial Advisory Board. Subscription rate, including membership in the Association, is \$4 per year. Editor, Adelaide R. Hasse, Washington School for Secretaries, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERS

This list has been prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters, and is, so far as possible, correct to Dec. 31, 1920. The names of honorary members are printed separately, names of libraries and other institutional members in Gothic type and of life members in capitals.

The number following each name is the registration number in the order of joining.

ABBREVIATIONS

*—died during the year	Dir.—director	Mgr.—manager
Asst.—assistant	Ed.—editor	P.—Public
Br.—branch	F.—free	Ref.—reference
Catigr.—cataloger	Inst.—institute	Sch.—School
Child.—children	Jr.—junior	Sr.—senior
Circ.—circulating or circulation	L.—Library	Stnd.—student
Class.—classifier	Ln.—librarian	Treas.—treasurer
	Mem.—memorial	Trus.—trustee

HONORARY MEMBERS

- Charles William Elliot, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass. 372.
 Ezekiel A. Harris, Jersey City, N. J. 2504.
 Frank A. Vanderlip, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y. 8747.
 *Bishop John H. Vincent, Chicago, Ill. 1817.

- A. Herr Smith Memorial L. See Lancaster, Pa.
 A. K. Smiley P. L. See Redlands, Cal.
 Abbott, Mabel Louise, head catigr. Mont. State Coll. L., Bozeman, Mont. 5692.
 Abel, A. Evelyn, in. Normal Sch. L., Potsdam, N. Y. 9018.
 Abraham, Effie G., stud. Univ. of Ill. L. Sch., Urbana, Ill. 6776.
 Abrams, Dorothy A., stud. N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 7760.
 Ackerly, Mary Belle, asst. in. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 5854.
 Ackley, Gabriella, in. Yorkville Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3533.
 Adams, Arthur, in. Trinity Coll. L., Hartford, Conn. 7680.
 Adams, Benjamin, 155 Amity St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2529.
 Adams, Edna C., asst. Wis. State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 3357.
 Adams, Edward B., in. Harvard Law L., Cambridge, Mass. 4760.
 Adams, Eleanor J., in. L. Medical Dept. Univ. of Texas, Galveston, Tex. 7980.
 Adams, Ellen Frances, supervisor Circ. Dept. Dartmouth Coll. L., Hanover, N. H. 6895.
 Adams, Leta E., head L. Supplies Dept. Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. 4352.
 Adamson, Ruth E., in. Howell Br. and Reitz High Sch. Br. P. L., Evansville, Ind. 7193.
 Adelbert Coll. L., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O. (George F. Strong, in.) 5631.
 Adler, Cyrus, pres. Dropsie Coll. for Hebrew & Cognate Learning, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 1122.
 Adrian (Mich.) P. L. (Margaret F. Jewell, in.) 4763.
 Adriance Mem. L. See Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 AHERN, MARY EILEEN, ed. Pub. Libraries, Library Bureau, 6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1676. Life member.
 Aiken, Gertrude E., in. P. L., Waukesha, Wis. 7357.
 Ainey, Kathleen, asst. in. Thomas Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass. 8221.
 Ainsworth, Harry, trus. P. L., Moline, Ill. 8049.
 Akers, Susan G., catigr. Univ. of N. D. L., University, N. D. 6028.
 Akron (Ohio) P. L. (Mary P. Edgerton, in.) 4754.
 Alabama State Dept. of Archives & Hist., Montgomery, Ala. (Mrs. T. M. Owen, director.) 4092.
 Alameda (Cal.) F. P. L. (Marcella H. Krauth, in.) 4275.

- Alden, Jessica C., in. State Normal Sch. L., Oneonta, N. Y. 9257.
- Aldrich, Grace L., child. in. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7932.
- Aldrich, Helen F., asst. Lothrop Br. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 9388.
- Alexander, Hon. Charles B., Regent Univ. of State of N. Y. and member of Committee on State L. of that Board, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. 7650.
- Alexander, Laura, in. Dallas High Sch. L., Dallas, Tex. 7015.
- Alexander, Mabel, asst. Music Dept. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 8471.
- Alexander, Ruth, class. and head catlgr. Business Sch. L. Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. 9237.
- Alford, Helena B., ref. in. P. L., Hartford, Conn. 8699.
- Allegheny Carnegie F. L. See Pittsburgh, N. S., Pa.
- Alleman, Helen G., child. in. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 8502.
- Allen, Alice M., asst. Vt. F. P. L. Commission, Montpelier, Vt. 9219.
- Allen, Alvon R., trus. F. P. L., Jersey City, N. J. (Address, 55 Bentley Ave.) 9210.
- Allen, Amy, catlgr. Univ. of Ky. L., Lexington, Ky. 5137.
- Allen, Anita M., in. St. George Br. and Staten Island Extension Div. P. L., N. Y. City. 8793.
- Allen, Carrie S., 1st asst. P. L., Milton, Mass. 4063.
- Allen, Emily, stud. L. Sch. Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga. 8980.
- Allen, Harriet Luella, in. P. L., Houghton, Mich. 4930.
- Allen, Mary S., in. The Provident Life and Trust Co. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 8544.
- Allen, Mary T., asst. in. P. L., Asbury Park, N. J. 8193.
- Allen, Mary Warren, bibliographer Rockefeller Foundation L., N. Y. City. 2430.
- Allen, Maude Eliza, ref. in. Board of Education, and instructor in Detroit P. L. Training Class, Detroit, Mich. 6917.
- Allen, Mrs. Philip Loring, 211 W. Main St., Reedsburg, Wis. 5958.
- Allison, Evie, in. P. L., Valdosta, Ga. 7949.
- Allison, Gladys B., in. P. L., Waco, Tex. 6247.
- Allsebrook, Anna, asst. ref. in. P. L., San Diego, Calif. 9080.
- Allyn, Edna I., in. L. of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H. 8933.
- Almond, Nina, catlgr. Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L., Stanford University, Calif. 9036.
- Amann, Dorothy, in. Southern Methodist Univ. L., Dallas, Tex. 7341.
- Ambler, Sarah, in. Pub. Documents Office, Washington, D. C. 2796.
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- Parker, Cora, In. Central Sch. L., Bisbee, Ariz. 7714.
- Parker, Elizabeth Leete, asst. In. Hudson Park Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4333.
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- Peter White P. L. See Marquette, Mich.
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- Webb, Maria M., catlgr. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 8741.
- Webb, William, P. L., Detroit, Mich. 7214.
- Webber, Anna Louise, in. Silsby F. L., Charlestown, N. H. 5603.
- Weber, Mrs. Jessie Palmer, in. Ill. State Hist. Soc. L., Springfield, Ill. 1874.
- Webster, Caroline, A. L. A., 24 W. 39th St., N. Y. City. 4173.
- Webster, Ida M., in. P. L., Lincoln, Ill. 2270.
- Webster, Laurence J., chairman of trus. P. L., Holderness, N. H. 8186.
- WEED, LILLA, associate in. Wellesley Coll. L., Wellesley, Mass. 6506. Life member.
- Wefel, Emelia E., asst. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 7361.
- Weibel, Beatrice N., in. Nevins Mem. L., Methuen, Mass. 8930.
- Weidinger, Enid M., asst. Genealogy and Local History Div. P. L., N. Y. City. 6266.
- Well, Gertrude, in. Central High Sch. L., Evansville, Ind. 9377.
- Weinstein, Minnie, 1st asst. Child. Room Hamilton Fish Park Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 8742.
- Weis, Norma, child. in. Crunden Br. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 7941.
- Weitenkampf, Frank, chief Art and Prints Div. P. L., N. Y. City. 797.
- Welch, Eleanor, in. Wis. State Normal Sch. L., Stevens Point, Wis. 9034.
- Welch, Mrs. Lina H., financial sec'y P. L., Lynn, Mass. 8686.
- Welker, Helen, child. in. P. L., Toledo, Ohio. 8791.
- Welles, Jessie, Wis. F. L. Commission, Madison, Wis. 2582.
- Wellington, B. W., member L. Board F. L., Corning, N. Y. 8109.
- Wellington (Kan.) P. L. (Katherine Hackney, in.) 7221.
- Wellman, Hiller Crowell, in. City L. Assn., Springfield, Mass. 1425.
- Wellman, Ruth, in. Tompkins Square Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 7985.
- Wells, C. Edwin, in. Mo. State Normal Sch. L., Maryville, Mo. 6987.
- Wells, Emma C., catlgr. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1905.
- Wells, Mrs. Katherine (Adams), trus. Adams Memorial L., Wheaton, Ill. 1141.
- Wells, Louise M., asst. Smiley Br. P. L., Denver, Colo. 8463.
- Wells Coll. L., Aurora, N. Y. (Alice E. Sanborn, in.) 4276.

- Wennerstrum, Winnifred, stud. N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 7704.
- Wentworth, Ethel, asst. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 8493.
- Werey, Marian L., asst. Carnegie P. L., Bradford, Pa. 9290.
- Werrey, Edna M., asst. in. Hamilton Fish Park Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 5011.
- Wesby, Maude Earle, sr. asst. Ref. Dept. F. P. L., Worcester, Mass. 8828.
- Wescoat, Lula M., auditor of Board of Directors P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 2279.
- Wescott, Florence Archer, 21 Canterbury Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. 6443.
- Wesley Coll. L., Greenville, Tex. (Alma Self, in.) 8953.
- Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Conn. (William J. James, in.) 4378.
- Wessmann, A. C., pres. J. F. Tapley Co., 531 W. 37th St., N. Y. City. 5234.
- Wesson, Elizabeth Howland, in. F. L., Orange, N. J. 3545.
- West, Elizabeth H., in. Tex. State L., Austin, Tex. 6561.
- West, Mary E., 1st asst. Columbus Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 6214.
- Westchester, N. Y., Huntington F. L. and Reading Room. (Emma K. Volz, in.) 5181.
- Western Kentucky State Normal Sch. L., Bowling Green, Ky. (Florence Ragland, in.) 5029.
- Western Reserve Univ. See Adelbert Coll. L.
- Western Reserve University L. Sch., Cleveland, Ohio. (Alice S. Tyler, dir.) 4086.
- Westfield (Mass.) Atheneum F. P. L. (Harold A. Wooster, in.) 6197.
- Westfield (Ind.) P. L. (Eva Wells, in.) 8036.
- Westfield, N. Y. Patterson L. (Emma W. Piehl, in.) 4323.
- Westmount (P. Q. Can.) P. L. (Mary S. Saxe, in.) 1898.
- Weston, Jessie B., in. Coe Coll. L., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 6873.
- Wetzel, Mrs. John W., asst. Carnegie L., Carlisle, Pa. 6640.
- Weyerhaeuser, Mrs. C. A., member L. Board P. L., Little Falls, Minn. 8250.
- Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (Abbie L. Loud, in.) 4787.
- Wheeler, Eleanor M., in. P. L., Schuyler, Neb. 9319.
- Wheeler, Florence Ethel, in. P. L., Leominster, Mass. 2397.
- Wheeler, Harold L., in. Univ. of Mo. Sch. of Mines and Metallurgy L., Rolla, Mo. 5995.
- Wheeler, Horace L., head Dept. of Statistics and Documents P. L., and in. of American Statistical Assoc., Boston, Mass. 3743.
- Wheeler, Joseph L., in. P. L., Youngstown, Ohio. 3736.
- Wheeler, Lucy K., head Circ. Dept. P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich. 7583.
- Wheeler, Sumner Y., in. Essex County Law L., Salem, Mass. 5534.
- Wheelock, Julia, chief asst. Circ. Dept. Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3025.
- Wheelock, Mary E., supervisor of Binding Dept. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 2255.
- Whipple, Mrs. J. R., founder James R. Whipple Mem. L., Thane, Alaska. (Address, Niles, Calif.) 7239.
- Whitbeck, Mrs. Alice G., in. Contra Costa Co., F. L., Martinez, Calif. 5102.
- WHITCOMB, ADAH FRANCES, dir. Training Class P. L., Chicago, Ill. 3469. Life member.
- White, Andrew Curtis, asst. in. Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. 945.
- White, Ann D., in. for W. A. Gilchrist, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6818.
- White, Cornelia Cushing, asst. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 1705.
- White, Edna, head Circ. Dept. Univ. of Wash. L., Seattle, Wash. 8976.
- White, Genevieve C., asst. Catalog Dept. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 7673.
- White, Grace M., prin. of Sociology Dept. P. L., Los Angeles, Calif. 3195.
- White, Grace M., 1st asst. Henry M. Utley Br. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 8322.
- White, Percy M., chairman of Municipal L. Commission, Carnegie L., New Plymouth, N. Z. 8817.

- White, William A., trus. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Address, 158 Columbia Heights.) 509.
- White Plains (N. Y.) P. L. (Clara F. Hopper, In.) 6113.
- Whiteman, Margaret M., In. Carnegie F. L., Connellsville, Pa. 6528.
- Whiting (Ind.) P. L. (Adah Shelly, In.) 6072.
- Whitman, Nellie A., In. S. V. R. Watson Br. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 8931.
- Whitmore, Frank Hayden, In. P. L., Brockton, Mass. 2667.
- Whitney, Anna H., trus. Town L., Lancaster, Mass. 874.
- Whitney, Mrs. E. M., trus. Beals Mem. L., Wichendon, Mass. 8187.
- Whitney, Edwina M., In. Conn. Agric. Coll. L., Storrs, Conn. 6925.
- Whittemore, Mrs. Everard (Grace M.), In. P. L., Hudson, Mass. 4666.
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- Whittemore, J. Eleanor, ref. In. Thomas Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass. 7734.
- Whittlesey, Julia M., instructor in Classification, Western Reserve Univ. L. Sch., Cleveland, Ohio. 2544.
- Whyte, Mrs. Flora H., organizer P. L., Fairbault, Minn. 8464.
- Wichita (Kan.) City L. (Julius Lucht, In.) 4374.
- Wieder, Callie, In. P. L., Marshalltown, Iowa. 6810.
- Wiggin, Frances S., organizer Div. of P. Ls. Dept. of Education, Boston, Mass. 3046.
- Wiggin, Mary P., In. Danbury L., Danbury, Conn. 8687.
- Wigginton, May W., P. L., Denver, Colo. 6430.
- Wightman, Beatrice, In. Seward Park Br. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 7561.
- Wightman, Dorothy, stud. Western Reserve Univ. L. Sch., Cleveland, O. 8688.
- Wightman, Mary D., asst. Maps and Charts Division, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3080.
- Wilbur, Amey C., dir. of Circ. P. L., Providence, R. I. 2913.
- Wilbur, Mary L., asst. Sociology Div. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 8283.
- Wilby, Eleanor S., catlgr. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 7976.
- Wilcox, Beatrice C., asst. Ref. Catalog Dept. P. L., N. Y. City. 8690.
- Wilcox, Fannie M., asst. In. and catlgr. Tex. State L., Austin, Tex. 7642.
- Wilcox, Ruth, head Fine Arts Div. P. L., Cleveland, O. 6385.
- Wilcoxson, Mrs. Emily M., asst. In. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 4617.
- Wilde, Alice, chief Art Dept. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3443.
- Wilder, Edna Hinman, In. Russel L., Middletown, Conn. 7186.
- Wilder, Gerald G., In. Bowdoin Coll. L., Brunswick, Me. 3503.
- Wildermuth, Ora L., pres. L. Board P. L., Gary, Ind. 9378.
- Wildes, Marjorie, catlgr. Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Conn. 7187.
- Wilding, Ella E., In. South Side Br. P. L., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8959.
- Wiley, Betsy Thomas, In. P. L., Dallas, Tex. 5350.
- Wiley, Edwin In. U. S. Naval War Coll. L., Newport, R. I. 1032.
- Wilford, Carol G., child. In. Lothrop Br. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 9393.
- Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (Myra Poland, In.) 1080.
- Wilkie, Florence, In. U. S. Bureau of Mines L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6937.
- Wilkin, Ralph H., In. Supreme Court L., Springfield, Ill. 7562.
- Wilkins, Lydia K., chief Periodical Div. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 5404.
- Wilkinson, Mary S., child. In. Henry E. Legler Regional Br. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 5306.
- Willard, Elisa May, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco, Calif. 1387.
- Willard, Ruth M., In. Northeast Br. P. L., Kansas City, Mo. 6729.

- Williams, Agnes R., acting in. Univ. of Tenn. L., Knoxville, Tenn. 8440.
- Williams, Alice, order clerk L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 7259.
- Williams, Caroline E., in. E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Experimental Station L., Wilmington, Delaware. 7615.
- Williams, Carrie L., in. U. S. P. Health Service Hospital L., Boston, Mass. 5403.
- Williams, Elizabeth T., in. P. L., Southington, Conn. 6173.
- Williams, Lizzie A., ex-in., 16 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass. 513.
- Williams, Mabel, in charge Work with Schools, P. L., N. Y. City. 6915.
- Williams, Mable McDowell, 1st asst. Arroyo Seco Br. P. L., Los Angeles, Calif. 6441.
- WILLIAMS, MARGARET STUART, instructor N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 6410. Life member.
- Williams, Mary, asst. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 4551.
- Williams, Mary, in. N. Y. State Laboratories, Albany, N. Y. 2235.
- Williams, Mary L., asst. to head catlgr. Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md. 9234.
- Williams, Nellie, acting sec'y Neb. P. L. Commission, Lincoln, Neb. 6916.
- Williams, Sherman, chief Sch. Ls. Div. N. Y. State Education Dept., Albany, N. Y. 5625.
- Williams College L., Williamstown, Mass. (Christine Price, in. in charge.) 5037.
- Williams (Mont.) Community Club L. (Mrs. M. E. Barber, in.) 7621.
- Williamson, C. C., chief of the Div. of Economics P. L., N. Y. City. 5732.
- Williamson, Julia W., supervisor of Storytelling and Club Work F. L. Philadelphia, Pa. 9156.
- Williamsport, Pa. James V. Brown L. (O. R. Howard Thomson, in.) 4322.
- Willigerod, Alice, in. P. L., Hazelton, Pa. 5246.
- Willis, Louise, asst. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 8999.
- Williston, N. D. James Memorial L. (Bessie R. Baldwin, in.) 5360.
- Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (Arthur L. Bailey, in.) 3977.
- Wilson, Clara G., in charge Art Dept. City L., Manchester, N. H. 7657.
- Wilson, Elizabeth E., asst. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill., 4707.
- Wilson, Eunice C., in. 58th Street Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3708.
- WILSON, HALSEY W., publisher H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., N. Y. City. 2282. Life member.
- Wilson, Harry G., sec'y Board of Directors P. L., Chicago, Ill. 4913.
- Wilson, Hoyland Lee, in. Carnegie P. L., Clarksdale, Miss. 8832.
- Wilson, Josie, jr. asst. Brownsville Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5224.
- Wilson, Lillie M., in. Shelby St. Br. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 8394.
- Wilson, Louis N., in. Clark Univ. L., Worcester, Mass. 2586.
- Wilson, Louis Round, in. Univ. of North Carolina L., Chapel Hill, N. C. 3626.
- Wilson, Mabel Z., in. State Normal Sch. L., Bellingham, Wash. 3340.
- Wilson, Martha, in. Lincoln L., Springfield, Ill. 4191.
- Wilson, Mary C., sr. asst. Delivery Dept. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 9368.
- Wilson, Ralph, bookseller, 30 Church St., N. Y. City. 3841.
- Wilson, Mrs. Ralph, bookseller, 30 Church St., N. Y. City. 2617.
- Winchell, F. Mabel, in. City L., Manchester, N. H. 1724.
- Winchester, George F., in. F. P. L., Pater-son, N. J. 475.
- Winchester, Va. Handley L. (C. Vernon Eddy, in.) 6049.
- Windsor, Grace E., in. Wylie Ave. Br. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6386.
- WINDSOR, PHINEAS LAWRENCE, in. Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill. 2116. Life member.
- Wing, Alice L., organizer Mich State L. Commission, Lansing, Mich. Address, 705 E. Ludington Ave., Ludington, Mich. 4929.
- Wing, Florence S., in. Wis. State Normal Sch. L., La Crosse, Wis. 2301.

- Wing, Jessie E., asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 8692.
- Winnetka (Ill.) F. P. L. (Mary E. Hewes, In.) 4804.
- Winning, Margaret, asst. In. Wasco Co. L., The Dalles, Ore. 6411.
- Winnipeg, Canada. See Manitoba, Provincial L. of.
- Winser, Beatrice, asst. In. F. P. L. Newark, N. J. 1019.
- Winslow, Amy, chief Technical and Publication Dept. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 7705.
- Winston-Salem (N. C.) Carnegie P. L. (Pamela Bynum, In.) 8698.
- Winter, Edna H., asst. Lassen County F. L., Susanville, Calif. 9157.
- Winterrowd, Gentiliska, ref. In. P. L., Des Moines, Iowa. 2714.
- Winthrop Nor. and Ind. Coll. L., Rock Hill, S. C. (Ida J. Dacus, In.) 4095.
- Winthrop (Mass.) P. L. (Sabina M. Nelson, In.) 6137.
- WIRE, DR. G. E., deputy In. Worcester Co. Law L., Worcester, Mass. 608. Life member.
- Wire, Mrs. G. E. (Emma Clark), 46 William St., Worcester, Mass. 2779.
- Wisconsin F. L. Com., Madison, Wis. (C. B. Lester, sec'y.) 5417.
- Wisconsin State Historical Society L., Madison, Wis. (Joseph Schafer, supt.) 5346.
- Wisconsin State Normal Sch. L., Milwaukee, Wis. (Delia G. Ovitz, In.) 4721.
- Wisconsin Univ. L., Madison, Wis. (Walter M. Smith, In.) 5236.
- Witham, Eliza, In. Greenpoint Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2684.
- Withers L. See Nicholasville, Ky.
- Withington, Margaret, sr. stud. Simmons Coll. Sch. of L. Science, Boston, Mass. 8895.
- Withington, Mary, sec'y to In. Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Conn. 8441.
- Witwen, E. Suzanne, stud. Univ. of Wis. L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 9345.
- Woburn (Mass.) P. L. (William N. Seaver, In.) 4672.
- Woerner, Frieda L., in charge Art Collection P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 8395.
- Wolcott, Mrs. F. D., pres. L. Board P. L., Hutchinson, Kan. (Address, 100 West 20th St.) 8190.
- Wolcott, John D., In. U. S. Bureau of Education L., Washington, D. C. 4816.
- Wolf, Estella, asst. ref. In. Univ. of Indiana L., Bloomington, Ind. 7565.
- Wolf, Gustave E., member State Board of L. Commissioners, 216 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. 8111.
- Wolf, Ida, classifier Univ. of Indiana L., Bloomington, Ind. 7566.
- Wolfe, Fannie, asst. In. P. L., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 8112.
- Wolff, Edna J., attendant P. L., Omaha, Neb. 9158.
- Wolhaupter, Alice C., 38 Neptune Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. 6586.
- Wolpaw, Eda L., asst. Temple Br. P. L., Cleveland, O. 7907.
- Wolpaw, Sarah J., asst. Woodland Br. P. L., Cleveland, O. 7908.
- Wolter, Peter, mgr. L. Dept. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill. 4552.
- Wolter, Mrs. Peter, care of A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, Ill. 9159.
- Woltz, Mrs. L. O., manuscript catlgr. Burton Historical Collection P. L., Detroit, Mich. 8323.
- Wommer, Elizabeth, asst. P. L., Long Beach, Calif. 8403.
- Womrath, Frederick H., mgr. P. L. Dept. A. R. Womrath, Inc., 15 E. 28th St., N. Y. City. 8693.
- Wood, Ella Sites, The Cavanaugh, Washington, D. C. 1234.
- Wood, Florence M., in charge Order Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania L., Philadelphia, Pa. 8694.
- Wood, Frances E., In. Richmond Hill Br. Queens Borough P. L., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. 5914.
- Wood, Frederick C., ex-In. Grosvenor L., Buffalo, N. Y. (Address, 56 Cottage St.) 2421.
- Wood, Harriet Ann, supervisor Sch. Ls. L. Div., Minn. Dept. of Education, St. Paul, Minn. 1911.
- Wood, Mabel, In. West Tech. High Sch. Br. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 6731.

- Wood, Mary E., in. Boone Univ. L., Wu-chang, China. 4112.
- Wood, Mary G., in. Manitoba Agric. Coll. L., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 7876.
- Woodall, Mrs. John, member Board of Directors, Abington L. Society, Jenkintown, Pa. 8113.
- Woodcock, Mabel E., purchase asst. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 5759.
- Woodford, Jessie M., head asst. in charge of Documents P. L., Chicago, Ill. 4813.
- Wooding, Charles L., in. P. L., Bristol, Conn. 3649.
- Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, ed. National Municipal Review and trus. Phila. F. L., 141 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 7785.
- Woodruff, Eleanor B., ref. in. Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1602.
- Woodruff, Helen R., chief catlgr. P. L., South Bend, Ind. 6947.
- Woods, Mrs. Harriet de Krafft, chief Certificate Sec. Copyright Office L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2987.
- Woods, Lois M., sr. asst. P. L., Richmond, Calif. 7467.
- Woodson, Elizabeth S., in. Portland Br. F. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 7385.
- Woodstock, Vt. Norman Williams P. L. (Alice L. Eaton, in.) 6059.
- Woodward, Emma, ref. in. Univ. of Va. L., University, Va. 8191.
- Woodward, Frank Ernest, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 3872.
- Woodward, William F., trus. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. (Address, care Clarke, Woodward Drug Co., Alder at West Park.) 8215.
- Woodworth, Florence, director's asst. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 783.
- Woonsocket, R. I. Harris Inst. L. (Ama Howard Ward, in.) 1064.
- Wooster, J. Ethel, child. in. City L., Springfield, Mass. 7838.
- Worcester County Law L., Worcester, Mass. (T. S. Johnson, in.; G. E. Wire, deputy in.) 4237.
- Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (Robert K. Shaw, in.) 3602.
- Worden, Ruth, in. Missoula County L., Missoula, Mont. 6836.
- Wormer, Grace, general asst. Iowa State Univ. L., Iowa City, Ia. 4952.
- Worth, Lynne G., catlgr. Univ. of Mo. L., Columbia, Mo. 4923.
- Wright, Agnes R., in. Wyo. State L., Cheyenne, Wyo. 7659.
- Wright, Mrs. C. C., care of C. C. Wright, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 5583.
- Wright, Charles Edward, in. Carnegie F. L., Duquesne, Pa. 1757.
- Wright, Edith I., catlgr. Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Conn. 7190.
- Wright, Eleanor E., in. State Normal Sch. L., Towson, Md. 8453.
- Wright, Ethel Connett, dir. of Child. Work P. L., Toledo, O. 7839.
- Wright, Hannah P., asst. Administrative Dept. Univ. of Pa. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 8942.
- Wright, Ida F., in. P. L., Evanston, Ill. 4553.
- Wright, John K., in. L. of American Geographical Society, N. Y. City. 9320.
- Wright, Mabel E., child. in. Linden Hills Br. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 9186.
- Wright, Margaret E., supervisor Grade Sch. Ls. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 6387.
- Wright, Muriel, asst. P. L., Long Beach, Calif. 8774.
- Wright, Purd B., in. P. L., Kansas City, Mo. 1652.
- Wright, Rebecca W., 1st asst. Circ. Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 4759.
- Wright, Ruth M., head of Sch. Dept. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 5397.
- Wrigley, Eva, organizer Emory Univ. L., Emory University, Ga. 3949.
- Wrisley, Margaret, trus. P. L., Belmont, Mass. 8266.
- Wroth, Lawrence C., asst. in. Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md. 3756.
- Wucher, Sue M., in. Continental and Commercial Nat'l Bank L., Chicago, Ill. 8824.
- Wulfekotter, Gertrude, catlgr. and ref. in. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 8903.
- Wulfekoetter, Lillie, chief br. in. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 3125.
- Wyche, Benjamin, care of N. Y. Life Insurance Co., Charlotte, N. C. 1832.

- WYER, JAMES INGERSOLL, JR., director N. Y. State L. and N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 1484. Life member.
- Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, in. Nebraska Univ. L., Lincoln, Neb. 2372.
- Wyeth, Ola M., A. L. A. L. War Service, Coblenz, Germany. 4831.
- Wykes, Sadie P., catlgr. P. L., Grand Rapids, Mich. 5700.
- Wynkoop, Asa, state inspector of P. L.'s. L. Extension Div., N. Y. State Education Dept., Albany, N. Y. 3676.
- Wyoming Univ. L., Laramie, Wyoming. (Reba Davis, in.) 4150.
- Yaeger, Clement L., asst. F. P. L., New Bedford, Mass. 3794.
- Yager, Pauline, in. Fairmount Jr. High Sch. Br. P. L., Cleveland, O. 9061.
- Yale University L., New Haven, Conn. (Andrew Keogh, in.) 5066.
- Yakey, Augusta, in. Brightwood Br. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 9369.
- Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L. (Helen M. Blodgett, in.) 6579.
- Young, Bertha T., asst. Bloomingdale Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 5045.
- Young, Iva M., in. High Sch. L., Manchester, N. H. 5340.
- Young, Laura A., head Circ. Dept. McGill Univ. L., Montreal, P. Q., Canada. 8757.
- Young, Malcolm O., ref. in. Amherst Coll. L., Amherst, Mass. 9035.
- Young, Mrs. Olive P., in. John Jermain Mem. L., Sag Harbor, N. Y. 6284.
- Young, Susanna, asst. in charge Central Lending L., Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7879.
- Young, W. R. K., trus. P. L., San Francisco, Calif. (Address, 230 California St.) 8216.
- Youngstown (Ohio) P. L. (J. L. Wheeler, in.) 3515.
- Yuan, T. L., Livingston Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. City. 9394.
- YUST, WILLIAM FREDERICK, in. P. L., Rochester, N. Y. 2407. Life member.
- Zachert, Adeline B., supervisor of Ls. Dept. of Education, Harrisburg, Pa. 4124.
- Zelenko, Alexander, professor L. Sch. Moscow City Univ., Moscow, Russia. (Address, 136 Liberty St., N. Y. City.) 8695.
- Zell, Delphine, 7019 Third Ave., N. W. Seattle, Wash. 5437.
- Zeller, Helen C., child. in. Walnut Hills Br. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 8442.
- Ziegler, Jane K., sr. asst. Catalog Div. P. L., St. Paul, Minn. 8896.
- Zinkie, Marjorie, in. P. L., Raymond, Wash. 8465.
- Zolin, Etta, in. Lapham Park Br. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 7648.

NECROLOGY

The following list, prepared by Mrs. Henry J. Carr, is the necrological record of A. L. A. members, 1920.

The number following the year of enrollment is that of accession in the numerical registration of the Association.

Vincent Azzara, librarian Morris County Law Library, Morristown, N. J., died February 16, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1919 (No. 8547) and attended the Asbury Park Conference of 1919.

Grace Lillian Betteridge, assistant in charge Traveling libraries, Library Extension Division, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., died November 14, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1904 (No. 3388) and attended the conferences of 1903, 1905 and 1913.

Virginia S. Edwards, librarian Free Public Library, Lawrence, Kansas, died July 3, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1918 (No. 7658).

Charles Allcott Flagg, librarian Public Library, Bangor, Maine, died March 28, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1898 (No. 1741) and attended the conferences of 1898, 1902, '04, '06, '13, '14, '16, '17, '18, '19.

Mrs. Harold V. P. Francis (Louise Bowen), assistant librarian Public Library, Derby, Conn., died July 2, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1919 (No. 8404).

Mary Elizabeth Hawley, assistant cataloger John Crerar Library, Chicago, died January 1, 1920. A life member of the A. L. A., she joined the Association in 1892 (No. 1000) and attended the conferences of 1892, '93, '94, '96, '98, '99, 1901, '02, '04, '06, '07, '11, '12, '15, and London 1897.

Elizabeth C. Hills, librarian Cobleigh Library, Lyndonville, Vt., died November 2, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1909 (No. 4634) and attended the conferences of 1909, '12, '14, '16.

Mary Frances Isom, librarian Portland Library Association, died April 15, 1920. A life member of the A. L. A. She joined

the Association in 1900 (No. 2043) and attended the conferences of 1900, '02, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '11.

Rev. Henry F. Jenks, Canton, Mass., died January 31, 1920. A life member of the A. L. A. He joined the Association in 1879 (No. 259) and attended the conferences of 1879, '85, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '94, '96, 1900, and London, 1897.

Mrs. Ida Angeline Kidder, librarian Oregon Agricultural College Library, Corvallis, Oregon, died February 29, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1905 (No. 3474) and attended the conferences of 1911 and 1915.

C. A. Little, president Board of Trustees Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., died November 29, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1919 (No. 8810).

John S. Lockwood, library agent Library Bureau, Boston, Mass., died January 30, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1879 (No. 351) and attended the conferences of 1879, '87, '90, '04.

E. A. MacClean, 313 West 154th Street, New York City, died January 20, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1906 (No. 3682).

Charles E. McLenegan, librarian Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis., died March 17, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1911 (No. 5054) and attended the conferences of 1912, '14, '15, '16.

Anna M. Neuhauser, librarian Bureau of Municipalities, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., died November 1, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1915 (No. 6848).

Thomas McAdory Owen, director Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala., died March 25, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1904 (No. 3121) and attended the conferences of 1907 and 1914.

George Murdock Perry, Holden, Mass., died February 7, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1891 (No. 936). He attended the conference of 1906.

Henry C. Remann, librarian Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., died February 26, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1907 (No. 4021) and attended the conferences of 1908, '09, '11, '16, '17, and '19.

Margaret B. Sheffield, first assistant North End Branch Public Library, Boston, Mass., died January 26, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1919 (No. 8803).

John C. Sickley, librarian Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died November 18, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1883 (No. 468) and attended the conferences of 1883, '85, '87, '96, '97, and 1902.

Georgia Sloan, 108 Fairview Ave., Bloomington, Ill., died May 5, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1920 (No. 8869).

Agnes Van Valkenburgh, 49 Howell Street, Hillsdale, Mich., died July 6, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1893 (No. 1098) and attended the conferences of 1893, '95, '97, '98, 1900, '01, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '12, '13, '14, '16.

Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor Chautauqua Assembly, 5700 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, died May 9, 1920. He was elected an honorary member of the A. L. A. in 1898 (No. 1817) and attended the conference of 1898.

The following persons had formerly belonged to the Association, although not members at the time of their death:

Richard Bliss, formerly librarian Redwood Library, Newport, R. I., died January 7, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1888 (No. 702) and attended the conference of 1906.

Sarah W. Cattell, assistant librarian Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia, Pa., died January 2, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1892 (No. 997) and attended the conferences of 1892, '94, '97.

Mrs. William Parker Cutter, Washington, D. C., died in 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1902 (No. 2619) and attended the conferences of 1902 and 1906.

Fanny Hull, librarian Schermerhorn Branch Public Library, Brooklyn, died May 9, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1889 (No. 1889) and attended the conferences of 1889, '90, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, 1900, '06, '10, '13 and International in London, 1897.

Robinson Locke, former trustee Public Library, Toledo, Ohio, died April 20, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1899 (No. 1858) and attended the conference in 1899.

Mrs. A. B. Miner (Sarah H.), University of Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wis., died February 23, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1886 (No. 564) and attended the conferences of 1886, '89, '93, '96, 1901.

Mrs. David Hall Rice, Brookline, Mass., died March 2, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1887 (No. 663) and attended the conferences of 1887, '92, '94, '95, '06.

Mrs. Thorvald Solberg, Washington, D. C., died March 7, 1920. She joined the A. L. A. in 1890 (No. 831) and attended the conference of 1890.

Allen C. Thomas, librarian Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa., died December 16, 1920. He joined the A. L. A. in 1899 (No. 1907).

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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 14, No. 6

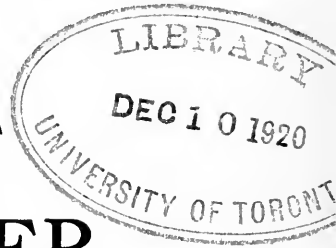
CHICAGO, ILL.

NOVEMBER, 1920

ANNOUNCEMENT

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

Chicago, December 27, 28, 29, 1920



PUBLISHED SIX TIMES A YEAR.

FREE TO MEMBERS.

Entered as second-class matter December 27, 1909, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

Chicago, December 27, 28, 29, 1920

THE MIDWINTER MEETINGS will be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27, 28 and 29.

There will be

Two open Council meetings, one of them a joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions.
Two meetings of the League of Library Commissions.
And informal round table conferences of
University librarians
College librarians
Normal school librarians
School librarians (probably).

The Publishing Board will hold an open meeting at which members of the A. L. A. are asked to make suggestions and criticisms of A. L. A. publications. It will also hold a regular business meeting.

The Executive Board will probably hold one or more business meetings.

The first meetings will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning, December 27.

JOINT SESSION

A. L. A. COUNCIL AND LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

(Open to all members of the A. L. A.)

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 2:30 P.M.

Subject:

Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues.
Discussion opened by Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary, Ind.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

(Open to all members of the A. L. A.)

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2:30 P.M.

Subject:

The Field and Function of a National Professional Organization.
Discussion opened by W. N. Sanborn, Bridgeport, Conn.

At this session the Council will consider recommendations from ex-President

Hadley, prepared in accordance with the following vote of the Executive Board:

"That Mr. Hadley be asked to formulate his recommendations made at Colorado Springs, and others he may wish to add, the same to be printed and presented to the members of the Council two or three weeks before the Chicago meeting." (See July 15 "Library Journal" and July "Public Libraries" for Mr. Hadley's presidential address.)

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 10 A.M.

Subjects for discussion:

Entrance requirements for Summer Schools.

Library buildings in small towns.

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 10 A.M.

Subjects for discussion:

Proposed library legislation in the various states.

Minimum of population warranting tax support.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

Miss May L. Fairbanks, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Miss Ada M. Nelson, Knox College, and Rev. J. F. Lyons, McCormick Theological Seminary, are in charge.

Meetings are being planned for Monday, Dec. 27, morning, luncheon and afternoon.

Topics for discussion:

How to encourage students to own books.

How to induce the right kind of student to take up library work.

What have college libraries done in collecting college material, and how is it cared for.

Newspapers in college libraries.

Care of reserved books and prevention of unauthorized borrowing.

Should a college library purchase fiction?

Inventory—how often?

L. C. Classification for a small library.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Mr. P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois, is in charge of arrangements.

Sessions are being planned for Monday morning and Monday afternoon, December 27.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary J. Booth, Eastern Illinois Normal School, in charge.

Monday, Dec. 27, 10 A.M.

The normal school library

What does it try to do for

- (a) the pupils in the training school, high school, normal school?
- (b) the pupil teachers, critic teachers, high school and normal school teachers?

Special helps

Reference lists; special card indexes; picture collection: how secured, housed, made available; other collections; slides; other helps.

Special rooms, contents.

Catalog

Short-cuts.

Staff

Student assistants.

Library handbooks

It is hoped that as many as possible of the Normal school librarians will have lunch together.

Monday Afternoon, 2.30 P.M.

Teaching the use of the library

In grades 1-6 and in Junior high schools. Where begin, by whom taught; librarian, critic teachers, or pupil teachers; details of course.

In Senior high school and in Normal school. Required, by whom taught, length of course, schedule of lessons, problems or lectures.

Courses in children's literature

Required, by whom taught, length and materials of course.

Courses for teacher-librarians

Required for any special group, by whom taught, length and materials of course.

Send further topics of discussion to Miss Mary J. Booth, State Normal School Charleston, Illinois.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A meeting will probably be arranged, but no definite word had been received from those interested when this went to press.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

	Morning 10-12	Afternoon 2:30-5:00	Evening
Monday, December 27	University Librarians, round table College Librarians, round table Normal School Librarians, round table School Librarians, round table	University Librarians, round table College Librarians, round table Normal School Librarians, round table School Librarians, round table	Free
Tuesday, December 28	League of Library Commissions Publishing Board (10:00-11:00, open session)	A. L. A. Council and League of Library Commissions, in joint session	Free
Wednesday, December 29	League of Library Commissions	A. L. A. Council	Free

HOTELS

Headquarters will be at the Hotel LaSalle (LaSalle and Madison), and all meetings will be held there.

Reservation should be made directly with the hotel, *and as early as possible as the hotels are sure to be crowded at this time of the year.*

The rates at the LaSalle are

Single room, without bath...	\$2.50
Single room, with bath.....	5.00
Double room, without bath..	4.00
Double room, with bath.....	7.00

There are many other good hotels within reasonable distance of the LaSalle; among them being:

Sherman, at Randolph and Clark
Morrison, Madison and Clark
Fort Dearborn, Van Buren and LaSalle
Auditorium, Michigan Blvd. and Congress
Congress, Michigan Blvd. and Congress

Information about restaurants and tea rooms in the vicinity of the LaSalle may be obtained at the Information Bureau.

Registration

A registration desk will be maintained at the LaSalle. All persons attending the meetings are asked to register there on arrival.

Information Bureau

The Chicago Library Club will maintain an Information Bureau at the LaSalle. It will be prepared to furnish information about Chicago libraries, theatres, lectures, operas, etc.

Other Meetings

If any groups not now scheduled to hold meetings wish to arrange for meetings, they should communicate at once with Carl H. Milam, Secretary, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Just Published

Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools

By C. C. CERTAIN. Revised edition.

Prepared by a committee of the N. E. A. and North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Approved by A. L. A. Committee on Education. Essential to all librarians who have anything to do with secondary school libraries. Price, 40 cents.

Now Being Printed

Mending and Repair of Books

MARGARET W. BROWN; Rev. by GERTRUDE STILES.

Revised ed. 1921.

Advice on when to bind and when to mend, mending supplies, ways to mend, how to clean, binding record, temporary binders. Thoroughly practical for library of any size. Price, 25 cents. In lots of 10 or more, 20 cents each.

Training for Librarianship (A. L. A. Manual, Chapter 13)

By MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER; Rev. by FRANK K. WALTER.

Revised ed. 1921.

Gives information regarding library schools and their curricula, summer schools, apprentice classes, institutes and round tables and normal schools. Valuable to trustees, librarians, vocational directors and teachers and to all who are interested in standardization and certification. Price, 15 cents. In lots of 25 or more, 6 cents each.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

78 E. Washington St.
Chicago

A. L. A. FINANCIAL REPORTS

October 1-31, 1920

REGULAR FUNDS

Receipts	
Balance, October 1.....	\$2,326.10
Membership and affiliation dues....	171.30
Interest	1.54
	\$2,499.04
Expenditures	
Salaries	\$ 875.00
Additional service	93.40
Supplies	68.94
Postage, telephone, etc.....	33.60
Miscellaneous	20.00
Travel	274.19
Balance, October 31.....	1,128.91
	\$2,499.04

PUBLISHING BOARD FUNDS

Receipts	
Balance, October 1.....	\$ 490.33
Sales of A. L. A. publications.....	1,730.53
	\$2,220.86
Expenditures	
Salaries	\$ 624.99
Printing of Booklist.....	364.65
Advertising	55.50
Express and postage.....	93.18
Supplies	149.08
Publications	110.00
Incidentals	37.00
Balance, October 31.....	786.46
	\$2,220.86

WAR FUNDS

Receipts	
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1920 ¹	\$203,358.89
Interest, October	4.20
Interest coupons, October	939.21
Miscellaneous, October	175.08
Total	\$204,477.38
Expenditures	
Hospitals	\$ 5,002.85
Books for Blind.....	772.40
Merchant marine.....	6,026.31
Paris, Coblenz and other overseas	5,320.12
Navy	1,750.00
Headquarters and gen- eral expenses	21,056.39 ²
Total expenditures	\$ 39,928.07
Loss from sale of Lib- erty Bonds	6,387.23
Balance on hand—Cash.....	\$19,538.54
Balance on hand—Lib- erty Bonds	71,585.75
Balance with Librarians and Agents	67,037.79 ³
Total	\$204,477.38

¹During October, funds were transferred from American Security & Trust Co., Wash-

ington, D. C., to Chicago Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., and title changed from American Library Association, Second War Service Fund to American Library Association War Funds.

²Includes payments for books and periodicals not charged to special departments; also transfers to A. L. A. Headquarters in consideration of war service work performed at Headquarters.

³For purposes of bookkeeping, this is shown as a balance on hand. Actually, however, very little of it is returnable.

ENLARGED PROGRAM CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Receipts	
Cash in Bank, October 1.....	\$21,575.04
Interest	33.15
Refunds	150.00
Refunds	119.99
	\$21,878.18
Expenditures	
Expenditures	\$ 1,353.58
Advanced to field.....	2,500.00
Cash in Bank, October 31.....	18,024.60
	\$21,878.18

Regional and State Directors Account

In hands of regional and state di- rectors and not reported spent Aug. 1 (inc. N. Y. City, \$100)...	\$25,575.73
Refunds, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.....	683.92
	\$24,891.81
Advanced, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.....	4,265.49
	\$29,157.30
In hands regional and state direc- tors and not reported spent Oct. 1.....	\$29,157.30
Refunds—Cash and accountings, Oct. 1-31	1,896.97
	\$27,260.33
Advanced Oct. 1-31.....	2,500.00
	\$29,760.33
In hands of regional and state di- rectors and not reported spent Nov. 1	\$29,760.33

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY FUND

Collections and pledges Nov. 1, 1920.	
Cash	\$32,915.11
Pledges reported	36,450.35
	\$69,365.46

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
January, March, May, July, September and
November

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, O.
First Vice-President—H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Second Vice-President—Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Board—The president, vice-presidents and Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, O.; Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Dana, Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.; George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.

Secretary—Carl H. Milam, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer—Edward D. Tweedell, The John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

MORE MEMBERS IN 1921

More than 500 new members have joined the A. L. A. in 1920 and the Executive Board hopes that in 1921 all previous records will be broken.

There is much interest on the part of the members. One librarian sent in thirty new membership applications in one mail. At least two staffs of large libraries have practically a 100 per cent membership in the A. L. A., not counting apprentices.

The Board realizes that new members must come as the direct result of the interest and action of the present membership. It therefore asks every member of the A. L. A. to interest himself or herself in getting new members.

A little leaflet, "Why join the A. L. A.?" has just been printed; also a new membership application blank. Copies for distribution to staff and trustees will be sent on request.

A. L. A. COMMITTEES—ACTIVE OR INACTIVE?

Members of the A. L. A. who have not examined the Constitution and By-Laws, with relation to the committees, may be interested to know that the many committees now existing in the organization are chiefly created by resolution or otherwise, and that few of them are provided for in the By-Laws. One will find that in Section 11 of the Constitution it is provided that among the duties of the Executive Board is the one of appointing all "standing committees." This, I presume, might answer the inquiry as to what constitutes a "standing committee," if only there were some designation as to when a "special" becomes a "standing" committee. It would seem that special or temporary committees may be created otherwise, but when continued from year to year, it is evidently the duty of the Executive Board to give them official continuity. The Constitution also provides for the appointment of the Finance Committee (Section 12), and the Publishing Board (Section 18).

Other committees are provided for in the By-Laws, namely the Nominating Committee, appointed by the Executive Board (Section 2), and a Nominating Committee appointed by the Council (Section 3). In the By-Laws, the Executive Board is specifically authorized to create the following committees: Program Committee (Section 5); Library Training (Section 6); Library Administration (Section 7); Resolutions (Section 8); and in Section 8a, provision is made for the President to appoint a special Committee on Sections.

It will be observed that there seems to be no general provision in the By-Laws for the creation of committees which are not definitely specified, and in view of the fact that new conditions are constantly arising which call for new committees, it seems very desirable that the By-Laws should be amended to provide a general statement regarding this. There also

seems to be a great need for a provision in the By-Laws regarding the duties of committees thus created, and also authorization for abolishing committees if they are inactive or the need for them has passed. It is now assumed that the Executive Board has such authority.

No task that comes to the President of the A. L. A. is more perplexing than the appointment of committees, and the committees are at a great disadvantage in not having their duties set forth in some way in the By-Laws, if they are to function from year to year with continuity in their work. This seems a serious omission, and probably accounts, in a large measure, for the fact that a number of committees have not been active as it takes a considerable period for a new committee chairman to formulate the duties of the committee.

Considerable criticism is made regarding the ineffectiveness of the A. L. A. committees. If a committee does not function, why should it be continued? If it does function, how can it be helped? There is, also, the important question of what results are really accomplished even by an *active* committee. While it may make investigations and present a report that is full of valuable information and suggestion, there seems to be no way to bring about the results which such report suggests; the usual result is, that a report is presented to the Annual Conference, it may or may not be printed, and that seems to be the end. While the Constitution is under revision, and there is a possibility of correcting fundamental difficulties regarding committees, might it not be well for this matter to be carefully considered in revising the By-Laws? Possibly one way might be for the Council to appoint a "*Committee on Committees*" to consider and report on the whole subject of standing committees.

ALICE S. TYLER, President.

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS, OFFERS

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice

of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange.

WANTS

Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

The Wireless Age, v. 3, nos. 2, 3, 10 and Index; v. 4, Index.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Reference Library, New York City.

Federal Reserve Bulletin for 1915, June (4 cop.), Aug. (4 cop.); 1916, Jan. (3 cop.), Sept. (2 cop.); 1917, Apr. (2 cop.), July (1 cop.); 1918, Mar. (2 cop.), July (1 cop.).

Janesville (Wis.) Public Library.

Firkins, I. T. Index to short stories. Wilson, 1915.

Lynn (Mass.) Public Library.

The Booklist, Oct. 1917, v. 14, no. 1. Engineering and Mining Journal, Jan. 3, 1920.

Omaha (Neb.) Public Library and Museum.

American Magazine of Art, Nov. 1919. Business Digest, Jan. 27, 1920; July 30, 1920. Everychild's Magazine, Oct. 1919. Forum, Dec. 1919; June 1920. Independent, Mar. 20, 1920. Ceramic Studio, Aug. 1919. Literary Digest, June 20, 1914. Munsey, Jan. 1920.

H. W. Wilson Company, 958-64 University Avenue, New York City.

Readers' Guide Supplement, v. 4, no. 4, Nov. 1916.

Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Official U. S. Bulletin, Jan. 20, 1919 (2 cop.); Dec. 5, 1918 (1 cop.).

FOR SALE

Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

Century Magazine, bound volumes, v. 1-17, inclusive (new ser.), being v. 23-39, inclusive (old ser.), Nov. 1881-Apr. 1890, inclusive.

Atlantic Monthly, v. 4, July-Dec., 1859.

OFFERS

St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

The following magazines may be secured for expense of packing and shipping: Blackwood's Magazine, v. 107-113, 115-116, 124-125, 127-128.

Electrical World, v. 49-54.

Knickerbocker Magazine, v. 37, 39-50.

Littrell's Living Age, v. 12-19.

Pan American Union Bulletin, 32-36.

Peterson's Magazine, v. 55-56, 59-66, 83-92, 99-100.

Publishers' Weekly, v. 71, 73-76.

Putnam's Magazine, v. 1-7.

A Message from the President

The American Library Association is our great professional organization. Without it library progress in this country would have been isolated, ineffective and sporadic. It has given us an understanding of each other's problems and a common and united power and influence in the world of books that would have been impossible without organization.

We are all, therefore, debtors to those who were far-seeing enough to recognize the need and who have through forty-four years maintained and developed this organization which has fostered the work of education through books and reading.

To the young library worker, the call of the A. L. A. is clear and insistent, for we need your enthusiasm, your optimism and your fearlessness. You have an inheritance of library ideals and library service created and fostered under difficulties, and a history of accomplishment you should cherish. The A. L. A. calls for your support in making a yet greater and more influential organization.

To the older and more experienced librarians who have not been identified with the A. L. A., we ask you to consider the professional value that a national association has and support it. More vital relationships since the splendid War Service record has been made and a larger organization will give added power and dignity to our future undertakings. There are large possibilities ahead in the opportunities that open up in making books vital factors in Americanization, in citizenship, in business and in personal development and culture.

The state association is essential. Through it the problems and opportunities that are distinctive in each state can be met with an understanding of conditions, more or less local, and a spirit of fellowship and united purpose can thus be developed. But the parent association,—the A. L. A.,—has a supreme service to render to the entire profession. It came into existence fourteen years before the first state library association was organized. Both are needed, and it has been a cherished hope of mine that adjustments might be made in the organization of the A. L. A. that would provide for a vital and organic connection between the A. L. A. and every state library association.

Presidents come and go, making a more or less meager contribution to the onward progress of librarianship, but the American Library Association, with a real purpose and as the embodiment of larger ideals of book service, must go on to greater and enlarging fields of usefulness. A larger membership will help. We must work for it.

Will you help to add several names to our membership list?

Faithfully yours,

ALICE S. TYLER, *President.*





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ALA bulletin

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

