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OF THE
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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*Most of the annual reports were printed separately for distribution at the Conference and are not reprinted here. They are indexed with the Proceedings, and a few copies are available for those who wish to bind them with the Bulletin.*
Librarianship is an ancient and honorable profession and comes to us as a noble heritage from the past, rooted in scholarship and learning. We should, with pride, do homage to those whose honored names are associated with the care and preservation of precious manuscripts and documents, and later with printed material, preserving and transmitting the recorded thoughts and aspirations of past generations to the service of the present.

When a new world and a new era became established upon the American continent, conditions and requirements arose unlike those of any previous country or age. The great experiment in democracy was undertaken. The fundamental conception has broadened and strengthened as new experiences have enlarged the democratic ideal, but we recognize that the underlying principle of the new order was universal intelligence. Into this new land, with its conditions absolutely unlike those of the homelands, the pioneers had brought a belief in education and in libraries; for we learn that those who came on the Mayflower brought libraries quite out of proportion to their other worldly goods. Miles Standish, for example, had fifty volumes, including Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, as we learn from "The Courtship." Of the pioneers the inventory of whose estates is preserved in the Old Colony records, none had less than one pound value in books and eleven had five pounds or more, and money was worth five times as much then as now. Elder Brewster had four hundred volumes, including works of Bacon and Milton, and not a few plays; Governor Bradford had eighty volumes, and John Miles had fifty pounds worth. It is also noted that John Harvard, who immortalized himself by leaving his property and his name to the little collegiate school in Cambridge, had a library of three hundred volumes.

It was inevitable that the founding of public collections of books should be fostered by such men and their descendants and naturally these libraries have taken on characteristics and methods quite unlike those of older countries with different standards and requirements. Libraries are no longer for a limited and selected group. They must be for everyone. The American library from the nature of the governmental experiment has opened wide its doors to all. For this reason we have developed in this country a profession new in many aspects, springing from the old,—a newness which is the adaptation of books and information to modern democratic needs. All recognize that scholarship and research are fundamental and essential to sound library progress, but in addition there is the distinctive responsibility for meeting the needs and requirements of the new age and the new state.

Those who have to do with book distribution in this country—not only librarians, but authors, literary workers, publishers and booksellers—recognize the service books should render to the varied conditions of American life. The boundless field of the universal appeal of literature, more or less intangible, is the common interest of all and no one institution or organization can compass it, though the library has an essential and important part. To reach, by means of the printed page, the minds and thought of all who can read—while the schools face the task of reducing the appalling number of the illiterate—is task
enough for the united purpose and energy of all forward-looking people who have personal contact with books in any relation. Here is a field for co-operation—definite, practical and immediate—to project the book with its potential service upon the attention and thought of an unawakened people, by means of active and convincing methods, such as are utilized by other world activities and agencies which appeal to an intelligent response.

While sharing in this general responsibility the Library has a distinctive contribution to make as a public institution, far beyond that of other groups who are concerned in book distribution. It has been created by society for its own service, supported by public funds. It is obligated to provide for the community the aids and encouragements for mental and intellectual health and growth, in an definite and responsible manner as the health and welfare departments, municipal and state, are obligated to provide for physical health and well-being and the essential needs of pure food and water. The mental and spiritual needs of a community must not yield in importance to the material. A recent Book Bulletin of the Toronto Library admirably says “It is the public library which conserves and develops the public taste. Without it there is comparatively little protection in any community against the cheap, the common, the trashy in literature. Its very catholicity in taste and democracy in administration make it the representative public social institution of any community.”

In accepting this, there is the added thought that the library may well be considered the clearing house of ideas for the community. It has been deemed essential that books should be made freely available, not primarily to make one's business more effective, though that is important and desirable,—but to make the individual more effective in his personal life. To foster idealism and to strengthen the struggling aspirations of the human spirit is the very essence of the library's service as an institution. In the light of the present day, what higher service can be rendered?

The tide of distractions and thoughtless pursuit of entertainment and amusement seem often times almost overwhelming. Has the library as an institution any constructive program to turn this tide? If the tendency of the average person is to follow the easiest way of receiving mental impression through pictures, glaring headlines or blatant propaganda, should the library present a program of activity to arrest the attention of the careless and indifferent?

Can the library become vocal and active in stimulating discussion of books that arouse thought? Is there not a distinct service to be rendered not only in placing on our shelves, but publicly discussing, books on the great questions of public life and affairs? In short, how may the American public library be utilized for the general good? And how may the college and university libraries with their matchless opportunities for reaching picked groups of young men and women, utilize these opportunities by inspiring in these young people a real feeling for books and reading, aside from the lecture room task, which they may carry with them into life's activities?

We believe in the compelling power of books to draw to them those for whom books have a message; we believe in the library as an essential factor in democracy; we believe in the power of the library's influence because it responds to a voluntary and not a compulsory educational contact. It has been said that "democratic consciousness is that state of mind which takes delight in, and has confidence in people rather than things." Have librarians reached this state of "democratic consciousness" in their library service? Has the library become socially conscious as an institution?

We find the answer in the realization of the service of the modern public library and the specialized service of the many business and special libraries. And most of all when we recall the historic library
service to our soldiers and sailors during the Great War.

It has been said that there is inherent in the intangible medium with which we deal—thought recorded in books—an obstacle to an active and dynamic projection of library service from the institutional point of view. Some have even suggested that we should recognize the passive and subsidiary nature of our service and that the library accept a secondary and not seek a primary place in the great scheme of general education—books and the library being the handmaid of the schools and other aggressive educational forces.

This view is probably held by some writers of books on sociology and social institutions, for it is rare indeed that we find the library, as a public institution with both an educational and a social purpose, included in such books. Doubtless such authors have received generous aid from the libraries in the preparation of their books, but with the thought that the service of the library is essentially for the scholar and the student. They have not realized the obligations and services of the institution to the community or institution supporting it. Have we not been remiss in failing to bring this to their attention?

We do not of course accept this secondary view of our place in the educational scheme, hence it is of concern to us that a clearer conception of the institutional service of the library shall be more frequently and clearly presented and that discrimination be made in our own minds and in that of others, between the service of books to individuals in their pervading and intangible influences, which we share with others who are concerned with book distribution, and the specific and professional sense in which the organized and definite obligation is ours to stimulate, direct and extend the use of books in the service of every citizen.

The school, the church, the theater and the newspaper share with the library in influencing public thought and action; but the appeal of the library is not only to the individual but also a group appeal and is hence more vital and significant as it not only seeks the individual with the message of the book in a special and personal way, but has equally in view the welfare of the entire community.

One after another certain achievements have been realized by the libraries and in their realization milestones have been set up in the slow stages of progress—tax support, free access to books, state responsibility for library extension, the library the heart of university life, book service to the home by means of neighborhood library or home delivery, the work with children and schools, the business and research library, the rural book service—only to push forward with the goal still ahead and with an ardent belief in the results accomplished and the greater yet to be.

Those who participate in a great social movement always picture an ultimate triumph in which the goal is reached and their labors ended. The "destructive myth" of certain revolutionist philosophers has provided no project for future social organization after the tremendous finality of their effort is accomplished. In common with those who hold higher conceptions of education, are we not seeking to banish ignorance and create a literate, thinking world of universal intelligence? The unattainable, some may say—possibly a creative or constructive myth—but after all an inspiring aim, and if the seemingly impossible should come to pass, the human imagination cannot picture the beauty, joy and unlimited growth and accomplishments of the human soul untrammeled by ignorance, blindness and superstition.

Meantime our feet are upon the earth, our immediate tasks are practical and possible of accomplishment and through united effort our progress is sure. In our common purposes and ideals we can more effectively labor through the united efforts of our great national organization which gives us courage, force and strength.

It seems necessary to reiterate the fact that organizations cannot, if growing and vital, remain unchanged. There must be
new and varied forms of activity adapted to the rising need which express the progressive spirit of man.

The American Library Association is not an exception. If we should be tempted to say, because of our affection for the organization, that the methods and ideals which were so well conceived in those early years should remain unchanged, let us remember that the last twenty-five years, yes, the last decade, has produced a new world and we must adapt our methods and plans to these urgent needs.

As a group of educational workers with a social purpose, American librarians have, through the American Library Association, for the past forty-five years, sought by acquaintance and exchange of views and by united effort, to "promote the welfare of libraries in America."

This collective endeavor has been permeated through these years by a spirit of service and good will which is the "soul of collective endeavor."

It may be truthfully said that the American Library Association has mastered new obligations as they have come to it in the progress of events and acquitted itself, during the momentous and historic period of the war, by meeting a tremendous patriotic obligation in a manner that could not possibly have been anticipated by those who created the organization.

With the return to somewhat normal conditions there is need of adaptation to post-war needs. Certain weaknesses in our organization have been revealed by both war and post-war experiences. To meet new needs and obligations, amending the constitution seems to be the first step taken by most organizations. This is doubtless essential. There are, however, some possibilities in meeting certain needs that may be suggested with our organization as it is, or in process of adjustments.

It seems unnecessary to emphasize the difficulties that are inherent in national organizations, with members widely scattered, to carry on consecutive or continuous work or investigation. Your attention has been called during the year to the vague and undefined status of committees in the American Library Association and although much valuable and resultant work has been done by committees in the past, it is most desirable that a more definite program shall be worked out for committee activities. For this reason the American Library Association Council has created a committee to study the subject and report at a meeting during this Conference. There should be, without doubt, a correlation of the work of a committee on a given subject with the work of a section on the same subject, and the query arises as to whether both are needed. There is, too, the matter of overlapping committees and the utilization of committee findings in continuity of effort. Does not the creation of a section mean that a considerable group of librarians have a continued interest in that phase of library activity in providing for annual discussion and conference? In which case might it not include all of the functions of a standing committee? To illustrate, might not all who are especially concerned as to professional preparation concentrate effort in the Professional Training Section, with sub-committees in the section on various types of training?

Doubtless most of us have many times felt helpless over our inability to find specific and accurate data regarding important items in library service and library extension. We cannot much longer indulge in "glittering generalities" regarding library problems and library accomplishments. What do we know as to the effect of this, or the results of that activity? What ends have been accomplished? What are the most direct and inexpensive means? And has there been recorded data in a sufficient number of instances for us to know with certainty what may properly be expected as a result of certain expenditures of effort or of money?

Have we been ready to measure our activities by adapted and modified standards of measurements such as are applied
ir industrial, commercial and school work? It is but a few years ago that many teachers scorned the dreams of a few that the processes of school work should be scientifically measured. They said, as do some of us now, that such work was intangible and the processes could not be measured by the rule and yard stick. While this is true of the final results of education as manifested in character and personality, it has been shown that methods and processes by which such results are gained in the class room can be measured. Is it not time that we should be seeking to know what certain library activities really mean in measured terms?

Would it be feasible for the sections of the American Library Association to become our "experiment stations"? Where could we turn for a "picked group" better adapted than the Lending Section to undertake, through the co-operation of a score or less librarians, time, fatigue and motion studies of loan desk processes with detailed and continuous record for a considerable period?

There is in the Catalog Section an opportunity similar to that of the Lending Section to make a similar study of time and motion in their relations to department organization.

What other group could attempt with such understanding and technical knowledge as the Children's Librarians Section, a study of the reactions of children to various types of literature, the handicaps of the printed page for those who find the mechanics of reading difficult, the physical make-up and size of type used in children's books, with a selected group of children's librarians co-operating and with a scientific schedule upon which to work.

These suffice to suggest a method by which at least a beginning might be made in securing and assembling sufficient data upon which to base accurate statements from which conclusions might be drawn.

Undoubtedly more resultful work could be accomplished by the sections if a simple organization of each section should be made, whereby continuity would be secured for plans and policies. An Executive Committee of five, one selected each year for a period of five years, would probably provide this, the chairman of the section to be named by the committee either from their own number or from the membership of the section.

A general need for timely and accurate library statistics with sufficient details upon which statements can be based and conclusions drawn, is recognized by the Committee on Library Administration in its efforts. Here, indeed, was disclosed one of our greatest needs during the trying periods of war service and publicity. We have been favored by the willingness of the U. S. Bureau of Education in the past to gather and publish library statistics, but the schedule of the items has been somewhat unresponsive to our needs and the results have not always given us the facts so much needed to meet the crucial question of cost of operation, tax maintenance, and the ultimate "acid test," of the whole question of a tax-supported library service, viz: what proportion of the people are really being served and at what cost? The Committee on Federal and State Relations is co-operating with the Bureau in securing a more comprehensive schedule, but when such statistics are ascertained we are in need of an analysis of the findings, for it is not collecting material but organizing it after collection, that will give us the convincing facts. A library "actuary," (to borrow a word from the insurance world) for the American Library Association, who would translate figures into living realities, could produce conclusive arguments for library extension—the vital need—which comprehends in its far-reaching program the ultimate goal of making books freely and easily accessible to every person. The Survey Committee of Five in its plans for securing information as to the activities and methods now existing, will reveal to us the vast field yet to be developed by the American library system. Some prospects are clearly visible and many we do not see,
just around the bend of the road as we steadily advance. It should stir our imaginations and arouse our flagging energies to feel that in the united purpose of this organization higher levels are being attained, the individual worker is given courage for the daily task, and that all are contributing in greater or less degree to the tremendous educational task of the day and hour—a richer, fuller individual life for every one.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT SWAMPSCOTT CONFERENCE BUT PRINTED ELSEWHERE

The following timely papers appearing in the library periodicals, which are available in nearly all libraries, are not reprinted here:
The city's leadership in book distribution, by Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Library Journal, July 1, 1921, pp. 589-593.
The prophet and the poet, by Dallas Lore Sharp, covered approximately the same points as his article, Education for authority, in the Atlantic Monthly, July, 1921, pp. 13-21.
Chapter from the story of a small library, by Elizabeth W. Blackall, librarian, Onoonto Public Library. New York Libraries, August, 1921, pp. 236-240.
The future of the A. A. L. L., by Frederick C. Hicks, president, American Association Law Libraries. Library Journal, July 1, 1921, pp. 593-595.
The objects of cataloging, by Archibald Cary Coolidge, director, Harvard University Library. Library Journal, September 15, 1921, pp. 735-739.
Relationship between the central station of a county library and its branches, by Sabra L. Nason, librarian, Umatilla County Public Library. Illinois Libraries, October, 1921.
Can librarians read, by Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian, Morristown Public Library. Popular Educator, November, 1921.
They also serve, by George H. Tripp, librarian, New Bedford Public Library. Will be published in a future number of Public Libraries.
 ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY DR. GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

So many welcomes await you that I hardly know how to compass them in a few words and my single voice. You are the trustees of all knowledge; but naturally I welcome you, especially, as the guardians of literature. It is an old saying that what American literature lacks chiefly in the way of favorable conditions, is a literary capital, such as other great nations have, to concentrate opinion, to set up standards, to establish reputations, in a word to stabilize, as we now say, the literary movement. Lately Mr. Galsworthy has told us the same thing. He suggests that we should make Washington—a nice cosmopolitan city, fit for the purpose—the Mecca of our minds. But we do not take naturally to autocracies of any sort. Ours is a movable seat of literary inspiration, a tabernacle, as it were. Long ago it was set up here in New England; I heard of it in my middle years in Indiana; and lately it has shown signs of its presence in California. “Westward the course of empire takes its way.” All this is in harmony with our traditions. The truth is, the intellectual center of anything American is a convention, such as this great assembly, gathered from all quarters of the land, for the communication of ideas and the intellectual ferment, and sometimes stress, that follows.

Such assemblies, when they have become representative and nation-wide, like to come back to the places where were their humble beginnings, the first sowing of the seed that came to fill so vast a field. “The origins of American Librarianship” says your President “were rooted in New England.” Certainly New England was fortunate in the early growth of libraries; and no village is now thought to be completely American, in its civil structure, unless it has added to the old trio of Democracy—the church, the town meeting and the school house—a fourth member, the public library. Sometimes our early fortune in libraries came in a strange way.

This was curiously the case with the neighboring Salem Athenæum. You may not all know the story, which is a local anecdote. The good ship Pilgrim, a privateer of the Revolution, captured one day on the high seas, after a three hours’ fight, gallant on both sides, the British ship, Mars, and brought into the harbor of Beverly yonder, with other spoils of war, the private scientific library of a gentleman of Dublin. A small group of public spirited men—they were mostly clergymen of the neighborhood, and afterwards offered an indemnity to the owner—bought it; and I like to remember that it was stored and used in a house within a stone’s throw of where I was born, and in a room where I used to play as a child. That library was one of the foundation stones of the Salem Athenæum, where Bowditch first learned the language of science from those very books, and Hawthorne fed his youthful genius in the solitude of its less heavily weighted shelves. I cite the incident for its local color, but also as a pleasing illustration of how the fortune of war may advance the works of peace, as you learned through your own army experience. How much greater now, for example, is your grasp of what is fitly called Mass-Education, the science of distributing ideas, useful information, ideals of living, economically and effectively, to large bodies of men!

But notwithstanding the great tasks you have accomplished and propose, I praise the life of the librarian rather for its private than its public side, in the opportunity it affords for direct touch with the reader. The power of any organization lies in the place where the spirit abides; and in libraries the place where the spirit abides is the book. The power of the organization, however great, does its best work in bringing to bear the power of the
book; and by contrast, the book is so slight a thing. But books—the silent vol-
leys falling incessantly on the forts of folly—are the batteries of civilization. Like atomic storms that change the con-
nstitution of matter, they change the con-
nstitution of states. The victories of lit-
erature are won in the minds of indi-
viduals, and chiefly in those of the young.
Dr. Holmes said that the best thing for a
lad of promise was to be turned loose in a
library. I had that experience, I
was once a young library page and being
a favored child, I had a private key; and
well I remember the quiet afternoons in
the dark and lonely library where sitting
on the stepladders, used for the shelves,
I had my first adventures in the unknown
world of books, and found Childe Har-
old, and Carlyle's Essays and Irving's
Columbus and the hundred other bits
of treasure-trove. It is thus one learns
to love the feel of books, and tastes the
ture air of a library, and comes to have
that exalted and "almost sacred feeling"
for letters, "which" Emerson says "the
years of boyhood alone can give." The
happiest memory of a librarian must be
that he has put a reader in the way of
opening horizons that open lifelong. I
know your lives are full of seemingly use-
less acts of kindness; but a name, a title,
helped by the magic of the friendly word,
scarcely noticed at the time, may be to
the youth a blazing signpost to the joys
and treasures of the mind. I recall my
first visit to the Harvard Library. I was
a high-school boy of fourteen, and I was
troubled by the inadequacy of my knowl-
edge about Cicero; so I went up to Cam-
bridge, alone—in those days a strange and
far journey for me—and found Gore Hall.
It was closed by an immense portal, which
I supposed was the door. I have never
seen that door open, except once long
afterwards on a Commencement Day; but
some friendly student noticed my puny
efforts, and directed me to the humble
wicket at the side, where I entered and
boldly announced my errand. I was taken
to Dr. Sibley, that good old man, to whom

I had previously written a boyish note;
and he, gravely remarking that older
heads than mine had been puzzled by
Cicero's politics, gave me a table and him-
self brought me a little heap of books;
and there I had my first hours of what
is now proudly known as research work.
That was one of those useless acts of
kindness that I mean, characteristic of li-
brary life. I have myself observed in
many places, east and west, as a teacher,
how frequently the seed of the friendly
word of the librarian has fallen on good
ground, as students have told me how they
became interested in the intellectual life
and were set in the path that is the
climbing highway of man's spirit; and,
remembering these things, I am inclined
to believe that the private life of a libra-
rian is as useful to the state as a public
career.
The author is an example of the pri-
ivate life in its most secluded form. But
after the mortal author is gone, he some-
times becomes socialized, as it were, and
approachable in men's affections and re-
gard. The places he has lived gather
light from his vanished form; the scenes
he has touched with his imagination, the
desires and thoughts of the heart, wear
the abiding radiance of his spirit, and men
like to make pilgrimages to what were
once his haunts; whole districts take his
name, Wordsworth's country, Tennyson's
country. For all of us, such a literary
halo and afterlight is a part of the charm
of foreign lands. In our country, the Hud-
son still repeats the name of Irving, and
the ragged mountains of Virginia echo of
Poe; and New England, too, wears this
new light which literature brings. I am
sure many of you feel it now. I imagine
that if Dr. Holmes were here, he would
draw a poem from his pocket for the aus-
picious occasion; but in our later day you
will better hear the silent voices of the
past in the sights and sounds about you—
the bells of Lynn, for example, whose
music Longfellow rang in his verse; and
not far off is Aldrich's Lynn Terrace, where he dreamed over again his Spanish
voyages and lands beyond the blue. Northward are the Marblehead beaches and headlands where Hawthorne drank the sunshine of long summer days, and the Salem streets he walked by night, brooding his New England tales; and if you are adventurous, farther away you may sight the reef of Norman's Woe, the most immortalized name of our local geography; or by the Beverly shore, where the road dips down nearest the beach, you may see the cottage where Lowell, looking off over the luminous waves, seemed to have a second sight of Sorrento and the wide Neapolitan bay. Such literary memories give a noble background of the mind to the quiet beauty of our shore. Our Lowell did not have the tang of salt water in his verse. His was an inland nature; and you must go past the Elmwood chimneys, and the Charles River meadows to catch the echo of that large and liberal soul, that happy nature, "sloping to the southern side"; and beyond are Walden Pond, and Emerson, and Whittier. These poets are your hosts, hosts of your minds; and there is your true welcome.

GREETING TO THE ASSOCIATION

By Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean Emerita, Simmon College, Boston, Massachusetts

It gives me deep pleasure to have the honor and privilege of extending to you the welcome of old Massachusetts. We rejoice that you have come to us and have high hopes that your stay may be filled with satisfying conferences, with wholesome counsel, with the friendly give and take of abundant experience, with the refreshment of sympathetic understanding, and with rest in the unfailing benediction of the great sea.

It is our proud boast that every hamlet, however remote, has its library, while all the cities and towns in council chamber or in town meeting, provide books for the people in the annual dispensation of essential goods.

And this is as it should be, for the library is essential to America's chief business, which is the rearing, training, and developing of the citizens of our nation. First and foremost, we pledge ourselves, one and all, to preserve and maintain the cherished ideals of America and to make possible still higher ideals. And because we knew from the beginning, as the little red schoolhouse abundantly testified, that ideals cannot be maintained without education, it has come to pass in America, that whatever else may halt, we must cherish the schools of the people. And the library is a great school.

We make a mistake when we confuse schooling and education. Give as generously as we may, and extend as far as we can all the physical limits of the schools, and all the time allotted to schooling, we still have compassed but a small part of the great business of life—education. This earth of ours is an experiment station where one soul after another strives to spell out the meaning of the universe in the laboratory which Nature has provided. Our Mother Earth is generous to every son and daughter and offers with sublime patience and with unbounded generosity every possible demonstration of the unfailing laws of Nature. Every new mind attacks the problems, which it faces as if none other has ever explored. "See!" cried a five-year-old boy, playing by the water side; "I have found out that some things sink and some things swim!" First discoverer, he! And so it must always be with youth. But the time comes, if education goes on wisely, when the child turns to those about him to ask what they have discovered, and then, thank Heaven, appears the Book, with its record of the striving of humanity, and endless yearning to understand.

And the library is custodian of the Book—sacred task! For when the soul wants to know and eagerly asks what others
have learned, then appear the riches of experience which have been preserved for mankind through the agency of the printing press.

I have a precious photograph which shows a young Indian lad lying flat in the sand, chin on elbows, eager eyes fixed upon the chief, who, sitting at the door of the wigwam, tells the child the story of the tribe. How through the ages that story came, from age to youth!

Marvelous that the delicate vibration of the ear, carrying the spoken word to the listening ear, should have traveled on and on through the centuries. With its undying message! Most potent force in all the world! And now it has all the aid of telephone and wireless telegraphy. Yet still will be needed forever and ever the spoken word and the listening ear, however the instrument may change. But next among the great essentials of human life is the written word, without which civilization stumbled, faltered and halted again and again. Hugh Miller in My schools and school masters graphically describes his childhood experiences in the Dame School, rapped with thimble and boxed on the ears when the letters refused to combine into meaningless syllables and words without allurement. But the great day came when into the hands of the drubbed and tutored child came a leaf from the Old Testament with the story of Joseph and his coat of many colors. Spelling out syllable after syllable, the great truth dawned upon him. He hid himself away and read, hungry and thirsty, the precious message. This, then, was what books were for; this was the meaning of his tough experience, that he might win from the printed words the message that they had to tell. And so through the agency of the Book, the word finds its way to the uttermost parts of the earth. No longer need the child to look into the face of his teacher. Plato speaks to us today; and we may dig from Chinese characters the assurance that ages and ages ago the philosophies which we are beginning to gather from our own life experience were wrested from the toil and struggle of nations centuries old.

In the majestic Memorial Library at Manchester, England, I once found the custodian arranging a wonderful exhibit for the teachers of northern England. Every possible device conceived by mankind for bearing the written message was there set forth. The librarian told me with pride that the British Museum came to that library to beg for priceless volumes to complete its exhibits. Yet I had found in the library a beautiful alcove set apart for a young American teacher who wished to read and study there and who was surrounded by the wealth of the ages, absolutely free to her, to be had only for the asking. There were these messages waiting for the hungry soul, and the librarians brought to this young girl's table one treasure after another, much as the fond mother heaps the breakfast table for her hungry child. They asked only to give—as she asked only to learn.

The librarian in this teacher's exhibit had placed wonderful illuminated volumes. As I looked at one treasure after another, he said to me, "See this," and with glowing face showed at the end of a parchment which must have been the life work of the scribe, "Done for the glory of God," but no signature. And then I knew how sacred was the task of the librarian, and what unbounded devotion belonged with it.

The library must house the Book, yet not as in a storehouse, packed safely away or unheeded, a forgotten treasure; but making possible through clear and sympathetic understanding of human need the message best fitted to each asking soul, and placing it within reach, as Manchester had just done for this teacher of America.

And since the education of the people must be continually extended by the library, it comes to pass that the people, in turn, are concerned in the training of the librarian; exactly as the public school teacher must be trained for his work, so the librarian must be put into possession of the experience which has been garnered
through the years. So the training schools for librarians have come into being—because they were indispensable. The libraries offered their resources for a practice field—a laboratory, and experts brought their interpretation of their work, and preached what they had practiced, reversing the proverb.

It has been my good fortune to watch from the beginning the development of the Simmons College Library School under the leadership first of Miss Robbins and then of Miss Donnelly. I have come to have great admiration for both the qualities and the work of the librarians, and a wholesome respect for their training. They go from theory to practice; things illuminated in the classroom are illustrated, interpreted, and gripped in the library practice. Ideals are made alluring; principles clearly set forth, precept faithfully followed in this practice. It is no small thing to teach humanity to put things into their proper place and keep them there. Yet this the librarian learns. The putting of ideas into pigeon holes where they may be found by anyone who knows the alphabet and really wants the idea, this was achieved by the librarian. By watching the wizardry of Melvil Dewey, one sees winged ideas coming to heel and finding their places, as if four-footed and trained to obey. So librarians not only know where things are, but also where they ought to be! But, more than this, through the devotion of librarians themselves, they catch the fervor, are inspired with the same zeal, influenced by the same eager desire to serve. It is as always; one’s torch must light another’s; and through the library school, the librarian becomes a torchbearer.

I remember well the enlightenment that came to me with the account of the Salem fire and the work of relief and restoration. Generous and well meaning workers came in hosts; tents were set up; the homeless were fed. But after weary days many families were still scattered. If Fate had given the dismembered family an unspellable name, or if kind friends thought a k would do for a hard c or a ch, the listed names might be dropped into forty different pigeon holes, and never meet: or, worse yet, heaven help them, be by chance cast into a waste basket or upon the floor! At last the leaders beheld themselves to send for librarians, who soon righted and tied together, not only cards, but mother and son, brother and sister. "You see," said Miss Donnelly solemnly, in reciting this; "those people had no idea of the sacredness of a card!" Ah, yes! and even men, as well as books, must be thus befriended!

But the war taught even the laymen better. How Uncle Sam sent far and wide for librarians! How they were needed to classify and file piles of letters, heaped into corners; or to rescue lost names; and still to reunite families or identify lost men! And then new libraries must be created and new classifications ordained, for aeroplanes and submarines and poison gases; and how the libraries became headquarters for special orders from the government, and elusive leaflets were filed and quartered—in more senses than one. Then came the great library for the A. E. F. and the common contribution. For the Book was needed overseas.

Hats off to the librarians of America! Cheers for the great work which the librarian not only has to do but does. Grateful thanks for the unfailing service, for the absolute accuracy, for the complete devotion, for the generous spirit, for the unflagging zeal, for the human sympathy, for the breadth of understanding, and for the fine interpretation which the library gives to us. For the library, as we have just said, is not merely the storehouse for books, it is the school of the people. Here the child may sit, touching elbows with the sage, and learn how things sink or swim. The school has virtually fulfilled its great mission when it does for the child what the old Dame did for Hugh Miller—make him ready for the Book. Then the library must lead him into plain paths, and satisfy his hungry soul.
Welcome, then, to Massachusetts, your Massachusetts. We proffer you the freshest of salt sea air, with an East wind or two, for good measure, the freedom of our rugged rocks as well as of our busy towns and cities. May the days be filled with wholesome counsel, with friendly conference, with full refreshment. Breathe deep, as you greet the sea breezes, and forget not the bayberry, and the sweet fern and the wild roses.

The hearts of Massachusetts are open to you. We are glad and proud to have you with us.

LIBRARIES AND THE NATION

BY HORACE MANN TOWNER

A SUMMARY

The most important work in which a democracy can engage is the education of its citizens. A free government implies free choice and a nation can be wisely governed only when it is intelligently governed.

At first the public school was not considered as a proper governmental activity. Each man was supposed to educate his own children at his own expense, but it was soon found that an illiterate was both a burden and a menace to the community and to the state. The result was the establishment of public schools supported by general taxation.

A part, and a necessary part, of the education of the people are public libraries. The same reasons which justify the support of free public schools by general taxation justify the establishment and support of free public libraries. They, like the schools, are necessary to the securement of an intelligent citizenship. In a measure the development of public libraries in the United States has been like that of the public schools. First came the establishment of private and college libraries, then followed free public libraries supported by general taxation. It has come to be generally recognized that libraries are part of the educational system, and that library service should be given to every community as a part of such a system. This recognition has not yet developed into anything like its full requirement. Free public libraries should be furnished for young and old alike in every community in the nation. With full recognition of the necessity in the United States of an educated citizenship and of the necessity of school and library service to secure such a result some of the difficulties in our present system may be considered.

Despite the development of our public school system and the large increase in the number of public libraries, the amount of illiteracy in the United States is not only disgraceful but dangerous. Upon our entrance as a participant in the late war we enacted a compulsory service act. Under its provisions young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one were required to register and submit to an examination as to their qualifications for service. According to the Surgeon General's statement about twenty-five per cent were found illiterate. They could not read a newspaper or the written or printed order or the signs about the camps. They could not write a letter home or read one if received. This, of course, constitutes an obvious and certainly dangerous condition.

The nation's defense is doubly impaired both because of the fact that one-fourth of our citizenship is disqualified from service because of ignorance, and second because in a free country its safety is jeopardized when a large proportion of its voters cannot read the ballots they cast and only know how to vote as they are told.

Closely connected with the talk of removing illiteracy is the Americanization of immigrants. The importance of this and the
inadequacy of the work so far accomplished was made apparent during the late war. We have now about fifteen millions foreign population in the United States and a very large proportion of these are either partially or totally unacquainted with our language and with our institutions. This makes them the ready dupes of the designing trouble-makers and enemies of our government. The problem of Americanization is mainly an educational problem. It is admittedly a difficult problem and one that has so far been hardly attempted.

Another serious deficiency is the want of physical education in the United States. Out of the 2,400,000 young men examined for service 700,000, or nearly one-third, were found physically defective. It is stated that ninety per cent of these disabilities could have been prevented by the application of ordinary rules of sanitation and hygiene. We should put into the daily life of every child the knowledge of fundamental principles of healthy-living and these should be made part of the school work everywhere.

Another and very serious difficulty confronts both the schools and the libraries because of the inadequate compensation paid teachers and librarians. Thousands of schools have been closed for want of teachers. Three hundred thousand out of the 700,000 teachers in the United States have no professional training whatever for their work. Many libraries are in the hands of librarians without any technical training whatever. The principal cause of this is that teachers and librarians are paid less wages than are paid in any other occupation.

In order to remedy existing conditions and to meet fully the demand for a greater effort to strengthen and enlarge the educational activities of the nation it will need the combined effort of the nation, the state and the community. Every adult born in America should at least receive a common school education. And it is a national problem as well as a state and local problem to meet these requirements. The national government has never given full recognition to education. In fact, it is almost the only nation of the world which has not made education one of the primary departments of the government with its head a member of the cabinet of ministry. We should create a department of education with a secretary in the president's cabinet. Besides the national government should make appropriations from the national treasury to aid and encourage the states to meet the demand of the present emergency. It is manifest that such stimulation and aid is greatly needed.

I need not say that in this great department there should and must be a bureau of libraries, which, by research, organization and librarianship, shall increase the number, strengthen the activities, and enlarge the influence of all the libraries of the United States.

It is a regrettable fact, and one which discredits our conduct of the government, that nowhere in the government, even in subordinate place, is there any recognition of the great work that the libraries of the nation are doing. It must not be allowed to continue. As an integral part, a most important part of the education of the people for citizenship, the library has a place, and it should and must receive the recognition which it deserves.

It is objected that to create a department of education will transfer the control of education from the states to the nation. This objection is not valid. We have created a Department of Labor but the national government makes no effort to control labor. We have created a Department of Agriculture but the nation makes no effort to control agriculture through this department. The Department of Education may aid and encourage the states without in any manner controlling them and this should be done.

It is urged that the stronger states should not be called upon to aid the weaker states who ought to educate their own children. It is a sufficient answer to this objection to say that if the nation has such an interest in the education of the people of all the states as to warrant appropria-
tions for that purpose then such action is justified. It is certainly apparent that the nation has a vital and immediate interest in the intelligence and health of every citizen of every state.

The cost to the government is urged against additional appropriations. It must be admitted that it is always necessary in considering the claims for appropriations to select those which are the most needed and most important. There is nothing in our scheme of government more important than the education of the public. Whatever else may be left out, education can not be excluded. To the credit of the people, it may be said that the one thing that justifies a tax, in their judgment, is that which strengthens and supports our public schools and our public libraries.

If illiteracy is a national peril, if ignorance of our language and institutions is a source of danger, if unjustifiable inequalities of educational opportunities exist in our land, if our young men called to the service are incapacitated because of their ignorance of the ordinary rules of health, if schools are being closed and libraries are prevented from being built for want of teachers and librarians and almost one-half are in the hands of incompetent teachers and librarians, then it can fairly be claimed that national aid for education is justified and necessary.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES

By Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts

A not undeserving citizen of Boston, who by no stretch of the imagination could be dubbed "worthy," on seeing the notice of a centennial exhibit held of late at the Public Library of that city in honor of a great poet, enquired "What are Keats?" As we approach the subject before us we be spared so complete and refreshing an ignorance as this, yet it is not so very long ago that the public and even some librarians were not only asking what "Special Libraries" were, but were also seeking knowledge as to their "why and wherefore." The old-timers quickly become accustomed to the newtimers, and Special Libraries exist today as a matter of course and their present importance in the commercial world is unquestioned.

These libraries arose out of the immediate call of business for certain facts and specific information quite often not readily available in public libraries. The truth of it is that these special libraries are mainly an outgrowth of commercial methods of indexing and filing and the other details of a progressive office, and have little in common with a regular library composed almost wholly of books, pamphlets and periodicals. They may be compared with the private libraries of some college professors, say of history, who collect an immense array of parts of books and pamphlets, newspaper and magazine articles, and everything bearing on their subject and the minute subdivisions of it. An assemblage of material of this nature, which is highly useful and valuable to one of these professors, has no place on the shelves of a large library, for much of it is of such a nature that the cataloging of it in accordance with the rules of a large library would be well nigh impossible, and certainly would be undesirable. Such a professor has constant recourse to his college library for the standard books he requires, and he thus finds that his special wants are best filled by his own collections, while his general wants are satisfactorily met elsewhere. A general library has its limitations to observe; it must devote itself to treasuring the records of the past, providing for the wants of the present, and having an eye out for the future. The special library's working ideal is to supply the needs of the present, adequately and quickly. Much that is temporarily gathered for ephemeral use may
wisely be dispensed with in a few weeks, months, or years.

So different in fact are the objectives of these special and public libraries that probably the latter have been done great injustice because they cannot and do not provide for highly specialized demands. Their assistants, while trained in regular library routine, seem far from expert in the knowledge and use of the tools required by practical men of affairs, who do not fully understand the limitations of institutions which have far different and much larger functions than their own. And yet perhaps matters are not wholly bad in this respect. One of the most highly developed electrical companies in Boston recently wanted to make a full inventory of its business as a going concern. The man who conducted this inventory was a thoroughly trained accountant. He naturally had recourse to the company's library, but failed to find in it certain books on accounting and allied subjects. In almost every instance the books he could not find in his own company's collection were available at the public library, although on purely detailed and special subjects, and he was as much surprised as delighted to find them ready for use.

The library for business men, the vital collection needed by a live, progressive firm, corporation, or institution, must not only be planned for practical use, but must be in charge of a skilled staff. Business generally secures what it wants, and in its search for facts gathers the necessary, printed, typed or written matter. It purchases such material irrespective of cost, because it is the tool necessary at the given moment. Public libraries are beginning to realize that a business house does not employ, as its librarian, a person for the same reason that many public libraries employ persons in charge of special collections or departments. They know that in addition to securing those versed in library training and routine, the business house must find men and women not only of education, but expert in the business they represent, and keenly alive to ever changing needs. The best librarians of special libraries today are really reference engineers and information experts. The fact that they command salaries equalled only by a score or so of the librarians of the country, measures either the significance of their worth or the utter lack of appreciation of skilled public servants on the part of our municipalities.

The feeling has not infrequently found expression that the desired fraternal relations between the librarians of public libraries and special libraries in professional matters have not come to pass as fully as they ought. Public librarians may once have felt that librarians of special libraries were in a sense usurpers trying out their hands at a profession for which by training and experience they were unqualified. Special librarians may have felt that public librarians, as professional men and women, failed to measure up to their possibilities, when their institutions were unable to furnish that specific information which to the special librarian often seemed elementary, and failed to meet the call in matters of interest to the everyday business world. As is usually the case, much could be said by an unprejudiced person on both sides. Public libraries for the most part failed of the opportunity to lead, failed to sense the need for development in new lines, among them the use of properly arranged ephemeral matter, tables and statistics, charts and selected contents of documents, pamphlets and books, available at low cost by the use of a photostat, compiled specialized data, summaries, extracts and bibliographies of business subjects prepared in a business manner. The public libraries for the most part lacked foresight by not gauging the value on their staffs of trained business experts.

Naturally, in answer, it might be claimed that the public library has its limitations—limitations measured principally by the amount of appropriations for buying necessary books and the suitable housing thereof, and for the hire of capable assistants. Admitting this fact, still had the
library but pioneered in this comparative-ly new field of business, it is reasonably certain that funds would have been forthcoming. A few libraries proudly attest to this truth, while they modestly and regretfully admit that even today they are but at the portal of opportunity and usefulness.

The present general situation may perhaps be stated as follows: a public library is not unlike a great department store, although no analogy can be pressed too closely. It keeps in stock something for everybody since all wants must be served, but they can only be served in a measure; all of its departments will be reasonably good, but none of them can be perfect, unless the growth of one or more departments is sacrificed for the improvement of one or a few. The special (commercial) library is not unlike a shop where only one kind of ware is sold: lamps, carpets, boots and shoes. The larger establishment, whether library or department store, has an unlimited field and a limited supply of goods apportioned throughout its various divisions. The smaller establishment, whether special library or shop for one sort of goods has a limited field and for this reason can keep a larger and better variety of special wares. To serve all and each with equal success is a contradiction of terms. The world at large, with less money to spend or wits to use, will find that the great establishments suit its purpose; the particular man with a particular call for the use of his money or brain will frequent the smaller and more finely equipped place for better shoes, carpets, lamps, or for information of great value to him and of small importance to the world at large—and he has to pay well for this better equipment, whether in shop or special library. There is no reason then why the larger and less perfect and the smaller and more perfect should not move along harmoniously on parallel but never actually converging lines.

Public and special libraries in large municipalities have exceptional opportuni-ties to work together to their mutual advantage. Collections can be made to supplement each other; a not too technical union list of rare or unusual material on a given industry (the term "material" is used in its most comprehensive sense) will aid in placing the result of business knowledge and experience of successful firms or institutions at the instant command of those ready to profit therefrom. Interested and aggressive effort of specialists—locally known as "sponsors for knowledge"—will place unexpected resources of information at the call of the public.

In smaller centers a group of business men, unconnected officially with the public library, with proper enthusiasm, can direct the business service of a library, and, if results can be even reasonably assured, foot the bills. It is a practical proposition since it would save duplication of effort in both material and service.

For the present and perhaps for some time to come the limitations of the public library must be admitted. They account in large measure for the peculiar feeling on the part of special librarians that public librarians do not measure up to their opportunities. Special librarians forget that public libraries cannot go into the ramifications of all subjects to the extent necessary for the business house, nor do they always remember that there is a budget—in many places a segregated budget—which must be followed; whereas, as has been stated, a business house secures, irrespective of cost, whatever is needed whenever needed. The skilled special librarian, a specialist in his field, with intimate knowledge of his own shelves, is disappointed when he finds, as he is so apt to find under existing conditions, that the custodians of collections of a public library fail in their detailed knowledge of the material in their charge.

As the matter stands at present it would seem that the best way to proceed is for these two sorts of libraries to get together, not with critical hostility in mind, but with a desire to see what can be
done. An impression is abroad that our public libraries have not kept pace with the times and have not met new demands with enthusiasm. Institutions move slowly and have to be shown, but that they might go a little faster and a little farther in some directions is probably true, but how far they may go is a question to be determined by cautious as well as by enthusiastic minds. The special librarians on the other hand will do well to recognize that their own functions differ from those of the public librarians, which minister in a more or less effective way to every intellectual want of a complex civil life. The special library is after all an adjunct to business, and has a limited sphere for its activities. It is part of a money-producing enterprise and the question arises as to how far an institution supported by the public should be directly committed to such a purpose except by rendering any help as is properly rendered to all branches of our educational and industrial systems. The happiest solution would be to ascertain how far each of these two kinds of libraries may wisely go in helping the other. They cannot coalesce, but they might well draw nearer together not only in spirit but in actual and practical service.

It is an opportune time to offer to public librarians a suggestion that should have general application. Consider every special librarian as a bosom business friend, an assistant to you in your library work, a specialist with particular information available for your use; give to the special librarian from your knowledge, forward such publications as may be of value from your institutions, grant special privileges in the use of books, consult him in reference to items of high cost and rarity, in the knowledge that the special librarian will be of help to you in the procuring of material that you cannot purchase and of information your own employees are unqualified to give. It is not an unfounded expectation that this first joint session of the public and special librarians will strengthen the bonds of a better understanding and give encouragement that may be mutually helpful.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND GENERAL LIBRARIES

By R. R. Bowker, Editor. Library Journal

It is gratifying that special librarians have now a seat in the Cabinet. One of the many facets of Herbert Hoover is that of a business librarian par excellence. In his communications with commercial associations, the editors of trade papers and to the public generally, his first emphasis is on facts—facts as to stocks, conditions, production, distribution, consumption, prices at each step from material to product. This is, of course, the field of the business librarian in some relations interconvertible with the statistician. Mr. Hoover goes so far as to suggest that such information is the best possible preventive for the ups and downs which since the armistice have raised many a business to the crest of the wave only to dash it down upon the rocks.

Akron, Ohio, which in the census decade led all cities in growth, trebling its population to 200,000, is perhaps a case in point. Its inflation was due chiefly to the rubber tire industry. The leading competing concerns employed each a business librarian. It was rumored that the competition was so keen that the librarians scarcely ventured to speak with one another on the street lest the employers, having in mind their respective secret processes, should suspect collusion. That may be an exaggeration, and later the librarians of the rubber companies became members of the Akron Library Club on the understanding that discussions would be educational and that specific information would not be exchanged. But collusion, that is co-operative information, was
the one thing needful. If the competing companies had been willing to give and gain information as to the stock of rubber in sight, the supply of tires and the possible demand after the war, caution might have come to the front and the population not been so cruelly decreased quite as suddenly as it increased as the unemployed by the ten thousand walked the streets and finally walked out of town. The automobile industry on the contrary, stood pat and when the slump came it reached almost the stagnation point. The more's the pity as Akron was just starting upon a most liberal and far sighted plan of library development.

Now, business librarians cannot induce employers to be wise; they can only give employers the information on which to get wise. No such testimony has been given to the value of their service when it is rightly utilized as has been given by the one man in the world most competent to give it.

The business employer wants his information when he wants it, that is, right away. He must be served not while he waits but while he won't wait. He is perhaps dictating a letter and the human pen cannot be stayed. This involves the necessity that each business librarian shall be thoroughly and instantly posted on his specialty and not have to wait even for answer by telephone. Yet even within the same industry the different offices can usefully co-operate in obtaining and collating information which each may have ready at hand, thus avoiding at least this much of duplication waste.

There are few industries in these days in which needed information is confined to the immediate specialty. Each business seems to touch every other. In such relations business librarians can be of the larger service to each other, and their offices should be models of co-operative community effort. This is the plan which Mr. Lee has pioneered and to so large an extent triumphantly achieved in Boston. As the feeling grows the whole business community is in constructive co-operation in- stead of destructive competition, the telephone will be more and more a free road which opens out to all knowledge.

This thought indicates the true relations of the public library and the special library. If there is any feeling of rivalry, of jealousy or lack of appreciation between the two, I think it is only in the case of a very few perhaps supersensitive special librarians who have thought that their corner of library work seems small to the public librarian and is therefore unappreciated by him. I do not think this is the case. We have more than once found how the sixth figure in the decimal classification has grown in importance, as in certain developments during the war, until it almost outclassed the other five numbers. No public library can go into such minutiae and the general librarian is therefore more and more dependent upon the special knowledge of the special librarian and upon his good will. On the other hand, a thousand questions come up in every day business which are outside the special or business field, questions of history, of geography, of art, where the public library is properly the source of information. I believe the first question asked of the new "Tek" service for commercial information was "when did the Christian Era really begin?" This was properly a question for the Boston Public new information service and I recall Miss Guerrine's flashing response that she was not sure the Christian Era had really begun yet.

It is interesting to note, indeed, how the two fields merge one into the other. In my early electrical days there was tremendous rivalry between high tension and low tension systems. It was not long before each side began to see that co-operation was the true outcome and today high tension transmission and low tension distribution are universally accepted. The general library, it must never be forgotten, is primarily a collection of books to be used for reading or reference, while the special library is primarily a collection of up-to-date facts which must be culled from current sources, newspapers, reports and
what-not, later than the book of a year or even a month ago. But the general library is more and more developing an information service, and the business information service must have its collection of books. The big wheels and the little wheels must gear in together for effective result and the problem before all librarians is to get the most result with the least effort, practically the least waste by duplication of effort.

In the training for and practice of business librarians there are those methods dealing with books which are also those of the general librarian and others dealing with special sources which are of a special nature. The present joint session of the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. is a happy illustration of the need of studying and comparing methods common to both, while a semi-annual or alternative conference of special librarians as such, may well be given over to the special methods of the special field. It is, however, within the local community that co-operation among business librarians can be made most useful and the growth of local special libraries associations in the centers of industry is certainly one of the most gratifying evidences at once of business and library progress.

LIBRARY TRAINING FOR THE SPECIAL LIBRARIAN

By JUNE RICHARDSON DONELLY, Director, Simmons College Library School

When our President, Mr. Hyde, honored me with an invitation to speak to you this morning, he told me to talk about library training, with particular reference to special libraries.

Later the official program gave to this session's topic the subject heading CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

The combination was grateful, for it gave me a chance to express what has long been my settled conviction; that in reality training, whether in a school or by experience, does not make public librarians nor special librarians; primarily, but just librarians, who may have the different environment of a public library or a special library.

Four months ago at Clark University Dr. John Finley said "A certain distinguished university president has defined education as 'adaptation to one's environment.' I do not like the definition, it is not a good definition for human beings. The definition is 'the conquest of one's environment.'"

Now I agree most thoroughly with Dr. Finley. In my conception a good librarian is one who can conquer his environment, whether that be a public library, a college library, a business library, or any other variety.

Sometimes such a conquest comes by adapting oneself to certain established conditions, again by destroying existing ones that are unfavorable. A wise engineer studies his maps and his ground, he knows the configuration of the land, he judges whether to make a detour to avoid an obstacle or to blast the obstacle from his straight path.

The great modern conqueror is the engineer, and we are bold enough to class librarianship as an engineering project. I am not unaware of my temerity in using such a figure in this company. Though it is not original, I ought to leave it to an engineer to expand, but it expresses my thought.

The librarian's task is to survey the tract he is to administer, to lay out the road systems which will open it up, to decide upon the transportation methods and agents that will be best suited to assemble material at a desired point expeditiously and in prime condition, all with due regard to the kind of produce the tract bears, its destination and intended use.

There is a certain charm, it is true, in a wood, with wandering paths made by
aimless feet, but one does not choose such roads if there is need of arriving quickly at a goal.

In the task of organizing and running a library there is room, according to the size of the job, for the head engineer and often for keen assistants developing toward headship, and so down through the various grades of subordinates, any one of whom may be either the big man of the future, or destined always to remain as one of the undistinguished "gang."

What, then, do we require of a would-be conqueror? First, certain personal qualifications and dispositions. Second, native abilities and education.

I am not going to try to develop all that is implied in those two divisions, your minds will run over rapidly all the characteristics that are usually enumerated as desirable for a librarian, from robust health to angelic tempers.

Native ability is an indispensable prerequisite. There is no reason whatever for supposing that a naturally stupid individual, a low grade mentality, can by any varnish of technical instruction or length of practical experience ever be a good librarian. It is a dreadful pity that such handicapped people exist, but there is no royal touch in library training which will transform them. There may be certain "chores" some of them can perform in a library, but they are no more librarian-stuff than they are potential doctors or captains of industry or anything else that requires healthy brains.

One service we owe to the library profession is to discourage such people from trying to become librarians, and to labor to prevent employers from supposing that a library is a fit field for them.

We all know how much a person of great native ability can achieve without much formal education and we sincerely honor the selfmade man; but, other things being equal, the better the education before technical training begins, the more desirable the candidate who would enter upon library work.

Every branch of knowledge that has been opened up to him adds to his value, both because of the special knowledge it adds to his equipment, and because it gives him a broader conception of life and a better basis for comparison.

So, for every librarian, I should like to have a good general foundation, plus a certain understanding of whatever specialty his work requires, and the wider and deeper that understanding the better.

To my mind every librarian is as much a specialist as the business or science librarian. Only, the specialty of children's librarian needs is of one type and that of the librarian of an industry which produces dyestuffs or one that makes electrical appliances is of another.

The opposing term to public library is not special library, but private library, and the error in classification implied in opposing public and special, if I may so say without rudeness, I think is responsible for a confusion of thought that has led to unnecessary friction.

Whatever the content of knowledge that education has left as a residuum, though, is subordinate to whether the educative process has left a person "educable," able to throw away old knowledge, to scrap false theories and worn out methods and continuously to survey anew each library experience that comes to him, recognizing the problems involved and thinking them through straight.

Given this paragon you will probably tell me that he would make a good librarian without any special library training. I grant you he probably would. Please let me make myself clear. When it comes to a choice between a person of fine native ability, with good education but no library science knowledge, as opposed to a library school graduate of mediocre ability and average education—and such exist—I should choose the former without a moment's hesitation.

But at present it is not such a choice I am thinking of, for I have expressly stipulated for the good qualities of ability and
prevocational education in a would-be conqueror, and I go back to him. The point is, wouldn't he be a better librarian, with less waste of time, if he could start in informed of methods of organizing material, cataloging and indexing it, acquainted with existing tools and on the look-out for new ones; able to compare methods, with appreciation of their use for attaining an end desired?

Why make him work through all the stages of development through which the librarians of the past have risen, when he might as well begin at the latest stage and take advantage of the acceleration of evolution.

The burro is a very useful animal in the Grand Canon, but a Rolls-Royce is more suited to less primitive trails.

Whatever the kind of library, the successful person will be the one who knows his community, his clientele, his stock of resources, whether books or other kinds, and can use the best of library science methods to make the resources serve the clientele.

This will seem a big preamble to reach the specific subject I was set, that of library training for the special library.

I should like to divide consideration of that into two parts: First, what I should plan if I had a free hand; second, what actually, even now is available in existing library schools. No, that is too broad a statement, I can speak only for the school I know best.

I should like, then, a good supply of educable people, of good native ability and varied in their previous education and tasks. Then, for a year, I should like to have those planning for public, college, or other libraries. For the first part of the year, say from September to March, I should give to them all the same core of library science, including bibliography, cataloging, indexing, reference and research work.

Those are equally necessary to all the students, but should be taught with all types of libraries in mind. Or it would be better to say that classification, for example, should be taught as a science, not as a mere system of assigning numerical symbols. The various special classifications are as necessary to a person whose sole work may later be with the D. C. in a small public library as to one who has to develop a scheme for a highly specialized collection.

The third term I should allow differentiation in the curriculum for the members of the class, allowing each to "major" according to his or her desires, as far as that could be provided for, with the necessarily restricted facilities available.

The line in which one would major would doubtless follow his previous education, experience, or interest.

He should visit places of the type that would fit his purposes, whether factories, banks, science libraries or museums. All library schools require some field work, and his should be in the kind of library he has in view.

He should study more intensively the "literature of his subject," and the reference books and sources of special information, and work out real problems in obtaining information. He should get as wide an acquaintance with periodicals in his special line as possible, and practice digesting articles.

Finally, he should be given the general problem of supposing he was set the task of organizing and running a library of the type desired, and work out his solution. It might not be a correct one, but he would become acquainted with the snags and possibilities, so that when the actual chance came, he would not start in ignorance.

Such adaptation of the curriculum is perfectly possible, all that stands in the way is lack of funds to finance it, unless there is sufficient demand for it to justify the outlay.

The future will provide for it, but what is there at present?

Even now, in all the schools, classification, bibliography and reference courses are valuable to one wishing to be a special librarian, as is the course in public
documents and much of the study of library methods.

This year, for the first time, Simmons College offered an elective course called "Special Libraries." Eighteen students of the seniors and college graduates elected the course.

Between March and June, for ten weeks, the class met twice a week, and were allowed two hours a week after each class hour for study.

The test used was Miss Krause's Business libraries, and, I should perhaps add, the periodical Special Libraries.

The course was begun with an address by Carlos Houghton—what is a special library,—read by many of you later in the Library Journal. It closed with a talk by George W. Lee on Information service.

In between, in every alternative class-hour, a librarian of some special library described his particular institution.

Under the surface differences, it was extraordinarily interesting to see the underlying unity in their purposes and methods.

Those of us who were public library workers were equally interested to see how fundamentally alike were public and special library ideals, and even methods.

It has been said that the distinctive feature of the special library is service. I should like to emphasize that that is not distinctive of special libraries only, but is the slogan of our profession. We are not two professions, but a united one, as I think this meeting well indicates.

ADULT EDUCATION

A LETTER FROM DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JUNE 7, 1921.

DEAR MISS TYLER:

As I wrote to you last January, the subject of adult education has been interesting thoughtful Americans more and more for several years past; and I am glad to have an opportunity of saying something about it to the American Library Association at its forthcoming meeting at Swampscott through this letter.

We used to think of education as chiefly for children before the age of fifteen. For a small minority of children we extended the period of education through a high school course which ordinarily brought them to about eighteen years of age. For a still smaller fraction of the rising generation we extended the idea of education through the college period. It was the Chautauquas and the summer courses of instruction which first spread among thoughtful Americans the idea that education ought to go on throughout life in some universities in the intervals of work for the livelihood.

The elementary and secondary schools down to the opening of the twentieth century were seldom successful in implanting in their pupils a love of reading, a real delight which in later years determined a precious use of a good part of their leisure by grown-up people who were earning their own livelihood. If any child fortunately acquired a love of reading, it was due, not to the school or the teacher, but to the father or mother and a home habit. Indeed, before printing and the Protestant Reformation people that could read were great rarities; and so were books. Since 1900 there has been a considerable improvement in respect to implanting in school children the love of reading; but much still remains to be done. American and English publishers have lately contributed considerably to the satisfaction of the desire of the new generation for good reading. They have put at the disposal of the public good encyclopaedias, and dictionaries which are also encyclopaedias. They have issued collections of selected writings, ancient and modern, and products of various nationalities, which are real treasuries for the lover of reading, young or old, educated or uneducated. Some publishers supply in cheap form a stream of books which have already commended themselves to a generation of reading people. Local clubs circulate at low cost not only the best magazines and illustrated papers, but also the best current books. In many cities well-organized classes for evenings and Saturday afternoons prolong the period of systematic education for youth who have been obliged to go to work by the time they were fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen years of age.

This prolongation of systematic education and the increasing success of schools
in implanting love of reading confer on the public or endowed libraries a new privilege and very precious opportunities; and these opportunities come not only to the highly organized city or university libraries, but to the small rural libraries which are able to employ a librarian competent to direct the individual applicant for books to the best and most appropriate reading for that person. To render this service to applicants for books is to carry forward education into and through adult life.

An important part of the aid a competent librarian can give such persons is to make them familiar with the use of books of reference of all sorts, and with the indices of good collections or sets of well-selected books and of series of well-conducted journals and magazines. Any intelligent person who learns to use books of reference, indices, and concordances will be able to guide himself safely to much good reading, and will so be enabled to follow his own bent in reading. In this way a competent librarian, or librarian's assistant, in a free library can be of great service to any young person who manifests a desire for guidance towards appropriate reading.

Most of the evils from which modern society is suffering can be cured only by education, begun in youth but continued into adult life. Among these evils are the industrial unrest, the manifest deficiencies of the American people in respect to carriage, posture, muscular development, and grace of movement, infant mortality, child labor, alcoholism, bad housing, bad diets, and waste of the nation's material resources. All these can be remedied only through better education of each successive generation. They all need to be dug up by the roots, and to be made to cease in mankind's environment. To this incessant digging up every helpful human agency, governmental, political, or social, should be directed; and among these agencies the free library already has a high place, which, however, can be enlarged in the future by wise and constant effort.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES W. ELIOT.

STATE-WIDE LIBRARY SERVICE

BY JULIA A. ROBINSON, Secretary, Iowa Library Commission

A Summary

The recognition of state-wide responsibility in providing free books had its first manifestation in the passage of laws authorizing city library support. Next came laws for promoting the growth and efficiency of these libraries, and simultaneously in many states there was created a state department charged with such duty, together with the operation of a state traveling library system for the use of communities without other library facilities.

The governing bodies of the different state library extension agencies differ both in number of members and method of appointment. Library commissions and boards of education generally consist of both appointed and ex-officio members. State Library Boards are generally ex-officio.

The most desirable board would seem to be an appointed one, not too large, whose chief duty, or equally important with any assigned to it, should be the promotion of city and county libraries and the circulation of books through a state traveling library.

The other essentials for ideal state library service include (a) sufficient appropriation to secure (b) an adequate well selected book collection, and (c) a competent staff, with a librarian at the head, sufficient help, and high enough salaries to command such help, (d) publicity which will carry information of the resources of the library to all in the state needing its aid. Too frequently this cannot be done as the supply is not equal to meet the demand which would thus be created and many people of the state are deprived of the help which they need and desire and for which they pay,—though not to an alarmingly large amount. (e) There should be included also, facilities for reference work, with a trained reference librarian, and books, magazines, and pamphlets in numbers to meet the demands. And not depending upon the appropriation but upon the attitude of
the state, is a proper standing for the department as a state department, cordial co-operation on the part of state officials, suitable and well equipped rooms, and ability to secure sufficient supplies and printing.

A brief review of the library facilities of the states with the special work of each library will serve to show that though the field may seem well covered, there has been and is still need for a further source of book supply.

Of the various kinds of libraries for the use of the people of the state, we may well place first free public libraries supported by the cities for the use of the residents of the cities. But in many states the number of cities and towns large enough to support a library adequately, has been nearly reached.

In addition to its public libraries every state contains what perhaps we should place second, school libraries. Their inability to supply the book needs of the people is shown (a) by their limited number in most states, for while there exist laws or state board requirements for their establishment, the provisions of these laws are often inadequate and the laws, such as they are, are often evaded as evidenced by the fact that in one state books may be borrowed from the traveling library to fill these requirements; and in some cases the boxes have remained unopened—still the school could report that it had the books.

(b) Where school libraries do exist they are often inadequate because the book collections are small, poorly selected, and not made available by classification, cataloging or proper administration.

This lack on the part of school libraries to fulfill even their own functions of supplementing the school work, grows out of lack of funds, lack of state supervision, lack of trained and competent librarians, and lack of recognition on the part of school authorities, of the difference between a properly conducted and a poorly conducted library.

Third, we may place college and other reference libraries. In the number of volumes, these libraries always stand high but while fulfilling a need for research work they do not supply the need, if not greater, at least of a larger number of people, for general reading. They are also limited in their availability for their books cannot be borrowed and they are often too distant to be readily visited.

County libraries exist in growing numbers in different states and are being pushed in many more and to them we must look in the future for the solution of our problem. Two states only, California, and Utah, consider that they have grown to such numbers as to fill all book needs. In many states there are as yet no county systems and in many others they are not sufficiently developed to take their places alone. Therefore, if any attempt is made for a number of years to come to supply the "other half" of our population with books, it must be in many states through our traveling library systems which have not yet outlived their usefulness, but occupy an important place in the library facilities of the state.

Perhaps in closing it may not be amiss to suggest the limitations of such state service as I have attempted to describe.

The first is the financial one. To adequately carry on the work of supplying half or more than half of the population of a state with books through one agency, and at long range, requires a much larger appropriation than most states at the present time are willing to make for this purpose, and the work is now and always will be handicapped by lack of funds. And even were that not so, a traveling library is not an economical method of book supply because of the increased cost of library work by mail, the larger force needed to handle it, and the loss in the use of books by the time required for transportation, making necessary a larger collection.

The second limitation is in the service to users of the traveling library, for state service means smaller collections at hand and more delay in securing books than
would be true with a local or county library. A mail order library cannot, in the nature of the case, be as satisfactory as one which is as near as your telephone or your automobile.

But above all is the fact that all the people of the state will never be served in this way. Some will never know about it, some will never make the effort to use it, and some will not be satisfied with such service.

The ideal, therefore, would seem to be city and county libraries, supplying the ordinary book demands and in addition a state department for the fostering of these libraries and the maintenance of a book collection to serve the state through these larger units in supplying books of limited local demand, to supplement the city and county collections, and for relending by them.

One state—may I be pardoned for now naming that state—for it is the state which Miss Tyler made famous—that state has a revised version of "Books for Everybody" which reads, "A book for every man, woman and child in Iowa through the libraries of Iowa." Until that glad day shall come when all the states realize that dream through our city and county libraries, state-wide library service through a traveling library will continue to be needed. With adequate support, its possibilities for good are almost unlimited.

Let us therefore pray for liberal-minded and broad-visioned legislators who shall be as anxious as we that the state shall do its full share in providing books for everybody.

NEXT STEPS IN EXTENDING THE USE OF BOOKS

Frederic G. Melcher, Secretary, National Association of Book Publishers

No past diligence of mine has ever received such prompt and outspoken recognition as the previous speakers have given to the part I have taken in helping to carry through Miss Tyler's plan for this meeting. It seems only fair to me, however, to explain that I myself appear in this part of the program, not by my own planning, but by the president's invitation.

It might seem, perhaps, that the opportunity to give the last address on a six-day convention had its disadvantages, yet I hold this opportunity with great pleasure, and it seems to me a notable testimony to the unusual character of this convention that a thousand people are on Saturday evening still gathered here, still interested in the things that have brought us together. And I find another pleasure in that I am enabled to prevent you from forgetting two significant things of the conference week.

May I recall to you the happy turn of phrase of Dr. Butterfield this morning, when he said, wording a slogan that has been mine without knowing it, that the thing for us all to do is to make it "Everybody for Books!" And if that is our objective, I turn back for the means to accomplish this to the words of President Tyler in her opening address, when she pointed out that in our steps ahead we should look forward to a period of cooperation between all of those who are interested in the use and in the distribution of books.

In one other way I welcome this opportunity to be the last speaker, and for this moment I would rather assume my more hard-earned title of bookseller rather than such newly acquired ones as editor or Publishers' Association secretary. I would like to remind you that some one hundred and fifty years ago booksellers sloughed off the job of publishing in order that they could more earnestly concentrate themselves on the more interesting and intriguing work of getting the book to its ultimate consumer. Some seventy-five years after that booksellers began to share with the free public library this great task of bringing the book to everybody, and the communities, as I have been reminded in
some of the speeches this week, in which the free library most rapidly sprung up were those in which the booksellers had been most ardently laboring. So, as a bookseller, then, I welcome in this spirit of "Everybody for Books" our younger brothers, the publishers, and that lusty young fraternity, the representatives of the free public library movement.

Two or three times this week I have changed my mind as to the right direction for remarks to take at this time. After I heard the account of one of the evening meetings in this hall, and of the venomous hordes that came in through these unscreened windows, it seemed to me that by this hour you would be ready for one semi-humorous story and then departure. I had again thought that some special reference to practical means for forwarding this "Everybody for Books" movement might be appropriate, based on the experience that I have had in some book campaigns in the last year. But after the exhilaration of the meetings which I have attended and of the papers, many of which have seemed to me of great significance, I would rather lay my emphasis on some of the tendencies I see in what I have heard discussed rather than to try to outline my idea of the steps that might now be made.

And it seems also that if I am to speak of new steps it will make the chance of their accomplishment seem more possible if I preface this with reference to one or two hopeful aspects of the situation that faces those of us who are interested in the distribution of books.

In the first place, let us not forget that we are in a new, growing field; that the book as we know it is a young thing; that one hundred and fifty years ago it was just touching a little of the material that we now see in book form. Look back twenty years into your A. L. A. selective catalogs and note the classifications that were not there then and that are found now. The future is all before the book, in spite of the old dates on some title pages. Book distribution is a young enterprise, in spite of the numbers here gathered from all over the country. Here we are in the greatest English-speaking nation of the world, with a young, growing enterprise in our hands, an exhilarating opportunity.

And I note one other encouraging aspect of our situation. We sometimes think that we have in our communities reached the ultimate public appropriation for the work we are doing. Let us, then, look at some figures such as I saw today on the bulletin board which show that the average per capita contribution to library support is 52.7 cents per annum. We are not likely to admit that the cause we believe in, the institution we cherish, is likely to halt in its growth when the public is contributing that small amount. That is not a figure of discouragement, it is a figure of encouragement. It shows that we have a great area of wealth to tap and that any steps we outline for growth can be supported, if they be made feasible and if their worth be demonstrated to the public which is to be asked to pay.

Of the significant tendencies that I have seen touched upon this week which seem to me in line with the probable direction the new growth of reading will take, the first one has been admirably covered in the paper this afternoon by Miss Parsons. It seems to me that those of us who handle books will find our own reading taking a new direction—that it will be deepened, enriched,—and we will find that we are not taking on merely more professional knowledge but a more spiritual enthusiasm. Young book salesmen used to come to me when they wanted to increase their sales in our bookstore and wanted to know if there was any trick to salesmanship. All I could say was, "There is no routine method that amounts to anything. The thing to do is to love a book and want to get it out to the right person,—'Books for Everybody' as fast as you can." Librarians are selling the book-using habit to their communities, and the exaltation they carry to it must, in some part, come from what they get from their reading.
In another field, one that has been particularly interesting to me in the last few years and in which I have already had opportunity to join in your discussion, there is the question of the present tendency in reading for children. In this field is it not also true that the interesting problem just ahead—though not the whole problem—is not merely the supplying of an addition to the practical knowledge of the child, not merely serving as an adjunct to our schools, thus increasing the child's ability to read; we are not chiefly anxious that a continuous blur of type shall run before the child's eye, but we are anxious that he shall get the full personal value out of these things—the fine fancy, the far vision, the chance for him to grow as an individual.

It is because of this that I believe so strongly that the books must not only be passed over library desks with the checking card afternoon after afternoon, they must not only be conveniently located in the grade schools and the high schools, but they must also be in the home, the most favorable of surroundings for the child to get what he individually needs out of books. The vistas from books he owns are not narrowed by an elder's personality. They are not lectured to him. He is in a comfortable seat of his own choosing, and he draws from the pages the food that he may need.

In another field our speaker this morning pointed out the same condition. He said, in relation to books for the farmer, that it was not the book on his technical training or his economic situation that was most needed; it was that the book should approach him on his social side, that he may have some vision of his place in the commonwealth. Thus again it is emphasized that the reading tendencies ahead are to give a spiritual touch to every group.

We have often emphasized the effect of the war on technical training. Is it that the laborer must then be supplied merely with books that shall tell him how to use his hands and how to improve in his craft? Far we want to go in that direction, but let us take the lesson, too, from some of the experiences of the correspondence schools (who with their commercial foresight anticipated us in this field). Why is it that so large a percentage of those that they persuade by their advertisements to undertake systematic study drop out before the course is ended? It is because merely the desire for a skillful hand will not keep people at study night after night; the thing that will keep a man unwearyingly at such a program is some vision that his craft is to have a finer and better place in a reorganized society. I have no suggestion as to what that reorganization is to be, whether it go under one name or the other, but we do know and we do see that it is the vision of such a reorganization that keeps men to their craft and accelerates them in their study. In this new field of teaching the handicrafts, then, we must see that on the same shelves with the technical books are the books that shall paint the new vision of a new social order.

To pass to just two other fields in which we may approach people by groups, one of the great meetings of this conference was that on the place of the religious book in the public library. Too long have we treated this as a rather avoided question. Be it or not a delicate problem to handle the selections of the things that churches need to find in the library, the church is too great an organization, too large a human interest to be left out of a library's daily consideration.

Mr. Wells, in his newest book, *The salvaging of civilization*, has pointed out that when young people are of college age there are three subjects that interest them for discussion more than any others, all of which are but little on the college curriculum and all of which they may be eager to read about and discuss. Those three subjects, he points out, are property, religion, and sex. On the subject of property, communism, socialism, collectivism, whatever form property handling may take, there is perpetually interest—and on
these subjects our shelves must be well represented. Have we not, also, to recognize that the subject of religion is perpetually interesting and that there are signs today that it is finding more interest than ever before? Is it not one of the library's interesting and pressing problems to find by comparing experiences, not by theory, what can best be done in order that we may provide for this increasing need of a proper relation between the religious organizations of all kinds and the center of information, the public library?

And finally I venture to point out the important new emphasis that must be made in the question of the information supplied on the subject of our country and its government. It will not be enough that we furnish textbooks on civics, that we help people to understand the use of the ballot and how to walk to the polls and details of that kind; more than that, there must be supplied an inspiration to want the government to go in the direction of our dearest visions. Our government was founded on an inspiration that was intellectual, such as that which came from the French Revolution. We have stepped out into new things at various periods in our history with a confidence and resolution showing that we had a vision of our goal and knew we were on our way, that we were led by a divine direction rather than by a purely detailed knowledge of political machinery. So in the study of our government we must have ideals to work forward to. It seems to me that all these things signify that there must be a spiritual, an uplifting and exhilarating touch given to our approach to the reading groups that we serve.

We have come for this conference to a region that I have ever turned to for rest and for inspiration—to the edge of the open ocean. There are some characteristics of such a pilgrimage that are peculiarly applicable, I think, to the problems that this organization has recently faced and those it now approaches. The ocean always brings to me a sense of its unchangeableness—of how little man can do against nature's power; that it can thwart us or aid us, that it will always be here, rolling in and out perpetually over the rocks. I can sit on its edge and forget what has fevered me, the objects that I felt must be accomplished, the things that I thought must be changed, and I feel it reach out a calming hand and say, "Why so hot, little man?" So we can come as a group who have been laboring in various communities and have felt that we must do this, that we must have this change, that we must do more with this or that opportunity; and the first touch upon us when we get to the edge of the ocean is a feeling of that chiding, "Why so hot, little ones? After all, the world will go on."

And the ocean can add another touch. Just as the wind changed yesterday and brought that exhilarating tang of the salt, so the ocean, after calming us, can also send us back to our places with a consciousness that we have quietly drunk of something that stimulates us to do more valiantly and more interestingly those things that have troubled and halted us.

I am to go from here to the place where I am most fond of turning for change and recreation—to the easternmost end of my native state, to Provincetown—there to have more of this same salt air and rest. I shall be reminded as I look from the cottage porch that there was the first stopping place on the Mayflower's route three hundred years ago, and I shall recall that in that harbor a group of far-seeing adventurers, hardy people of very mixed kind, stood in the cabin and signed the famous Compact. And the word that stands out of the Compact is the word that your president started us with here at the Conference—the great word "Together," which has rung down through three hundred years of American history; the voyage that was the greatest voyage this ocean has ever seen, ended with that word, "Together." And back of that Pilgrim group, making it possible for those lines of influence to go out from Massachusetts to every part of this country
and to all her institutions, back of them there was a voice on the shores of Old Holland, the voice of Pastor Robinson, who had told them that "Evermore new light shall break forth from the Word."

So we, who are trustees of the printed word in this great land, may echo after three hundred years the words of that great leader and may ourselves covet some share of his mantle by exclaiming as he would exclaim, "Let evermore new light break forth from the printed word."

RECENT LEGISLATION AND LIBRARY REVENUES*

By William F. Yust, Librarian, Rochester Public Library

A New York state amendment fixes two mills as the possible maximum library tax in municipalities with an assessed valuation of one million or less; one and one-half mills on more than one million and less than two millions; one mill on two millions or over.

In New Jersey one amendment increases the permissive maximum library tax rate from one-sixth to two-thirds of a mill. This is in addition to the mandatory rate of one-third mill. Another removes the limit of $1,000 which a union of municipalities may raise annually by tax for library purposes.

Illinois passed an amendment increasing the possible maximum library tax levy in cities under 100,000 to two mills (formerly one and one-third mill) and in cities over 100,000 to one mill (formerly two-thirds mill). It also excepts libraries from the scaling under the two per cent reduction clause of the Juel act. Another bill amends the Juel act to permit this exception.

In Missouri an amendment increases the mandatory minimum tax levy in cities of the first class from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This was introduced at the instance of the St. Joseph Public Library but it applies to all first class cities. Another law amends the charter of the city of St. Joseph by increasing the minimum library tax which the council must appropriate from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This will increase the library's annual income about $21,000.

Kansas passed an amendment raising the permissive maximum library tax from one-half mill to one mill in cities of second and third class. Cities of first class already had authority to levy one mill if population was under 40,000; over that, one-fourth mill. The chairman of the Kansas Library Association Legislative Committee says, "This ought to bring a new era in Kansas public libraries."

Wyoming failed to pass an introduced bill fixing the minimum and maximum county library tax levy in counties with an assessed valuation of twenty-five millions or more at three-eighths to one-half mill (now one-eighth to one-half mill for all counties).

Indiana has the unique distinction of passing the only law reducing the library tax levy. An amendment fixes the minimum county library tax at two-tenths of a mill. It was formerly five-tenths, which is no longer necessary on account of a tremendous increase in assessed valuation. The library board still has power to fix the rate and may levy five-tenths mills, if that amount is needed. Another Indiana amendment prescribes that the county library tax shall be continued so long as the library is used by ten per cent of the inhabitants of the district concerned. Previously it was ten per cent of the entire county.

In Cleveland an interesting situation developed. The public library there is one of about twenty-five libraries in the state operating under boards appointed by boards of education. The library trustees appointed by the board of education certify to the board of education annually the amount needed for the library during the ensuing year. The board of education up to 1920 transmitted such amount

*See also report p. 133.
not exceeding one and one-half mills with its own budget which it is authorized to levy for school purposes.

A budget commission reviews the estimates presented by each taxing body and may reduce any and all items so as to keep the total tax levy within the fifteen mill limit prescribed by law. (Originally the limit was 10 mills (1%). The law was, however, amended to 15 mills although it is still familiarly referred to as the Smith 1% tax law.) Last fall this budget commission decided that the amount certified for library purposes could not be in addition to the amount certified for school purposes but must be a part of it. This meant that the entire appropriation for the library, $894,000, was deducted from the amount levied for school purposes. This action was taken to the Court of Appeals, but the decision of the Budget Commission was sustained. Instead of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the Board of Education accepted the decision for the one year and sought a remedy in legislation.

As a result, an amendment to the library law was secured which provides that the amount certified by the library board shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law, but not to exceed one and one-half mills and subject to no other limitation on tax rates. This amendment puts this group of libraries in a very favorable position as to adequacy and certainty of income. It means that the levy made by the library board and certified to the board of education cannot be reduced either by the board of education or by the budget commission. It is so advantageous that these libraries will need to use it wisely.

The Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library feel this responsibility keenly and the Ohio Library Association is urging this same restraint on the remaining libraries. The Cleveland Public Library for next year is asking an amount only about one-third of that permitted by law.

These laws relating to library revenues do not warrant much generalization. They do show a disposition to permit libraries to adjust themselves to changing conditions and to provide more liberally for their support. The Indiana amendment providing that the county tax shall be continued as long as the library is used by ten per cent of the inhabitants of the district concerned calls attention to the fundamental principle that support depends on service. This principle needs emphasis. Whatever may be the form of its state law, a library’s support will ultimately depend upon the nature and extent of the service which it renders to the community.

Considerable discussion has revolved around the question as to whether a library board should have the power to levy the library tax. The two states in which this question has been differently decided are Iowa and Indiana. Although the decisions are many years old, they are frequently referred to and for this reason a brief outline of each case is here given.

In 1896 the board of trustees of the public library in Des Moines, Iowa, fixed a tax rate of one mill for library maintenance and a tax of three mills to create a sinking fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building. In so doing it acted in accordance with a law passed by the general assembly which authorizes the library trustees to fix the rates given for the purposes stated and “cause each of the rates so determined and fixed to be certified and the council shall levy the taxes necessary to raise said sums respectively for such year.”

The library board certified these amounts to the city council, which refused to levy the taxes. When carried to the supreme court of the state the act of the general assembly was declared unconstitutional.

The court held that the right to fix the tax rate was equivalent to the right to levy a tax. But the power to levy a tax cannot be delegated by the legislature to a board or officer not elected by and immediately responsible to the people or the taxpayers. Similar laws violating that principle have been declared unconstitutional in Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan.

In 1906 a case involving this principle
came from Marion, Indiana, to the supreme court of the state, which decided that the delegation of the power of taxation to a library board appointed by the council was lawful. In its decision it cited the state constitution, which says, "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge equally open to all."

The court declared, "It may, with propriety, be said that a law providing for the organization and maintenance of public libraries is a part of the educational system of the state and that boards organized under the provision of said act exercise the whole power of the municipality in respect to public libraries.

"It is to be remembered that the trustees of a school city are appointed in the same manner as are trustees of library boards appointed under the provisions of said act, and no objection could be urged against the authority of a library board so appointed to levy taxes, pursuant to legislative authority, which might not be urged with equal force against the levy of taxes by school boards. Our statutes contain many provisions authorizing school boards to levy taxes for certain purposes, some of which have been upon the statute books for nearly half a century."

Two important principles are involved in these decisions: one whether a board not elected by the taxpayers should have the power to levy a tax; the other whether in a given municipality there should be more than one tax-levying body. On these points there is no agreement among different states, nor among courts within a single state, not even among different divisions of the same court as illustrated this year in New York state.

The city of Buffalo has a commission form of government, but retains its board of education. In 1919 a state law was passed authorizing and directing boards of education to make large increases in teachers' salaries. The board of education this year submitted its budget for over five million dollars. The common council cut this estimate to $345,629.

The appellate court decided that the council had no authority to make this reduction. It held that the entire management of schools being placed in boards of education, gave them power to compel the council to levy the necessary tax.

The argument stated, "The tendency of legislation in recent years has been in the direction of enlarging the powers and authority of boards of education to the end that the educational facilities of the state should be taken away from the control of municipal authorities, and thus remove them as far as possible from political influence and place them in charge of boards of education composed of persons selected because of their supposed familiarity with educational matters."

When taken to the court of appeals this decision was reversed on the ground that the council has the sole power to raise by a general tax the funds necessary to carry on the city. While admitting the enlarged powers of independent boards of education, it denies that those powers are unqualified.

The court said, "It would seem unfortunate if in a city of the size of Buffalo, a body however able and devoted, not elected, not removable by the appointing power, not even with a tax budget of its own so that its action would be brought sharply to the attention of the public, might command the allotment to it of whatever part of a limited revenue it thought best to the sacrifice of other interests perhaps as essential. Such a board has no detailed knowledge of other public needs. It knows nothing of the number of police required, or of the demands to safeguard the public health. Its view is limited to its own department, of course, important, but likely to be regarded as of unique importance by those who have its interests at heart. In
all governments, in the nation, the state, the city, the problem is to reconcile a hundred pressing needs so that the total of the appropriations shall not be excessive."

These conflicting decisions show that the court battles of a century have not settled this question of taxation. One learned body hands down a solemn decision and another equally learned body reverses it. There is therefore strong argument as well as high precedent in favor of, as well as against the library tax being levied by the library board. This is why the new edition of the A. L. A. manual chapter on legislation recommends that the tax rate be fixed by the library authorities within the limits, if any, set by law.

THE ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY RATE


The Public Library Rate in the Ontario Public Libraries Act of 1920 provides that a library board may cause a tax to be levied to the extent of that rate on the dollar of taxable assessment that will yield fifty cents per capita of the population of the constituency to be served, and that the municipal council may increase the rate.

This rate clause establishes a new principle in Ontario for taxation for a public benefit. We believe that the principle is sound, that the clause is workable, and that it is fair to both the libraries and the public.

Although Ontario library history began in 1800, it was 82 years later when the first provision was made for the establishment and maintenance of free, tax-supported libraries. Ontario free public library legislation from the Act of 1882 to the present has provided that every library should be in control of an appointed board, independence being ensured by reason of the appointing powers being divided, and also that the board should be entitled on its own demand to a fixed maximum tax rate. One-half mill was the rate until last year, with the exception of cities of over one hundred thousand population,—an amendment to the Act of 1882 fixed their rate at one-quarter mill exclusive of debt charges.

For a long time the public library movement was finding its way. No library was conducted on an adequate scale until comparatively recent years. The requirements for adequate library service as we think of it today were unknown. Experience furnished no real test of the merits of the original rate on the dollar until recent years.

When the real test came it failed to impress itself upon the great majority of our libraries. Four or five progressive ones were receiving an adequate income from the rate; a few more could claim close to the amount required. This dozen or so did well. With not more than four notable exceptions, the remainder seemed to take things for granted. They knew the rate and probably thought that they were on the same footing as all other libraries. They were satisfied with themselves. They did not criticise their libraries with any standards, either for quality or quantity of service. They knew that a larger and better patronage was desirable, but did not seem to realize that there was a real relationship between library success and library expenditure. It is possible that some thought that the legislature fixed the rate, therefore, it must be right; and, that it was enough for a successful neighbor, therefore, it must be enough for them.

About two or three years ago, Toronto with its fast-growing system, and Ottawa, that had gone well past the hundred-thousand mark, felt the pinch of the quarter-mill rate. Two or three towns groaned under the half-mill. These constituted all the expressed dissatisfaction. For some time the Department of Education had had the matter of library rates under consid-
eration. Ontario had four hundred and forty public libraries and it was highly desirable that they should have equal chances for success. The matter of tax rate was of first importance. In studying actual conditions it was discovered that the legal rate on the dollar was unsatisfactory. It was observed that there were great variations in bases of assessments. As a general rule it was found that the smaller the place the smaller the assessment in proportion to the population. There were remarkable differences even in places of the same size, due largely to different standards of valuation. There is no Provincial tax in Ontario and there is no need for uniformity in systems of evaluation. Even if there had been uniformity in places of the same size, there would still have been great differences among the various sizes. No rate on the dollar of assessment was workable. A sliding scale could not be fixed that would work and at the same time not look ridiculous.

Public libraries serve people and not property, and it seemed to the Department that library income should be based on population.

After a careful study of costs it was decided that a library with an income of fifty cents per capita from taxation for ordinary expenditure could give a good quality of service based on a standard of four books per capita in cities, and five books in smaller places as a circulation for home reading with reference and reading room service in proportion. It is our opinion that a library expending more than fifty cents per capita for ordinary expenditure should, (1) show a well-served patronage larger than the standard referred to, or, (2) the kind of service given should be superior to the good quality the Department had in mind when considering the standard, or, (3) local conditions should be of such unusual character as to make library service expensive; any two or all three of these conditions might obtain. Public opinion is undoubtedly in favor of generous support to a library that exceeds the standard upon which the rate was based and an increase should be obtainable through the provision made for that purpose.

The Public Libraries Act of 1920 containing the clause giving a library board the power to cause a tax levy of that rate that will yield fifty cents per capita and the power to a council to increase the rate and to make a special grant, was presented before the legislature by the Honorable R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, in May of last year, and it was passed by unanimous vote.

Our libraries had already passed their budgets, and they reaped no benefit from the new Act until this year. The rate clause has produced one unexpected result. It has been educative. People know what it means. It has had the tendency to cause library boards and councils to see that there is a real relationship between adequate library service and financial provision to pay for it, and in a way that our bulletins, conventions and preaching had failed in doing.

Toronto and two small cities and one town have budgets this year that call for slightly more than fifty cents per capita, and for good reason. Several libraries increased their tax levy to the maximum and the majority are expending considerably more than usual. Some libraries have not taken the advantage of an increased income. The new rate gives the libraries as a whole, on their own claim, an increase of sixty-seven per cent of taxation income over the amount claimable under the old Act. The average library could claim a tax under the old Act that amounted to thirty cents per capita.

The increase can be used largely for books and personal service, the two most important and at the same time most variable items in library expenditure. The other accounts have always been fairly well met. Book dealers report an increase of forty per cent in book orders from libraries for the first five months of this year over the same period last year. The majority of salaries have been appreciably
advanced where deserved, and in a few cases where they were undeserved. Local conditions throughout the Province do not justify all libraries taking their full rate from the first year. We expect that increased expenditures and better and larger service will go hand in hand. We believe that our principle of taxation will stand the test of time, and that the libraries will advance in merit and the public will derive increasing benefit. It is our hope that our people will want library service far in advance of present-day demands, and that when a higher per capita income from taxation is required it shall be granted by our legislators with the same good will that characterized their attitude toward fifty cents per capita.

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY LAW AND AMERICAN LIBRARIES

By Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library

My interest in the Ontario Library Law and its application to American Libraries was first developed last fall in connection with a report on the income of Michigan Libraries for the Michigan Library Association. Of the cities of Michigan of approximately 10,000 population or over, six cities only out of the twenty-four that reported had expenditures in 1920 of more than fifty cents per capita for maintenance. This included money from all sources. Detroit and Grand Rapids exceeded the fifty cent minimum.

This matter was further discussed and investigated in connection with the paper before the Council in Chicago last winter, on “Sources and responsibilities of public library revenues.”

For this Swamscott meeting I have been asked to apply the Ontario Law to a few representative libraries. First of all we must realize that the Ontario Library Law provides that a library board may claim fifty cents per capita from the tax-levying authorities of the community and then these authorities are obliged by provincial law to place the amount claimed up to fifty cents per capita to the credit of the public library of the community. The tax-levying body may increase this amount, but the Library Board cannot force any amount above fifty cents per capita.

This fifty cents per capita is exclusive of all other sources of revenue for the library: in other words, it does not include grants from the province, or income from endowments, etc. With these limitations in mind I requested the libraries of about one hundred American cities to send me their per capita income from city taxes alone for their last library year, and I have worked it out to the per capita basis on the census returns of 1920.

I received up to the time of this meeting reports from eighty-four cities. The average income from city taxation for the year indicated, sometimes 1920, and sometimes 1921, was 53.7 cents, something more, it will be noticed, than can be claimed under the Ontario Library Law: in other words, the average American library as represented in this per capita tabulation from thirty-three states is now receiving more than they might claim under the Ontario Library Law.

Many of the librarians that sent in their reports gave the income for two library years, 1920 and 1921, and the increase in library revenue during the last year for this group of eighty-four libraries is approximately twenty per cent over that of the preceding year.

In an exhaustive study of library revenues count should be taken of all sources of revenue which come to the library. This includes in various parts of the country dog licenses, and licenses of all sorts (in one city this item is $28,000), penal fines, income from endowments, library book fines, etc., for all of these enter into the matter of library support, but they are not included in the Ontario Library Law, and hence are not included in the tabulation.

Michigan libraries were not included in this tabulation for the reason that the penal fine clause for the state constitution which
applies to most of the libraries of the state is such an important source of revenue that libraries of Michigan are in a class by themselves for this reason: for example, the Detroit Public Library will receive this year about $150,000 from penal fines, and last year the Grand Rapids Public Library received about $28,000, and there are libraries in the state where the income from penal fines moneys is very much greater in proportion than this. It may be stated that the per capita income from city taxation alone for both Detroit and Grand Rapids is considerably over fifty cents.

This tabulation also indicates that the libraries of the so-called southern states receive a much smaller revenue per capita than the libraries of the northern states. No library from a southern state in this list, unless you count Kansas City, Mo., as a southern city, receives over fifty cents per capita.

Of the northern states, for the libraries given in this group, Pennsylvania is giving the poorest support.

My recommendation is that the Council of the American Library Association authorize a further study of this whole subject, which should give consideration to all sources of library revenue, and finally that the American Library Association in the light of all the facts should record its conviction that a reasonable minimum per capita income is necessary for adequate support of a public library, and that the per capita income basis is the proper method to pursue in arriving at the financial needs of a public library. Personally I believe that one dollar per capita is such a reasonable minimum for a community to spend on libraries, if it is going to serve in anything like an adequate way all the people of the community, and if it is to give an excellent service of the quality that many of the states of this country are now giving, considerably more than one dollar per capita will be necessary. It should be understood that in large cities this would include the income from all sources for all libraries that are ordinarily open free to the public, particularly such as the great reference libraries of Chicago and New York, particularly Chicago, which supplement the work of the Public Library.

### Per Capita Income from City Taxes of a Group of American Libraries for the Library Year Indicated as Based on the Population of 1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Per Capita Income from City Taxation of the Library Year Indicated as Based on the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Income for Maintenance from City Taxation of the Library Year Indicated as Based on the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Income for Maintenance from City Taxation from the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Population Shown by 1920 Census</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>60,000 (21)</td>
<td>49,125 (21)</td>
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<td>Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>49,125 (21)</td>
<td>32,273.16 (21)</td>
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<td>135,972 (21)</td>
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<td>Oakland</td>
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<td>19,012.49 (21)</td>
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<td>115,000 (?)(21)</td>
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Illinois

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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Per Capita Income from City Taxation of the Library Year Indicated as Based on the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Income for Maintenance from City Taxation of the Library Year Indicated as Based on the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Income for Maintenance from City Taxation from the Population of 1920</th>
<th>Population Shown by 1920 Census</th>
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<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>Des Moines</td>
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<td>105,745 (Ap.21-22)</td>
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<td>Population Shown by 1920 Census</td>
<td>Income for maintenance from city taxation for year indicated</td>
<td>Per capita Income from city taxation</td>
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<td><strong>Maryland</strong></td>
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<td>1,000 (20) .055</td>
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**Ohio**

Akron 205,435 250,000 (21) .506
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Cleveland 796,836 43,525 (21) .182
Columbus 237,031 95,421.83 (21) .120
Dayton 153,830 40,000 (21) .145
E. Cleveland 27,222 110,350 (21) .453
Toledo 243,109

**Oklahoma**

Oklahoma City 91,258

**Oregon**

Portland 275,898 246,083.12 (20) .891

**Pennsylvania**

Erle 102,083 35,000 (21) .342
Harrisburg 75,917 10,000 (20-21) .131
Lancaster 34,440 3,000 (7) .056
Philadelphia 1,525,799 484,334.63 (20) .254
Pittsburgh 555,193 416,320 (21) .770
Reading 107,784

**Rhode Island**

Providence 237,595 28,500 (20) .119

**Tennessee**

Knoxville 77,818 19,562 (20) .251
Memphis 162,351 75,324.64 (20) .463
Nashville 118,342 25,000 (21) .211

**Texas**

Austin 34,876 No public library
Dallas 158,976 27,300 (21) .171
Houston 135,076 43,000 (21) .311
San Antonio 161,308 16,139.09 (21) .100

**Vermont**

Burlington 22,779

**Washington**

Seattle 315,362 270,405.35 (21) .857

**Wisconsin**

Kenosha 40,477 54,693.32 (21-22) .1351
Madison 38,973 29,793.75 (21) .776
Milwaukee 457,147 202,000 (21) .441
Racine 58,593 34,000 (21) .580

SHOULD PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARDS HAVE THE POWER TO LEVY THE LIBRARY TAX

BY W. J. HAMILTON, Secretary Public Library Commission of Indiana

My answer to the question under discussion is "Yes indeed." This may not prove strictly constitutional in all states, it may not always march with formal logic, but it is most expedient, practical, and successful. In the first place, who has the greatest responsibility, the keenest interest in the library, the most intimate knowledge of its needs? The board of trustees. The men and women who are appointed or selected to this particular charge are seldom politically inclined, the library is hardly regarded by the mass of citizens as of enough importance for this. They are apt to be selected from those having at least an academic interest in the intellectual welfare of the community, and may be safely trusted not to abuse any powers given them.

There is a difference of opinion as to advisability of mentioning a maximum

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*Note: The table above contains numerical data, likely representing population, income, or similar metrics for various cities. The text discusses the question of whether public library boards should have the power to levy a library tax, defending their appointment on the grounds of their unique qualifications and the necessity of such a role.*
beyond which the library rate may not go. Though it may occasionally restrict activities, I consider that such a specified maximum will be necessary if legislatures are to be persuaded to grant levy powers to boards. They may properly insist on a levy limit which will take into consideration the differing needs of the varied communities of a state. With such a limit, there is absolutely no danger of a reckless levy on the part of a board of intellectual radicals. Our limited maximum in Indiana amounts to about four per cent of the total levy, and the average library tax rate is approximately two per cent of the total tax rate.

I do not think there is any doubt but that a millage tax for the library is preferable to a fixed appropriation. With such a practice as a city grows and the valuations enlarge, the increased needs of a library can be automatically met without the quibbling and fussing that might attend a request for $5,000 additional for the new year's work.

And who is best equipped to determine what tax is needed to render the city good library service? Service is the primary responsibility of the library board, not economy. By this I do not mean to advise carelessness, but merely to state that the library board is appointed or elected not to guard the city treasury (there are other officials charged with this duty) but to provide a strong library—an institution, a machine if you will, with plenty of fuel and lubricating oil so that it runs efficiently, and accomplishes results without having every bearing shriek a separate and distinct protest.

Repeatedly recently we have heard of boards of school commissioners in charge of the libraries of their communities which have tried to save money for the school systems by trimming the unimportant library appropriation. When educational bodies can do this, absolutely disregarding the fact that the library is an educational influence that has an even wider range than the school, in that it affects the citizen body throughout a whole lifetime, what can be expected from a governing body like a city council which is almost inevitably politically minded and politics ridden.

A number of the states have found that contracts or agreements with the Carnegie Corporation have no effect on later city councils, that the city's good name means nothing to many of these governing bodies, they do not mind trailing it in the dust, but it is a rare library board which given the power, will not keep the standard high and avoid any taint of dishonesty or broken troth.

It is the library board which is responsible for dealing with the staff and which should be able to control the funds which may be needed here. How helpless many librarians and boards have been during the past three years (and is the trouble entirely past) in facing the harrowing problem of losing indispensable assistants for lack of ability to assure even a future raise to an adequate salary basis. Have you found city councils, which are not the direct employers, generous when it came to the library staff, and especially when it came to appreciating and increasing adequately the compensation paid for your most indispensable department assistants whose value and service your library board did realize? Are city councils apt to appreciate paying good salaries to trained people from outside the community, when the positions might be filled even though unsatisfactorily to the librarians, by local assistants who have grown up in the home institution without training or experience elsewhere?

The public library needs a separate fund and adequate funds quite as much as a school system needs these. In most states school boards have been given the right to require funds for their needs and determine what this amount shall be; the library board should have similar powers. They should be able to say to a city council, "The law permits us to have so many mills or tenths of mills. We need next year this amount so we will set this fall a levy of six-tenths of a mill." The li-
Library has almost always been established by a popular vote which expresses a willingness to assume the burden of its support, why should not the library board determine what small part of the total tax the library must have. A difference of 1/10 of a mill, one cent added to a $2.50 rate, means almost nothing to the individual taxpayer, yet the lack of it may seriously cripple and hamper the library whose board realizes the necessity yet cannot enforce the proper appropriation.

Why should it be necessary to spend time and energy and enthusiasm each year convincing new members of the general city council that the library, in which they have no interest, is a vital part of the scheme of civic life? What value is there to the city in educating each year new men who do not know or care about a library's value or problems? Why should the library's progress be prevented by the presence on a city board of the obstinate, unread, "will not see" type of man? On the library board dealing with one set of problems constantly, a work in which they are usually vitally interested, it does not take a new member long to grasp the needs and to get a vision of the opportunities which lie ahead.

A western librarian has said in speaking against the plan of having any library boards at all, "A library board is a mere buffer anyway, which despite high personnel and good intentions, cannot get the results that an official governing body can." Can anyone suggest anything that would be more sure to discourage results, more sure to develop lethargy, to kill interest, to lose vitality, than to have a board which could see possibilities but was quite estopped from realizing them? Do not enlarged powers such as the right to fix the library tax rate inevitably mean greater interest, a broader vision, more strenuous effort to get results? Our Indiana record of strong library support and good work done, the wide awake Library Trustees Association, and constant support of many keenly interested trustees in all phases of library development, our hundred and sixty-five Carnegie buildings with but a single delinquency, the exceptionally good work done by boards and libraries in towns of less than 3,000, all these things and the constant development and progress would be quite impossible if it were not that our library boards are not "mere buffers," but active agents with powers and privileges as well as responsibilities.

I desire to quote here the statement of the president of a city library board, a practical business man and lawyer. You will find a fuller statement of his stand in the Library Journal for February 1st last:

"I believe it can be safely said that the libraries are not upon a sound financial basis until the library boards themselves are given the power definitely and finally to determine the tax that is to be levied for their support. The library boards as a rule are made up of men and women who are willing to sacrifice their time and energies for the welfare of the people and it is not at all likely that the powers delegated to them will be unfairly or improperly used. But it seems certain that the welfare of the libraries cannot be said to be taken care of so long as the power to fix their revenues is to be determined by a body politic such as a city council.

Such men are usually interested in keeping taxes down as low as possible so that they may go back to their constituents and seek re-election, and again they are inclined to minimize the requirements (and the value) of the library and to provide a larger revenue for those departments of government such as the police force and street cleaning department whence political influence is most likely to come."

Judge Wildermuth's statement as to possible legality or constitutionality of a tax levied by a library board would have infinitely greater weight than any statement of mine so I refer you again to the report of his address. I do not press the legality of this, I will not even argue entirely on the basis of logic, but I do urge tax fixing by library boards on the basis of the value of the service to be rendered.
the community. It is expedient. We are in the comparatively early days of library development, what are the past thirty or forty years in view of the future? We need to plan on making a satisfactory adequate maintenance as simple and as assured as possible; the results will speak for themselves.

To quote again, I cannot think of a more admirable summary than a passage from Miss Robinson's letter in the March Public Libraries:

"If libraries are but a luxury and fad, more ornamental than vitally useful, and can be dispensed with without loss, well and good. But if we believe them of vital value, let us use the privileges of expediency, let us get for our libraries the support which will enable them to properly function, and in testing them, let us not so handicap them that all their energy must be spent in creating vitality instead of using it."

Don't let us hug our chains. If we cannot free ourselves, well, we will work anyway, but let us admit we are chained and make no bones about what it is that is handicapping our work.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1920 to 1921

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Publishing Board, Trustees of the Endowment Fund, and most of the Committee reports were published under the title, Annual Reports, for distribution at the Conference, and are not reprinted here. A few copies of these Annual Reports are available for distribution to those who wish to bind them with the 1921 Bulletin and are indexed with Proceedings.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

SUB-COMMITTEE ON LATIN AMERICA

The report of this committee was printed separately by the sub-committee. A few copies are available for distribution from A.L.A. headquarters. A summary of this report was printed in the Library Journal, August, 1921, pp. 641-642.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1921

This digest is based on actual examination of the printed laws except in a few cases. As it goes to press final reports from several states are still lacking. There will therefore be a few omissions as well as possible corrections. It is the intention to collect and publish these in a supplementary report.

Establishment.—New York state, where there has been no general revision of library law in about thirty years, secured various amendments relating to organization, operation, gifts, transfer of property, abolition of library, eliminating obsolete provisions, simplifying and clarifying others, expanding some which were too restrictive and enlarging others, all to promote the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. Distinction is made between "public," "association" and "free" libraries and a definition of each is given.

One of these provides for library service by contract with a library registered by the regents or with the municipality or district maintaining such library.

An Iowa amendment provides that a contract for rural library service shall remain in force until terminated by a majority vote of the electors. Formerly it could continue only five years without renewal. Trustees.—An Illinois amendment specifies that library directors in villages under the commission form of government shall be appointed by the mayor with the consent of the commissioners.

Iowa remedied a defect in her law by providing that vacancies on library boards are to be filled by the mayor with the approval of the city council. Formerly such approval was not specified as it was in the case of original appointments.

A New York amendment provides that public library trustees shall be appointed in cities by the mayor, in counties by supervisors, in town by town board, in villages by trustees; in school districts they shall be elected. A member of a municipal body appointing library trustees may not be a trustee. Trustees must meet at least quarterly. The chief executive officer of an association library shall be elected by the trustees from their own number.
Tax levy.—A New York state amendment fixes two mills as the possible maximum library tax in municipalities with an assessed valuation of one million or less; one and one-half mills on more than one million and less than two million; one mill on two millions or over.

In New Jersey one amendment increases the permissive maximum library tax rate from one-sixth to two-thirds of a mill. This is in addition to the mandatory rate of one-third mill. Another removes the limit of $1,000 which a union of municipalities may raise annually by tax for library purposes.

Illinois passed an amendment increasing the possible maximum library tax levy in cities under 100,000 to one and eight-tenths mill (formerly one and one-third mill) and in cities over 100,000 to eight-tenths mill (formerly two-thirds mill). It also excepts libraries from the scaling under the two per cent reduction clause of the Juul act. Another bill amends the Juul act to permit this exception.

In Missouri an amendment increases the mandatory minimum tax levy in cities of the first class from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This was introduced at the instance of the St. Joseph Public Library but it applies to all first class cities. Another law amends the charter of the city of St. Joseph by increasing the minimum library tax which the council must appropriate from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This will increase the library's annual income about $21,000.

Kansas passed an amendment raising the permissive maximum library tax from one-half mill to one mill in cities of second and third class. Cities of first class already had authority to levy one mill if population was under 40,000; over that, one-fourth mill. The chairman of the Kansas Library Association Legislative Committee says, "This ought to bring a new era in Kansas public libraries."

Wyoming failed to pass an introduced bill fixing the minimum and maximum county library tax levy in counties with an assessed valuation of twenty-five millions or more at three-eighths to one-half mill (now one-eighth to one-half mill for all counties).

Indiana has a unique distinction of passing the only law reducing the library tax levy. An amendment fixes the minimum county library tax at two-tenths of a mill. It was formerly five-tenths, which is no longer necessary on account of a tremendous increase in assessed valuation. The library board still has power to fix the rate and may levy five mills, if that amount is needed. Another Indiana amend-
act authorizes the city of Buffalo to issue $100,000 worth of bonds "to construct, enlarge, extend, improve, alter, remodel, repair, rebuild and equip the library buildings of the Grosvenor Library."

A local law in Delaware authorizes the City of Wilmington to raise $200,000 by bond issue to purchase from the Wilmington Institute a site for a library building. This site is to be leased to the institute. The institute is to use this money together with its own building fund of about $300,000 to erect a library building. The law also stipulates that the institute must use the income from all its other property, that is, its old building, for maintenance. The institute is a private corporation to which the city is not allowed by the state constitution to appropriate funds. The procedure outlined obviates the constitutional difficulties and makes possible a new $500,000 library building.

New Jersey passed an amendment extending the provisions of the public library act relating to bonds for building purposes to all municipalities (formerly limited to cities) and permitting them to issue such bonds at six per cent (formerly five).

Book Purchases.—Oregon passed an amendment making it unlawful for libraries with income under $2,500 to buy or make accessible books except those recommended by the A. L. A. or the library or school department of the state. This is a new development in the restriction of local power. It is common practice where state aid is given to local libraries to permit the state grant and its local equivalent to be spent only for books approved by the state.

The Oregon law has no reference to state subsidy. Its object is to provide for the proper expenditure of the book fund in small libraries which cannot afford the services of a trained librarian. It was introduced by a senator who is a library trustee. It is intended also as a protection against the importunate book agent and the promiscuous gifts which are placed on the shelves to please the donors. The limitation fixed is not narrow but the nature of the restriction is important. The "Library Occurrent" of Indiana calls it "the last word in paternalistic library legislation... In the long run education, counsel and experience are much more valuable than 'Thou shalt not'."

Gifts.—A New York amendment permits acceptance upon terms stipulated in the gift of a conditional gift for library or kindred educational, social and civic agencies when affiliated with a library. Here-tofore a strict interpretation of the law made impossible the acceptance of a conditional gift for library purposes, if the gift included any activities other than those pertaining to a library.

Book theft.—New York state secured a much needed amendment to the penal law relating to the buying of stolen or wrongfully received property, making it include library books and other library property acquired by second hand dealers. Here-tofore it has been practically impossible to convict a book seller because the burden of proof rested so heavily upon the state. This law makes it a crime to buy such books "without ascertaining by diligent inquiry" that the seller has a legal right to dispose of them. It provides a maximum penalty of five years in prison or a fine of one thousand dollars or both according to the value of the property.

Fines and penalties.—North Carolina has made it a misdemeanour to "wilfully or maliciously detain a book" fifteen days after notice of expiration of time limit has been mailed or delivered in person.

Wyoming passed the usual type of law making it a misdemeanor to mark or damage books, etc.

New Jersey authorizes re-appropriation to the library of money received from fines, which is to be in addition to the regular appropriation. Here-tofore such money was turned over to the municipality and included in anticipated revenue.

Salaries.—Information received on this subject is very incomplete, due in part to modesty of reporters. A Wyoming law says the salary of the county librarian in counties having assessed valuation of twenty-five millions or more shall be not over $2,400. Formerly it was not fixed by law.

California has legislation pending on this subject.

In New York state a number of local acts show the disposition of the legislature to increase the salaries of court librarians:

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Certification—The certification of librarians, which has been one of the chief topics of discussion at library meetings for many years, has entered the legislative stage. It has been a feature of the California county library law for ten years, an example which had been followed in the county library laws of Illinois, Montana, Texas and Utah and this year in Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin.
In Minnesota the certification feature had much to do with the defeat of various amendments to the county library law.

This year New York state has prepared the way for certification of librarians in public libraries by authorizing the regents to fix standards of service in state-aided and tax-supported libraries. Any library failing to comply with the requirements shall receive no state aid and no local tax shall be levied for it. This principle has been advocated for five years by the state library association through its standing committee on the subject. The report of this committee has each year become more definite, until last year it included a complete plan which was approved and recommended to the regents. The legislation necessary for making the plan when put into operation effective has now been secured.

The recommendation of the association included a system of service grants from the state, which were intended to make the certification plan more acceptable, that is, a small state appropriation to be paid toward the salaries of librarians in places employing certificated librarians. In view of the pronounced economy program of the state administration it was thought best not to urge the service grants at present.

In Rhode Island a bill was introduced authorizing the state board of education to issue certificates to librarians and establish rules and regulations regarding the service and efficiency of libraries. It also provided service grants to libraries conforming to the rules. This bill failed, but a substitute was passed providing state aid, which is expected ultimately to lead to certification.

The Illinois certification law also failed. It prescribed the requirements for various grades of certificates and established an examining board. Certificates were to be issued by the state department of registration and education, which already has charge of the certification of a dozen or more professions, trades and occupations. It had the active support of the state library association, which claims that the plan will raise standards, equalize competition, provide systematic advancement and increase salaries.

A law like this which outlines in detail its method of operation naturally meets more opposition than the short paragraph in the New York law, which merely gives the regents permission to put the principle into effect.

The Iowa Library Association has established a system of voluntary certification with a view to future legislation. The intention is to test the plan by actual experience and thus prepare the way for its enactment into law. Similar plans are under consideration in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Wisconsin enacted a complete certification law substantially in the form recommended by the state library association. "The plan had been worked out on three principles, the establishment of distinct grades of service, the safeguarding of the rights of those already in library work and the opportunity for anyone to enter library work by tests of his education, training and experience. It creates a public library certification board of five members, two librarians and one public library trustee appointed by the governor, one a member of the state library commission selected by the commission and one from the faculty of the state university selected by the president of the university.

There are to be four grades of certificates varying in academic and library school training and experience required. The board may issue a certificate to an applicant who does not have the prescribed training but has attainments substantially equivalent to such education and training.

The board may issue a certificate without examination to any one who has served as librarian or assistant for one year prior to January 1, 1923, if in the opinion of the board such person has demonstrated sufficient ability. A person having the required academic and library training but lacking experience may obtain license for one year and then for a second year in order to gain the experience necessary to qualify for a certificate.

After January 1, 1923, boards of public libraries supported in whole or in part by public funds, except in cities of the first class, shall not employ a librarian or a full time assistant who does not hold a library certificate. Librarians employed at that time may continue to serve without a certificate.

Librarians appointed after January 1, 1923, in cities of eight thousand or over, except in cities of the first class, must have first grade certificates; in cities of four to eight thousand, at least second grade; in cities of two to four thousand, at least third grade. The board may permit the employment of a librarian without certificate for six months, if one with certificate cannot be secured.

Public libraries maintained wholly or in part at state expense are exempt from the mandatory features of the law.

Retirement Systems,—In Connecticut, any city, borough, town or subdivision thereof may retire with pension or other
reward any employe of any public library within its limits. This is a specific interpretation of the home rule statute. Its promoters thought it best to ask only for permissive legislation at this time.

An Illinois amendment directs cities of over one hundred thousand to add all fines for over-detention of books to the employes' pension fund.

In New York state a local bill was introduced to amend the greater New York charter by extending its pension provisions to employes of all public libraries of the city. The bill died in the Cities Committee of the Senate.

Another New York state amendment authorizes the appellate division of the third and fourth departments of the supreme court to retire on half pay law librarians who have become incapacitated after twenty-five years of service. One per cent of their salary is to be paid toward a retirement fund. This amendment extends to librarians a law which has heretofore applied to clerks and stenographers since 1914. A similar law for the second department (New York city) was passed in 1913 except that under it no salary deduction is made toward a retirement fund.

These laws are practically private pension bills in view of the small number of employees who are affected thereby. The passage of one this year seems the more strange and unnecessary because these law librarians were already entitled to the benefits of a general law passed last year.

That law established an optional retirement system for all employes in the state civil service, which includes all librarians in state service. It creates various funds by state appropriation and deduction from salaries in accordance with actuarial computations. It provides for disability and superannuation retirement. The latter may take place at age sixty and must at seventy. Payments are to be made in the form of annuities, pensions and retirement allowances to the possible aggregate extent of one-half salary. This is regarded by experts as one of few scientific and sound pension systems.

State Library Commissions.—Several state library commissions were on the defensive. In Missouri a bill was introduced to abolish the commission and place its work in much curtailed form under a bureau in the new education department. It was thought by some that the work could thus be done better. It has not been ascertained who the real promoters of the scheme were. Owing to the vigorous opposition by the commission itself and the librarians of the state the bill failed to pass.

In Oklahoma a bill was defeated which aimed to consolidate the library commission, the state library and the historical society. According to the legislator introducing it, this was done at the wish of the library association and the historical society, but neither of them was in favor of it.

The South Dakota commission law received an amendment providing for restoring library property in case of fire, making the emergency building fund applicable to the state library commission, which is in temporary quarters pending erection of a new office building.

The Vermont law was extended to permit the commission to lend books to individuals as well as to groups.

State library commissions were entirely abolished in the following states, the date of establishment being given in each case: Illinois 1909, Maine 1899, Michigan 1899, Ohio 1896, Washington 1903. In each state the powers and duties of the commission are transferred to the state library. Considered purely from the standpoint of organization, this ought to be an improvement. A single state agency for libraries should be sufficient and may be more economical and efficient than two. It may also be just the opposite. State libraries had existed in some states for many years prior to the establishment of library commissions, but most of them were intended merely for the use of the legislature and politics dominated their personnel and their methods. Many of them were therefore not regarded as competent to perform that larger service for the state as a whole which came to be recognized as the proper function of a library commission. Meanwhile, state libraries have improved, but it remains to be seen whether they have grown sufficiently in ability and vision to carry on this important work and also whether this different form of organization is more economical and efficient.

State Libraries.—A number of state libraries were hit by the reorganizers. For some it means enlargement of their power and responsibility, for some a curtailment and some just a change. In Illinois the powers and duties of the abolished library extension commission are vested in the state librarian, who is the secretary of state. He shall establish a general library division, library extension division, a division of archives, and others as he chooses. A significant change is that heads of divisions are exempt from civil service, whereas the entire executive staff of the abolished commission was under state civil service.

This act is in accordance with the gen-
eral movement toward consolidating commissions and offices in Illinois. A thoroughgoing consolidation would have included the supreme court library, the state historical library and the legislative reference bureau, but political considerations played their part there as they did in the civil service exemptions. As the personnel of the new executive staff is practically the same as that of the two offices which are combined, it probably does not for the present mean much change in the work now being done.

Maine also enacted a law consolidating the state library and the library commission. State librarian as formerly to be appointed by governor and council for five (formerly three years) salary $2,800 (formerly $1,800 plus $300 as secretary of the library commission).

It provides for legislative reference bureau and index bureau, which two had existed before, and bureau of library extension. The library commission is abolished and its activities without change transferred to the extension bureau. The commission was established in 1899 "to encourage the establishment of free public libraries, to select the books to be purchased for traveling libraries and to advise the state librarian in reference thereto." These duties were enlarged in 1911. Under the former law the state librarian served as secretary of the commission. The new arrangement therefore does not mean a change in activities but a simpler and more effective organization under one board instead of two.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of four which shall at an expense not exceeding $5,000 procure plans, specifications and estimates for a state library building.

In Ohio, where the position of state librarian has been a "political football" for ten years, the state library association has been vigorously active in behalf of a change. In reply to the demand from all sides to "take it out of politics" both candidates for governor last fall had made statements to the association that in their appointments to the commission and the librarianship only training and experience would be considered, rather than political expediency.

Then came the governor's plan for a fundamental reorganization of the entire state government sub-ordinating all the work of the state under eight or nine heads. The reorganization code was passed but may still be subject to a referendum.

This reorganization code creates in the department of education a state library board composed of the director of education and four others appointed by the governor. The board has power to appoint and remove the state librarian, who is to be in charge of the library service of the state with power to appoint and remove assistants. Under the board he shall exercise all powers and perform all duties formerly vested in the state board of library commissioners and the legislative reference department.

This plan is in keeping with the Ohio law under which about twenty of the large libraries of the state, including the largest, operate under school boards, the library board being appointed by and responsible to the school board. But the law does not make the new state library board responsible to the education board. The possibilities of politics in the state library remain inasmuch as the governor still appoints four of the five members of the state library board. The sincerity of his campaign promise will be tested when the first appointments are made.

Washington, "to promote efficiency, order and economy," made a radical change in her state government, passing "the administrative code," which grants wide powers to an administrative board. It places the state library under an administrative committee consisting of superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands and state treasurer (formerly the state library commission consisting of governor, judges (9) of the supreme court and attorney general; also an advisory board consisting of superintendent of public instruction, two persons appointed by the governor on his own initiative and two others, one recommended by the state historical society and one by the state federation of women's clubs).

It abolishes sixty-five or more boards, commissions, etc., including the library commission and the advisory board and transfers to the new committee all powers and duties of the former commission and the advisory board except those relating to the state law library.

Ex-officio library boards or committees do not usually make for efficiency and yet this change simplifies administration by making the state librarian responsible to one body of three members instead of two boards with a combined membership of fifteen. The new committee has organized with the superintendent of public instruction as president, the former state librarian continuing as secretary. The state library will therefore function as a sub-division of the education department. As such it is expected that its work will be placed on a par with that of the schools and not serve as a school library annex.
A separate administrative committee, made up of the justices of the supreme court, the attorney general and the secretary of state, is to succeed the state library commission in the management of the state law library, the state law librarian acting as secretary of the committee.

In California the state board of library trustees is abolished and the library placed in the department of finance. The head of this department succeeds to the powers of the state board of control, which with the civil service had left little authority to the library board. The change therefore means practically no difference in the administration of the state library.

State Aid.—Rhode Island amended her education law to provide state aid in the form of salaries to libraries with “means not sufficient to maintain proper library service.” It is to be paid to librarians whose salaries do not exceed $500 and not over $400 to any librarian. An appropriation of $3,000 is made for this purpose. This amendment was passed as a substitute for the certification bill, which is noted under that head.

A Vermont amendment empowers the state library commission to take possession of books bought with state money where a town or village fails to make the annual library appropriation required by law.

County Libraries.—The county library has received more consideration than any other library subject. A complete county law was passed for the first time in Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Tennessee. Failures of a complete law are recorded in Idaho and Washington, and of amendments in Iowa and Minnesota. In Washington, however, the new administrative code makes it possible for county libraries to be established under the rules of the state library.

Bills to establish county libraries were ready but were not introduced because the prospect was not promising in Oklahoma, Georgia, which has tried once and failed, and Colorado, which has tried twice and failed. Georgia will try again this summer to get the necessary constitutional amendment which will permit the levy of a county library tax. Then efforts will be made for a county library law.

In Indiana, two amendments were passed relating to the county library tax. These are noted under the heading, “Tax Levy.” Another increases the number of county library commissioners from seven to nine to relieve quorum difficulties which had existed.

South Dakota secured several important amendments making establishments man-
of agreement should be borne in mind and added to the variations in the laws of those five states.

The variations are as follows:

Kansas.—County commissioners may establish county library or contract for use of an established library after majority vote by county. Question shall be submitted to vote on petition of ten per cent of taxpayers. May levy tax of not over one-half mill except on territory already taxed for a local library. Library to be controlled by board of three members appointed by county commissioners. Librarian is appointed by board.

Missouri.—On petition of one hundred taxpayers county court shall submit question of establishment and levying tax of not over two mills to voters outside of places already maintaining libraries.

On majority vote a county library board of five members shall be appointed consisting of county superintendent of schools and four appointed by county court. On a majority vote a special tax of one and one-half mills may be levied for five years for library building fund. State commission to visit county library and make report on library to county board.

This bill had been introduced by the state library association into each legislature since 1915. It almost failed again this year but through the efforts of numerous organizations it was passed on the last day of the session.

New York.—The New York law is in the form of an amendment to the general education law relating to libraries and some of its provisions are common to all public libraries, such as those relating to the number of members (five) on the library board and the certification of librarians.

A county library may be established by vote of electors or of board of supervisors. Vote shall be taken when twenty-five taxpayers so petition. May levy library tax of one-third mill to one mill. Shall levy not less than one-half mill in county with assessed valuation under one hundred million dollars. Chief administrative office to be in county seat unless another city has twenty per cent larger population; not to be moved by reason of change in population.

County libraries have been possible in New York for ten years, but none have been established on account of the double taxation they would impose on cities already having libraries.

Ohio.—County libraries may be established on majority vote of electors. Election to be held on petition of twenty-five per cent of the electors. To be managed by board of five trustees, two appointed by common pleas judge and three by county commissioners. Library board shall levy tax, library tax of two-tenths mill to one mill. County librarian must have certificate from state board of library examiners, consisting of librarians of the two public libraries of the largest circulation, director of the state library service and two persons chosen by the state library commission.

Tennessee.—County court may establish county free library for territory outside of cities and towns with libraries. A state board of library examiners is created consisting of state librarian, state superintendent of education, public librarians of four leading cities and president of state library association. County librarian must have certificate from this board.

A board of supervisors of the county library is established consisting of judge and clerk of county court and mayor of county seat; this board shall elect four persons, who, with the county superintendent of schools as the fifth member, shall serve as county library board and supervise the library. County libraries shall be under the general supervision of the state librarian, who shall visit them and call annual meetings of county librarians. County court is to levy annual library tax of not over one mill.

In the Library Journal of September 15, 1920, 45:727-31. W. J. Hamilton has a valuable article in which he states twelve points which he regards as desirable in a good county library law. Measuring these seven enumerated laws according to Mr. Hamilton's standard gives these results:

1. Library board to fix tax rate: Yes, within fixed limit in Kansas and Ohio.
2. Tax rate with fixed minimum: Yes, in New York and Ohio.
3. Establishment mandatory under certain conditions: Yes, after election in Kansas, Missouri and Ohio.
4. Permanence of library once established: Yes, in Kansas, Ohio and Tennessee; Missouri and New York provide for disestablishment.
5. Provision for new county library or contract with city: Yes, in all.
6. County representation on city board under contract: Not provided by any.
8. Exemption of districts with libraries if they desire it: Yes, in all.
9. Required attendance of librarians at state and district meetings at county expense: Yes, in all except New York.
10. Right of Library Board to borrow money for building purposes: Not specified by any.
11. Permission for difference in tax rates in central community and outlying county: Not specified by any.
12. Annual report to state library agency: Yes, in all but Kansas.

Federal Legislation.—There is an unusually large amount of federal legislation pending which if enacted will affect libraries and librarians. On account of its volume and the uncertainty of its passage only a brief statement about each is here included.

Hospital Library Service.—The sundry civil appropriation bill passed by the last congress includes $100,000 (available July 1) for library books, magazines and papers for beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This provides for continuing the hospital library service inaugurated by the A. L. A.

Navy Appropriation Bill.—This includes $689,500 for educational training and libraries for the navy. Among the objects specified are “Instructors and equipment for vocational training, the maintenance of libraries ashore and afloat, including salaries of necessary librarians, purchase of books, magazines, newspapers, and library supplies.”

Library Information Service.—A bill creates a Division of Library Service in the Bureau of Education. Its duties will be to increase the efficiency of American libraries by providing current information concerning government activities; collect and organize information regarding printed matter issued by the federal government and provide digests of this material.

This service existed six months in the Interior Department under the emergency fund. The bill as amended calls for an appropriation of $18,700. It has been thrice endorsed by the A. L. A., by the League of Women Voters, by numerous civic organizations, as well as by two secretaries of the Interior and Vice-President Coolidge. It is the one so admirably defended in the Senate January 14, 1921, by Senator McLean of Connecticut.

Towner-Sterling Bill.—This creates a federal department of education with a secretary in the President’s cabinet. Its object is to encourage the states in the promotion of education including “the extension and adaptation of public libraries for educational purposes.”

Reclassification of Government Service.—Two competing bills on this subject are before Congress, each classifying the civilian positions of the government for the purpose of standardizing salaries. Each of these embodies to some extent the recommendations from committees of the various divisions of the public service concerned. They both provide substantial increases of salary. The passage of either would improve the status of librarians in the capitol city and probably have a good effect on library service in general.

WILLIAM F. YUST, Chairman.

REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

BOOK WAGONS AND BOOK LISTS

Lots of people are book-hungry. Lots of men and women and boys and girls, and lots of communities, need books, but have no books to use and no recognized way to get them.


Library circulations and the demands of the public for book service from public libraries are growing faster than library incomes.

What is the American Library Association going to do about this book hunger, this book interest, and this library-income hunger?

Here is the Publicity Committee’s answer, submitted for your approval:

(1)—An A. L. A. Library book-wagon

Let us show how book hunger may be filled, spread the gospel of library service and book distribution, capitalize book interest, and obtain better public support for libraries, by sending out an A. L. A. library book-wagon. Some details:

(a) The A. L. A. book-wagon, or car, should be a demonstration reading-room, with shelves, carefully selected books, a reading-table, and chairs.

(b) Personnel: 1. An organizer who knows books and library work intimately, has a magnetic personality and natural dramatic powers of leadership, with ability to address and enthuse audiences. 2. Ad
vance and follow-up publicity agent, to encircle the route of the book-wagon with the strategy of a general; stimulating and fostering the results. 3. Assistant organizer. 4. Driver.

(c) Auspices: Jointly by the A. L. A. and the state library commission or state department of education. Obtain invitation from a state before entering it, and always link the work with local and state institutions.

(d) Finance: Obtain supplements to the $5,000 now in the hands of the A. L. A. for book publicity (given for that purpose alone), perhaps from the educational foundations. The initial cost of the car and equipment may be $5,000, and the expense for operation for six months (May through October), including salaries, gas, oil, repairs, printing, and postage, may be about $10,000. Total $15,000.

(e) Territory: Select several book-hungry states where libraries are infrequent, and one or two library-commission states where library incomes need boosting. Try the effect of the Book Wagon on both sets of conditions.

(2)—Human Information about Books

Set a library standard for "juicy book reviews" and booklists by preparing such lists in co-operation with national industrial, educational, economic, and social groups or organizations. The A. L. A. to do the editorial work, and the national group the publication and distribution. This work to be done at A. L. A. headquarters, perhaps largely by the Booklist staff, with the co-operation of this committee and others appointed to advise.


REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S WORK IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRANCE

In the summer of 1900, when the children's library movement in the United States was still in its infancy, Mary Wright Plummer, the official representative of the American Library Association at the Paris Exposition, wrote of the interest aroused by her description of the work and by the photographs of children's rooms in American libraries. "It will be years" said Miss Plummer "before children's rooms corres-
ponding to our own are realized in France, but I believe the time will come and when it comes I am sure that the influence of the French contribution will be so strongly felt in European systems of education as to have a very marked effect on the writing and illustrating of children's books and the form in which they appear. An effective working model—a children's room adapted to the environment and French in conception if not in origin would be the way to bring it about. Such an experiment would be very far reaching in its effects on library provision for grown people as well as for children."

I recalled these and other words written by Miss Plummer from France, as I watched the children playing in the Luxembourg Gardens three days after my arrival in Paris. I had taken a long walk alone that afternoon through the old streets leading off from the Pantheon, and the rue Mouffetard had reminded me so strongly of Rivington Street—that I found myself instinctively looking for a library at every turn. That night I declared I could wait no longer to see the library at Soissons even though I was seeing Paris for the first time. "I had thought of taking you first to Vic-sur-Aisne that you might see the five libraries in the order of their development, said Jessie Carson, who has organized the library work of the American Committee for Devastated France. "But Soissons shall be first if you like, you are to be entirely free to see everything in your own way."

Early next morning we set forth for Soissons, arriving in time to visit the market on our way to the library. It was Saturday and the children were at school, but the streets of the shattered old-town—one of the oldest in France—were alive with people on their way to and from the market place. We passed the Hotel de Ville, where the Mayor had first offered rooms for the library only to find that it would take more than a year to repair the war damage. We saw the municipal baraque, next offered, from which it had
been found impossible to remove the sugar still stored there. We crossed the Cathedral square and we walked beside the ruins of houses, churches, and school buildings. Everywhere we saw orderly piles of stones set up for rebuilding and the pleasant sounds of reconstruction were in our ears. We stopped to watch men sawing the soft stone of the region into blocks, we looked into the gardens of ruined homes whose owners are now living in wooden baraqués. At last we came to the Grand Place. Facing it, on the site of the old municipal theatre, stands the Bibliothèque Populaire de Soissons—so reads the sign on the long gray baraque, but I shall speak of it here, and think of it always, as Alice Keats O’Connor’s library.

Outside in the town, meeting difficulties and disappointments with unfailing tact, patience, and sound judgment she worked for months toward its realization. Inside, with a true sense of beauty and form, she had achieved on the one side a spacious, well-equipped children’s room, and on the other, a no less attractive room for adults. There is no partition between them. The walls and ceiling are covered with the translucent paper which is often used in place of window glass—the natural color of the wood showing through gives an indescribable sense of light and space and makes a perfect background for flowers and the few pictures Miss O’Connor has so carefully chosen. A fire was burning on the hearth and spring flowers from the forest and the gardens of a near-by village were blooming on tables and book-shelves. Oustide at every window—there are eight on each side and three at the end—was a window box filled with English daisies and wall flowers. Why not take the flowers for granted? Why mention them in a report? Because the idea of associating flowers, pictures, or an open fire with books and reading in a public room is a new one in France, they have been reserved for the homes.

Catalogs, indexes and ledgers are familiar sights in the old bibliothèques populaires I have visited. The schools of Soissons and of the villages are barren of any other books than text books and the occasional pictures to be found have been selected without any relation to the place where they hang—maps and physiological charts having the right of way.

Since Miss Carson’s report, now translated into French, and the admirable illustrative cinema she has arranged render unnecessary an account of the origin and the general development of the library work of the American Committee for Devastated France, I will confine this report to a consideration of questions which led me to take Soissons, which is the logical center as a base from which to study the work as a whole.

Do the French people really like and make use of this transformed and vitalized Bibliothèque Populaire?

How does the librarian of the old Bibliothèque Populaire from whose collection several hundred books were turned over to be placed on the shelves of the new library, feel about it?

Do the authorities of a municipality, the school inspectors and teachers, and above all the clergy, accept such an innovation and stand behind it?

Is it going to be possible to leave this work in the hands of young French women after a reasonable period of initiation and training?

Is it possible to give any real demonstration of a children’s room without separating it from the room for adults?

What has an American librarian to learn from such an experiment as this?

1. Do the French people really like and make use of this transformed and vitalized Bibliothèque Populaire?

My impressions of the attitude of the people of Soissons toward the library as expressed in their use of it extend over a period of six weeks of close observation. Not only did I visit the library at all hours of the day and evening, I was a reader there for hours at a time. As I arrived within a fortnight after the opening day I heard
many of the first expressions of appreciation and I read in the faces of men, women and children who had been long deprived of books a silent joy in their restoration more moving than any spoken words. The strong impression I registered, at the end of the first busy evening, of the reality and the variety of the work and the perfectly natural manner in which it was being carried on has been heightened by every subsequent contact with it.

In less than two months eleven hundred persons have been registered out of a population estimated at 14,000 since the war.

The circulation of books has averaged one hundred and seventy-five a day. There have been many readers of magazines and periodicals, many visitors from other towns or travelers who have spoken of the effect of this free use of books in strengthening the morale.

I have watched the reopening of many old libraries in new buildings in New York, but never have I seen one so completely taken over by its public from the beginning. Not only have the children gone straight to the shelves as if it had been their privilege always, they have taken down the very best books as their first choice. To find a boy with chair drawn close to the open fire, sitting on a Brownie book (in French) while he gives first attention to Boutet de Monvel’s La Fontaine is a new experience. He knows the fables by heart already, but he is for the first time reading them with his imagination lighted by an artist who is his next of kin. It is the same with Jeanne d’Arc. To watch three little French girls as they sit in one of the corner seats—over which the framed pictures from “Nos Enfants” look down, singing softly from a copy of “Vieilles Chansons” one old song after another; or two others on their knees in the opposite corner seat reading the stories which accompany the pictures taken from “Filles et Garçons” is to have one’s own imagination stirred. The debt we owe to Boutet de Monvel will be paid only when we have given back to the children of France, in number sufficient to go round, the books which belong to them first by every right of heritage.

2. How does the librarian of old Bibliothèque Populaire, from whose collection several hundred books were taken to be placed on the shelves of the new library feel about it?

We paid a visit to the reference librarian at the Hotel de Ville the morning after my arrival. The cordiality of his reception of Miss O’Connor and the sight of the thousands of water-soaked, plaster-incrusted volumes which he is patiently cleaning and putting back upon the shelves, with little or no help, answered the question. He showed us valuable books which had been picked up in the forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets with sections torn out, plates and maps destroyed or mutilated—“Mutilé de la Guerre”—for it must be remembered that the destruction of books throughout the war zone was no less deliberate and systematic than that of the agricultural implements and the machinery of the factories.

There are no children’s books among the nine hundred volumes transferred from the old Bibliothèque Populaire to the new, but it is well that the children should know that these books are there, while to their parents and teachers it is like seeing old friends from whom they have been separated for a long time.

Most of the books were purchased before 1860. Many of them are translations of standard English and American works and there is a fair representation of the French literature, art, travel, biography, and history of the time.

3. Do the authorities of a municipality, the school inspectors and teachers, above all the clergy, accept such an innovation and stand behind it?

The Mayor of Anizy-le-Chateau, the most dramatic in situation of all the centers, on the edge of the Chemin des Dames, placed himself on record very early, not only by putting his acceptance of the library into memorable words, but by coming to read
there every Sunday afternoon. Although this library is not centrally located, within two months of its opening last October half the population of Anizy had registered their names and their regular attendance. The men and women teachers from the twenty-seven villages surrounding Anizy made their own requests for the bibliothèques roulantes which Marion Greene, the librarian, is placing in these villages as rapidly as funds permit.

During the winter months Miss Greene held regular story hours in the village schools of both Soissons and Anizy. I visited the village schools of every library center to see the traveling libraries in action or to note the need of schools not yet supplied with books and I spent a day in the schools of Soissons accompanying the inspector on one of his regular rounds—an experience for the teachers as well as the children, I discovered. I am impressed with the opportunities for a larger development of the traveling library service and the need for a good circulating collection of mounted pictures. Since the teacher is usually clerk to the Mayor, and together with the curé often exerts a very strong general influence in the community, the traveling libraries are usually placed at his discretion in the school or the mairie (town hall). This building at the present time is a small baraque.

The curé of Pinon, a village near Anizy, was a constant reader at the Anizy library until a new foyer, including a reading room and circulating library, was provided for his village. This curé, who is devoted to the philosophy and teaching of Emerson, is beloved by old and young. I was fortunate enough to see him twice—the first time he was joining with a group of children who were singing and dancing to the tunes of Vieilles Chansons in the open door-way of Lenore Greene’s foyer at Pinon. It was Sunday afternoon and having heard their catechism, the curé came forth to play with the children. On the evening of Jeanne d’Arc’s day I saw him again at an entertainment given in his honor in the Pinon foyer, which was crowded with grown people. The doyen of Vic-sur-Aisne, the head of the curés of that canton, gave valued help in the first selection of books for the library.

The eloquent speech of the Mayor of Soissons at the opening of the new Bibliothèque Populaire was so fully reported in the local paper as to leave no doubt in the mind of everyone as to where he stood about the library. The full answer to this question lies in the future just as it does in our own communities.

4. Is it going to be possible to leave this work in the hands of young French women after a reasonable period of initiation and training?

The library at Coucy-le-Chateau is already being administered most effectively by a cultivated French woman who is giving instruction in household arts to young girls at this center. When told of her double duties I felt skeptical of the quality of library service I should find, but it measured up to a high technical and personal standard.

The last Sunday afternoon I spent in the Soissons library I accompanied the French assistant who was in charge. We arrived at the library fifteen minutes before the hour of opening to find a waiting line of children. Promptly at two o’clock the door was opened with the room in order. At 2.15 there were fifty people—men, women and children, seated at the tables or choosing books from the shelves. It was 2.30 before a second assistant appeared. This French assistant has been for some years a teacher in a girls’ school in England. She has had just one month of library experience and I have watched her with the keenest interest from the first day. She never loses her head, is approachable and is very charming in her relations with children.

The French assistant at the Blerancourt library of which Isabella Cooper is in charge, has held a successful story hour during the spring months and has rendered capable general service. At the Vic-sur-Aisne library the French assistant has made a number of translations of reports.
She has fine appreciation of literature and a good general knowledge of books in their relations to readers.

At the staff meeting I was invited to address, I was struck by the group interest of the French assistants. They would be considered promising candidates for any library school or assistants in any large library. It would seem essential to sustaining this work that at least two young French women should take a year of training in an American library school to be preceded or followed by a year of service and supervised practice in one or more of our large library systems. The intelligence, the sense of responsibility, the feeling for order and arrangement, habits of thoroughness, the love of books and reading, all these qualities they have to an envious degree. But to project the wider use of books, to make them readily accessible in schools as well as in libraries, to attract other young French women to the work, some length of experience in a country of freer institutions seems necessary.

I see no reason why it should not be possible for young French women who have the personal qualifications to become competent and resourceful librarians, fully capable of developing the work in France.

5. Is it possible to give any real demonstration of a children's room without separating it from the room for adults?

Yes, if the librarian has had experience as a children's librarian, understands children and knows children's books.

The library at Soissons more fully demonstrates that possibility than any of the others since the baraque is so much larger and there is a good sized room opening off from it to be used both as a work room and a story hour room.

It seems to me quite possible in time to carry on the full activities we associate with a children's room: school reference work, an entirely undeveloped field, story hours, reading hours, and picture book hours. The fact that the whole family so often visits the library together must be remembered always in thinking of the work in France.

6. What has an American librarian to learn from such an experience as this?

First of all, I think, that any form of public library work in another country requires an absolute knowledge of its customs and habits of thought and action based on some experience of life in the country. The ability to speak the language and to carry on the technical or even so-called social work of the library, are not enough. It requires both the courage of conviction and the imagination to detach oneself from what she is doing and deliberately stand aside to look on and learn from what is being done by others. "Is there space and air in the mind?" asks William James. Far more than at home is this the need of the library worker in France. Book selection must be made on terms of the higher order and more intimate knowledge than we are in the habit of granting, for it is subjected to more searching criticism. Social relationships must be more sharply defined and differentiated. The interdependence of all forms of constructive work for human betterment must be clearly seen but very cautiously acted upon. Everything takes longer to put through and personal contacts are far less simple and direct. Library technic must be subordinated but not surrendered since it supplies a very definite practical need.

Such an experiment would have been impossible in France before the war, or even now, in a community where the earlier forms of relief and reconstruction aid are unknown. The Mayor of Soissons pointed this out very clearly in his speech at the opening of the library. I am thoroughly convinced of it after my visit to the homes, the schools, and the foyers with the directors of the centers, the nurses, the teachers of physical training and the chauffeurs of the American Committee who have so generously shared their knowledge and experience of life in these villages of the Aisne—villages which seem to link up with life in other villages in Maine, Vermont, Illinois,
Iowa, Wisconsin, for these people are of the race of pioneers—pioneers who have stayed at home for hundreds and hundreds of years to become at last pioneers on their own soil.

"Are there no other libraries for children in France?" I asked this question of Eugène Morel at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and his answer was that he knows of none either before or since the war. "What of the school libraries?" "They are in cupboards" was his reply. "Is there any existing literature on the subject?" I asked and again his answer was "No." Such a demonstration as the one at Soissons was most valuable, he said, but propaganda has very little effect in France.

Has any one else written a book on Public Libraries? (M. Morel's La Librairie Publique was published ten years ago.) Again the answer was "No." "If your books stirred Belgium to the preparation of the library bill now before that country, why shouldn't it have an effect at home?" M. Morel smiled. Then he told me of a plan which he and M. Ernest Coyeque, Inspector of the Libraries of the Department of the Seine, had for making a demonstration in one of the densely populated quarters of Paris on the lines of the Soissons Library and of the fact that they had already asked the American Committee for Devastated France and the European Representative of the American Library Association to assist and advise in carrying out the plan as soon as the arrangements with the municipal authorities could be completed. They had long cherished the idea, he said, but had only been able to conceive of it hitherto as in a permanent building, the expense of which was prohibitive.

"Isn't the children's room of the American Library in Paris a representative children's room? I hear some one ask and I answer in the words of Dr. W. N. C. Carlton: "In no sense is it a representation of a well-equipped children's library and reading room. Neither the funds nor the person who knows how to make the proper plans and the installation, let alone the service, have been available." The children's room of the Paris Library has a collection of about eight hundred books. Five hundred of these books were purchased from a list made by the New York Public Library for the reading of American and English children residing in Rio de Janeiro. This list was made at the request and subject to the personal criticism of the American Ambassador to Brazil. I have been interested to learn that the selection has been very usable, not only in the Rio de Janeiro Graded School, but in the Paris Library where other books have been added by gift or by purchase. The room itself is quite charming with its corner mirrors and its pleasant outlook into an old courtyard. It would not cost a large sum to provide some suitable chairs, two or three tables and low shelving to replace the hideous screen which now protects the ornate wall of the palace. If this could be done and some scrap books, illustrating the best features of work with children in half a dozen American libraries, sent over, we should be taking a step toward the realization of an effective working model which will be complete only when it can be accompanied by the competent personal service of a children's librarian.

Meanwhile the room itself with its well filled book shelves is a boon to many a home-sick or travel-worn child. I found a little girl nine years old reading from one of the illustrated French histories. She came from San Francisco, she said, but she had also lived in Denmark and read her Andersen's Fairy Tales in Danish. When her mother called for her, although she had been alone there for two hours, she was unwilling to go. She had spent many days in the central children's room of the New York Public Library. Another day I met a boy who proudly displayed his card from one of the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. On still another I talked with a group of American boys who had crossed on the same steamer and who had met by appointment to read Scout books. A boy of twelve who is at school in Paris, and finds French difficult has been a regu
lar reader since 1919. Alida Stephens reported that many of the same children come day after day and that the appreciation of their parents is often expressed. Do you mind not having a librarian in the room? I asked a boy, "No, I don't mind, I like it better!" was his reply, not knowing he was speaking to one.

**BELGIUM**

I began my library pilgrimage in Belgium with a golden wedding celebration in the streets and the cathedral of Antwerp.

The old couple, who rode in state across the Market Place behind a quaint procession were "of the poor people but were rich in children," I was told. Hundreds of the children of the city were in this procession, the girls in white, wearing gold chaplets on their heads and carrying gold branches in their hands; the boys, in medieval costume, bearing standards on which were printed the old mottoes and symbols of Belgium and Flanders. They entered the Cathedral singing and were followed, as it seemed, by all the mothers of Antwerp with babies in their arms, and by other hundreds of children who, when the mass was over, followed the procession past the old Guild Houses and along the gaily decorated streets leading from the Market Place to the Docks.*

To be told at the Bibliothèque Populaire that there is an age limit of fifteen years and that all applications for library privileges in Antwerp must first be made at the Hotel de Ville, set into sharper relief the pictures of unrestricted young life I had watched in the streets, the Market Place, and the Cathedral. How long can the library withstand its appeal? I wondered, as I passed from room to room of the Plantin Museum that afternoon.

In Brussels, next day, I was greeted with the welcome news that a bill providing for the establishment of public libraries throughout Belgium had been brought before Parliament a fortnight before. This bill is both liberal in its provisions and uncommonly illuminating in the manner of its presentation. Children are given a specific place in it. The relations which should exist between the public library and the school are broadly indicated, with special emphasis on story-telling and reading aloud to children in the schools. The bill was drafted by a committee appointed by the Minister of Education who made a request that each member of this committee should read Eugène Morel's book *La Librairie Publique*.

I went to Brussels primarily to visit the children's room known as "L'heure Joyeuse," which was equipped and supplied with books by an American Committee, first known as the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association, later as the Book Committee on Children's Libraries.

Since no printed report of this children's reading room in Brussels is available and since it has been widely represented as a typical American children's library and a model for similar undertakings in other countries, I asked Mlle. L. E. Carter, who is responsible for its creation, to prepare a statement of facts concerning its origin and development to be incorporated in this report. Mlle. Carter, who is the principal of a girls' high school in Brussels, is well known in her country for her practical demonstration of progressive educational ideas and her broad humanitarian interests.

**CONCERNING THE CREATION OF THE CHILDREN'S READING ROOM IN BRUSSELS CALLED "L'HEURE JOYEUSE"—BIBLIOTHEQUE ET SALLE DE LECTURE POUR ENFANTS:**

On a visit to the U. S. A. as a guest of the U. S. Government and a member of the Child Welfare Conference held in Washington, in May 1919, I was very much impressed by American Public Libraries in general, and by their children's reading rooms, in particular.

I thought how desirable such institutions as children's reading rooms would be in my country, Belgium, where during the war and the German occupation chil-
children had been sadly neglected, and where the necessity of working for a higher moral standard was urgent.

I spoke of this matter to my compatriot, Dr. René Sand; his views were more ambitious: he thought that perhaps, with the help of our American friends, a public library, on the model of the American ones, might be created in Belgium, with a children’s room annexed to it. After numerous inquiries we learned that such a plan was not feasible. We did not, however, abandon the idea of trying to create a children’s reading-room in Belgium. From one of the officers of the American Library Association’s War Service I was sent with a card of introduction to Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Supervisor of Work with Children in the New York Public Library. Miss Moore presented Dr. Sand and me to the director of that institution who expressed his interest in our plan and explained why funds for such purposes were not available from library institutions or organizations in the United States although professional advice and an opportunity to see the work were always freely given. I visited several branches of the New York Public Library as well as the children’s rooms of the central buildings in New York, Boston and Washington, and in this way got some idea of the ways of adapting such an institution to the locality and the means provided for it in temporary as well as in permanent quarters.

Miss Moore told me that she had recently been consulted by the chairman of the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association concerning the provision of books and furniture for children’s reading and recreation rooms in the devastated towns of Belgium and France. As no very definite steps had been taken by this committee it was possible, she said, that it would give the needed financial assistance to carrying out my plan for a children’s reading room in Brussels. Miss Moore gave me the name and address of Mrs. J. L. Griffiths as chairman of this committee. Mrs. Griffiths stated that, while her committee had thought of opening its first children’s read-

ing-room—to be known as “L’Heure Joyeuse,” at Louvain, she would be glad to have me come before this committee and state my reasons for desiring to create a children’s reading-room in Belgium and for making the start in Brussels.

The Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association agreed to make a donation of the full equipment necessary to a children’s reading-room on the American plan if the town of Brussels or a Belgian Committee would provide suitable rooms, appoint a librarian and assume the maintenance. The question was raised as to who would be responsible awaiting the formal answer to these terms, and I declared myself and Dr. René Sand such until my return to Brussels, and the plan could be presented to the Burgomaster and the Chief of the Board of Education who would, I felt sure, hold themselves responsible.

I returned to Brussels on June 30, 1919. The following day I had an interview with M. Jacqmain, Echevin d’Instruction Publique who accepted the proposal of the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association. Mrs. Griffiths came to Brussels in August 1919 and a first meeting in relation to the children’s reading room was held at the Hotel de Ville on the 7th of August. On the 1st of October 1919, M. Jacqmain having conferred with the Burgomaster, a formal acceptance was sent to the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association with the names of the Belgian Committee.

**SALLES DE LECTURE POUR ENFANTS, A BRUXELLES.**

Comité Belge:

**Président d’Honneur:**

Monsieur A. MAX—Bourgmestre de la Ville de Bruxelles.

**Président:**


Membres:

Monsieur Brand Whitlock, Ministre des États-Unis a Bruxelles,

Monsieur V. Devogel, Director Général des Ecoles de Bruxelles,
Monsieur Henry H. Morgan, Consul-Général des États-Unis à Bruxelles,
Monsieur Omer Buyse, Directeur de l'Enseignement Technique,
Monsieur le Docteur René Sand,
Monsieur Alfred Mabille,
Mademoiselle L. E. Carter, Directrice des Cours d'Éducation C a Bruxelles.

In October 1919 the first gift of ninety-two American books was received from the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association. This was followed by a gift of about two-hundred English books sent from England.

In February 1920 a cheque for $500 was received for the purchase of French and Flemish books.

The local (or rooms) was ready in the spring of 1920. The furniture and other equipment furnished by the Book Committee was received about the middle of September 1920.

The formal opening of the children's reading-room took place on September 24, 1920.

From September 25 to October 7th Madame Francois, treasurer of the Belgian Committee, and I took personal charge of the room with the assistance of one of my former pupils.

On the 7th of October the town appointed as librarian Mlle. Adrienne Levé who has the diploma of teacher.

The Book Committee invited two Belgian students to go to the United States to take a course in library training with all expenses paid. It was difficult to find candidates owing to the fact that young Belgian women do not very willingly leave their country and also because of the lack of any definite and precise arrangements for carrying out such a plan on the part of the Book Committee.

With the opening of my school on October 1st it became necessary to ask for volunteers to assist in carrying on the work of the children's reading room where there were often seventy readers at a time, and admission had to be refused to many children. On the coldest days of December and January the poorest children of the town came there to keep warm. During the Christmas holidays we were obliged to close the room to give the librarian a rest. We asked the town for an assistant librarian but this request was not granted until March 31st. Early in March a letter was received from the chairman of the Book Committee stating that the Book Committee was sending a trained and experienced librarian to give such advice, instruction and assistance as might be needed for carrying on the work of the room. Miss Agnès Cowing arrived on March 18, 1921 to spend two months. The time has been fortunately extended, for such help has been greatly needed from the first.

L. E. Carter,
Directrice du Cours d'Éducation C de la Ville de Bruxelles.

Briefly summarized Mlle. Carter's statement is to the effect that, while on her visit to America in 1919, as a guest of the United States Government, she conceived the idea of creating a children's reading room in Brussels similar to those she had seen in American public libraries. She believed that such a library room would exert a powerful influence in strengthening the morale of Belgian children following the war, and that if the start was made in Brussels that the movement might spread to other parts of the country.

On learning that a committee had already announced its intention of providing the necessary equipment for a children's library room in Belgium to be known as "L'Heure Joyeuse," Mlle. Carter applied to the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association for financial aid in carrying out her plan for the city of Brussels. This committee agreed to make a donation of the full equipment necessary to a children's reading room on the American plan if the town of Brussels would provide a suitable room, appoint a librarian, and assume the maintenance.

On her return to Brussels, Mlle. Carter secured the immediate support of the Chief of the Department of Public Instruction, and by October of that year had effected the organization of a strong Belgian Com-
mittee to co-operate with the Book Committee in America in carrying out the plan for a children's reading room.

Mlle. Carter makes no mention in her statement of the difficulties, disappointments and delays in finding suitable rooms; nor of the still perplexing problems surrounding the appointment of a librarian and in securing maintenance for a form of work which had not been demonstrated and whose need had therefore to be proved. From the first she had realized the need of the service of a trained children's librarian. This service was not provided by the Book Committee until six months after the opening of the room although it was repeatedly advised to seek such aid in preparation for that event and as early as 1919 was told of the presence of several American children's librarians in Europe then serving with the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. organization.

Before visiting the children's reading room I paid a visit to Mlle. Carter's school—a beautiful building with a fine spirit pervading its well-lighted spacious classrooms.

"Don't you need books for your own school?" I had asked the question of Mlle. Carter when she came to see me in New York about establishing the children's reading room for Brussels. "Very much" was her reply. "I have been unable to buy any books during the war, but I see in your American children's library room, to which children come from all parts of the city, something we can never give in a school—something that we need in Belgium for which I may ask help I could never ask for my school."

Has she been able to realize her conception of a children's reading room, I wondered, as we turned into the old street where the sign "L'Heure Joyeuse Bibliothèque et Salle de Lecture pour Enfants" appears on the front of an old dwelling house which now forms part of a boys' school. The children's reading room is situated on the first floor in three small rooms administered as one with the desk in the middle. The shelving and the tables and chairs of unpolished oak are of the Library Bureau's best workmanship. Additional and very well constructed benches have been made in Belgium at less cost than it could have been done in America, and one small table and some chairs were made in England. I have only words of praise for the furniture.

The pictures, with the exception of two good etchings, are signed reproductions of the work of American artists, with little or no appeal as wall decorations in such a room. There are too many of them, they look too much alike and they seem not at all in keeping with a Belgian children's room where French is the language. Among them are three framed pictures advertising the Fisk tires, presumably a gift and not a purchase.

The book shelves are well filled, but on this first afternoon I made no close examination of the selection of books. I was too much interested in watching the children come in and settle down to read in the window seats or at the tables. They were reading many of the same books I had left in the hands of children in France.

My first impression of a successful reading room was strengthened by a subsequent visit when a new assistant was in charge of it. Later, I was to learn that this reading atmosphere had been gained at the price of Mlle. Carter's Sundays and holidays during the winter months. The devotion of this busy director of a school brings a strong reminder of Caroline Hewins and the Hartford Settlement.

I believe that because of it a valuable foundation has been laid in Brussels for future library work with children. Four hundred children received readers cards between September 24th and April 26th. Very few parents or teachers visited the room. No reference work has yet been developed. Fortunately the circulation of books has not yet been attempted and will not be until the librarian is qualified to undertake it and the maintenance assured by the city is sufficient to carry it on. The librarian appointed by the city two weeks after the children's reading room was
opened has the diploma of a teacher. She is intelligent, thoroughly interested in the work, and quick in grasping technical details. From her I gained a fair idea of the books in the Flemish collection. The major part of the one hundred and eighty-eight volumes in Flemish are the works of Henry Conscience. These books are never read although it is possible they might be in another quarter of the city. I looked in vain for a representative well illustrated Flemish book to send back to America.

The French books, numbering one thousand three hundred, were chosen by Mile. Carter, who based her selection on the books she knew as a child and had used in her school. In consideration of the books known to be out of print and of the fact that gifts have been rather freely placed alongside the purchases the selection of French books is fair. Both the French and the Flemish books were purchased from the fund of five hundred dollars assigned by the Book Committee on Children's Libraries for this purpose. The American and English books, two hundred and eighty-eight in number, were chosen by members of the Book Committee and sent separately. The English books are notably poor in selection of titles and editions. Cheap sets and series stand in rows untouched upon the shelves. There is no demand as yet for English books.

Since funds have been widely solicited for the purchase of these children's books and for others to be placed in the reading rooms, modeled after the one in Brussels, it seems advisable to call special attention to the importance of making such a selection of books representative in character and from a full knowledge of available resources. Not only is economy of purchase to be considered but that of cataloging, shelf-listing and the care of books which stand unused on the shelves. With limited service this is an all-important factor in stocking a reading room for children. Better an informed selection of five hundred books than a miscellaneous collection of fifteen hundred.

What has an American librarian to learn from this experiment? First, and foremost, that a gift of material equipment does not constitute either a children library or a children's reading room. Second, that skilled service and first hand knowledge of the conditions to be met are essential in Belgium, in France, or in any other country. Third, that professional work undertaken by a committee requires professional leadership from the beginning.

It was my original intention to add some English notes to this report of the children's librarian in France and Belgium but two months has been all too short a time in which to receive and render account of the impressions recorded. The development of the public library idea in general and of the children's library in particular will be different in these two French-speaking countries. Some continuity of service by American children's librarians seems desirable for the formative years of the work and library schools should take more definitely into account the qualifications supplied to the European student in America by field work of diversified character.

Annie Carroll Moore,
Chairman, Sub-Committee on Children's Work in Other Countries, of the Committee on Library Co-operation with Other Countries.

Paris, June 2, 1921.
FIRST GENERAL SESSION
(Monday evening, June 20)

The Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Library Association was called to order by the president, ALICE S. TYLEER, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, Ohio, in the Assembly room of the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, at 8:00 P. M., June 20, 1921.

Dr. GEORGE EDWARD WOODBURY welcomed the members of the Association.

(See p. 101.)

The President: I am sure that the Association wishes me to express to the distinguished speaker something of our appreciation of these charming words of welcome. This region teems with literary memories, and no one could have brought to us in a more delightful way the suggestion of these than Dr. Woodberry.

We are indeed happy, Dr. Woodberry, to meet amidst these surroundings, and I am sure that there has never been a conference of the American Library Association where there were so many who have eagerly anticipated a visit to a region which has so much of value and joy in store for them. I am confident that I express the feeling of everyone in this audience in saying that we have appreciated your welcome and anticipate every hour with pleasure.

President Tyler then introduced SARAH LOUISE ARNOLD, dean emerita of Simmons College, Boston, who greeted the Association.

(See p. 103)

The President: After the very stirring words from Miss Arnold, following the graceful and delightful welcome from Dr. Woodberry, I am sure that you are ready to hear from our next speaker whom many of you have heard, and I am sure more have followed in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly and through his books. I feel that in presenting this speaker I cannot undertake to give you his field of interests and activities. We all know him as a writer, many of us know him as a speaker, we think of him in connection with his charming and delightful essays; we again think of him with the keenest interest as the interpreter of nature and the one who leads us poor city-bound people in our imaginations back to the earth and to country life.

It is a great pleasure to present DALLAS LORE SHARP of Boston University and of the United States.

His address

THE PROPHET AND THE POET
covered approximately the same points as his article Education for authority, in the Atlantic Monthly, July, 1921, pp. 13-21.

The meeting adjourned.

Following the meeting a general reception was held in the ball room of the New Ocean House.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION
(Tuesday morning, June 21)

President Tyler presided.

Miss Tyler read her presidential address on SOME ASPECTS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS
(See p. 95.)

President Tyler then introduced EDWARD H. REDSTONE, president of the National Association of State Libraries, represented that organization.

Mr. Redstone said that an active wide-awake librarian, gathering about him the librarians of his state, could do much to awaken general recognition of the importance of libraries in a system of public education, to shape legislation, to influence public opinion, and to direct the current of private philanthropy in such a way as to promote the development of the free public library, which must eventually take its place by the side of the free public school.

He then gave an interesting history of the manuscript of Bradford’s Journal, that most sacred scripture which deals with the founding of New England, and which now lies in the State Library of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON spoke for the League of Library Commissions in the absence of the President, WILLIAM R. WATSON.

Mr. Hamilton spoke of the aim of the League of Library Commissions, to foster
library development throughout the States, and to bring the library closer to the people and make it stronger in those communities where the need is greatest. While the great professional organization will always be the American Library Association, there are particular features of library work which the League can strengthen, particular things which it is specifically pledged to do but which it cannot do without the support of the American Library Association. The League of Library Commissions needs the help of the A. L. A., and in turn pledges allegiance and willingness and intention to co-operate with the A. L. A., and to aid in every way possible in co-ordinating local and national development.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, president of the American Association of Law Libraries, spoke of the work of that organization.

Mr. Hicks said that the object of the American Association of Law Libraries is to "develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of law libraries." Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or a general library having a separately maintained law section may become a regular member.

The A. A. L. L. has never been affiliated with any association other than the A. L. A. and its members think of themselves first as librarians and second as law librarians, and are separately organized and hold separate meetings only because of necessity for concentration of effort on a special kind of library work.

About a third of their membership are also members of the A. L. A.

Mr. Hicks said that there was one thing in particular the A. L. A. could do for the A. A. L. L. and that was to help to impress upon library schools the need for offering courses leading to law library work, a field virtually untouched.

DORSEY W. HYDE, Jr., President of the Special Libraries Association, was the next speaker.

Mr. Hyde said that he liked to think of the business librarian and the technical librarian as advance agents of the public library. The business library is one of the great institutions which is today working toward idealism in business.

After reviewing the development of the Special Libraries Association, Mr. Hyde paid tribute to Dr. John McCarthy, of Wisconsin, who died recently. Dr. McCarthy was, in a sense, the founder of special library technic.

BUSINESS MEETING

The President introduced HENRY N. SANBORN, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, who called attention to the statement of the committee which had been printed in the May Bulletin and also the proposed constitution and by-laws in pamphlet form which was in the hands of all members present.

Mr. SANBORN: The constitution adopted at Colorado Springs must, according to the present constitution, be voted on again. It is not subject to discussion. We recommend as a committee that this constitution be adopted at this meeting, when it will go immediately into effect.

On motion by M. S. DUDGEON it was Voted, That the constitution as approved at Colorado Springs, be adopted.

Mr. Sanborn explained that by-laws may be adopted at any meeting. He said the committee had put as much into the by-laws and as little into the constitution as possible and explained that the committee had endeavored to adopt the suggestions made at previous meetings of the Association.

It was reported by the Secretary that the Executive Board at a meeting on June 20th had

Voted, That the Executive Board recommend to the Association the consideration of the By-Laws, as proposed by the Committee and printed on pages 8 to 10, with the Constitution, provided that the Constitution as first approved at Colorado Springs, is again approved at this meeting.

Section 1 of the by-laws was read as printed. The cost of publications, the objection to increased dues, the relation of American Library Association dues to the dues of state associations, and other ques-
tions raised by Section 1 were discussed by many members. On motion of Dr. Shearer, it was

Voted, That the word “three” in Section 1, paragraph (a), line 5, be changed to “two.”

On motion of Mr. Wellman, it was

Voted, That Section 1, paragraph (a), be referred back to the committee.

Section 1, paragraph (b) was read as printed.

On motion of Dr. Steiner, it was

Voted, That Section 1, paragraph (b) be adopted as printed, with the addition of the following sentence:

“Such members shall receive the Bulletin including the Handbook and the Proceedings.”

Section 2 was read as printed, and it was

Voted, That Section 2 be adopted as printed, with the addition of the following words:

“Such members shall receive the Bulletin including the Handbook and the Proceedings.”

The committee explained that it was not prepared to recommend the text for Section 3. It did suggest, however, that the annual dues of affiliated societies be $25. It was

Voted, That the committee be instructed to draft Section 3 and report to the Association at a later session.

Mr. Sanborn suggested that consideration of Section 4 be postponed until a later session.

Sections 5, 6, and 7 were adopted as printed.

Section 8 was read as printed.

Mr. Sanborn explained the significance of the changes proposed by this by-law and there was much discussion. It was

Voted, That the following sentence be stricken out of Section 8, paragraph (d):

“Ballots received by mail later than two weeks before the first day of the regular meeting shall be discarded.”

There was much discussion of paragraph (e) of Sec. 8 and it was

Voted, That the following sentence be stricken out of paragraph (e):

“No person shall be nominated as president or as first or second vice-president for two consecutive terms.”

On motion by Mr. Bliss, it was

Voted, That Section 8 be adopted as amended. (Reconsidered at Fifth Session.)

President Tyler announced that there would be further consideration of the by-laws at the next business session.

Dr. C. C. Williamson spoke on

NATIONAL CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING emphasizing certain points in the report of the Committee on National Certification, of which he was the chairman. (This committee report will be found in the Annual Reports, 1920-21, pp. 78-89).

Mary Eileen Ahern spoke on

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES referring to the report of the committee on this subject, of which she was chairman. (This committee report may be found in Annual Reports, 1920-21, pp. 48-64).

For the report of Sub-Committee on Children’s Work in Other Countries, see p. 142 of Proceedings.

It was announced that RECRUITING FOR LIBRARY SERVICE would be discussed at a subsequent meeting. It was

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to telegraph greetings to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bowker, expressing regret on account of their absence from our annual meeting and conveying the Association’s best wishes for Mr. Bowker’s speedy recovery, also that a telegram of sympathy in his severe illness be sent to John G. Moulton, President of the Massachusetts Library Club.

It was

Voted, That the annual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Publishing Board, Trustees of the Endowment Fund and of the various committees as printed in Annual Reports 1920-21, and including other reports presented at this conference, be accepted.

The meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION

(Wednesday afternoon, June 22)

President Tyler presided.

A Cinema of Children’s Libraries in the Devastated Regions of France, supervised by Jessie Carson, was shown through the courtesy of the American Committee for the Devastated Regions of France Report of the chairman of the Sub-Committee on Children Work in Other Countries, Annie
Carroll Moore, was read by Mary Eileen Ahern, chairman of the Committee on Library Co-operation with Other Countries, Miss Moore's report having been sent from France where she was making a study of conditions and of the development of the work.

(Report p. 142, Proceedings.)

Report by Jessie Carson of her work during the past year was read by Julia Carter of the New York Public Library.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION
(Wednesday evening, June 22)

PRESIDENT TYLER presided and called on presidents of state library associations for brief reports regarding the progress of work in their states during the year.

RAYMOND L. WAILEY of Maine said that the chief effort of the State Library Association of Maine had been to secure the passage of a bill to bring all the library laws under one statute and to make the position of state librarian free from politics. As passed, however, the bill gave to the governor the appointment of the state librarian. Traveling libraries were made a bureau of the State Library, but the work of the Library Commission was endorsed by an increase of over thirty per cent in the appropriation. A committee was appointed to make plans for the new State Library building, which is much needed.

CAROLINE B. CLEMENT who represented New Hampshire, reviewed the inception and early history of the library movement in that state, which was the first of the states to establish a state library. In Peterborough, New Hampshire, was established the first free public library wholly supported by the town. She said that, while the New Hampshire Library Association is small and not over strong, it has done what it could to raise the library standard.

The greatest need, Miss Clement said, is for better trained librarians, and the state is trying to meet this need through state and neighborhood meetings, a summer school, and especially by the visits of the secretary of the Commission. A library institute was held last year under the joint direction of the State College and the Library Commission.

Another important need is better support for libraries, as present appropriations are not adequate to meet the demands of well-trained workers.

HAROLD T. DOUGHERTY, as acting-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, reported that the principal features of the work of the past year in the Massachusetts Library Club were the work of the Pensions Committee and the Binding Committee.

The Pensions Committee drew up a bill providing contributory pensions for librarians, on the same principle as the school teachers' pension act. The bill failed of passage in the House on the ground that libraries are not required by the state, and that therefore library pensions should be paid by the cities and towns in which the libraries are located. Although defeated, the Committee decided to reintroduce the bill this year.

The exhibition of the Binding Committee at Swampscott this year showed the results attained by that committee. Price reduction in magazine binding and a standardized system were the objects of the committee.

Mr. Dougherty mentioned the other active library clubs throughout the state, all engaged in trying to raise the standard of work done.

In closing, Mr. Dougherty expressed the disappointment of the friends of the Massachusetts Library Club that its President, John Grant Moulton, was, through illness, unable to greet the Association in person. An earnest appreciation of Mr. Moulton and his service to the library profession met with a sympathetic response from the Association.

G. L. HINCKLEY responded for the Rhode Island Association.

Mr. Hinckley said that the principal event in Rhode Island library history was the introduction of a bill providing for certification of librarians by the State Board of Education, and authorizing that board to aid in paying salaries of libra-
rians of any free library employing a certified librarian.

The provisions of this bill aroused so much opposition that it died in the committee, and in its stead another bill, prepared by the State Board of Education, was passed. The substitute bill omitted all reference to certification, and authorized the Board to aid in paying the salaries of librarians of small libraries.

A Committee on Recruiting for Librarianship was appointed by the Rhode Island Library Association.

There was no report from Connecticut.

Mary E. Downey, President of the Utah Library Association, gave an account of the growth of the county library during the year. Miss Downey said that the number of tax-supported libraries in the state would soon be increased to forty-seven. The book and magazine drives for the Utah libraries have been unusually successful.

Miss Downey also spoke of the wonderful elementary school development, with a book to a child, suited to his grade, in every schoolroom in Utah; and of the secondary school library development.

Miss Downey mentioned also the impetus given the library movement by the books transferred from the American Library Association camp library at Fort Douglas after the war, and, of the other books given by the American Library Association. They had been distributed, she said, with the understanding that the town receiving them levy a tax for either town or county library. Her report was illustrated by graphs and charts.

C. W. Sumner, president of the Iowa Library Association, said that, briefly stated, Iowa’s problems were more adequate financial support, more and better prepared librarians, and more progressive legislation to bring these about. In spite of the fact that the committee worked hard for a new County Library law in Iowa the bill was rejected by the Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner also spoke of an intensive campaign set on foot which it was hoped would bring results in the next two years which were not secured during the last legislative session. The Committee did, however, secure largely increased appropriation for the Library Commission.

Further reports from state associations were deferred until after the address of the evening.

The President: It is now our pleasure and privilege to turn aside from these reports and hear the address of the evening. There is an added interest to us in the fact that we have with us the head of our national library, and we all desire to have a word from him or at least have him present on our platform.

While it would indeed be, in one sense, a great personal pleasure to me to present my old friend from Iowa, Congressman Towner, it is equally a pleasure to me to ask that Dr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, shall introduce him this evening.

I present to you Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress.

Dr. Putnam: You will agree that it was very ingenious of your President in complimenting two officers in one and elevating mine. Her own office as President of the Association is so exalted that she can afford to lend it a while without impairing its splendor. But this arrangement of hers has an implication which, perhaps, she did not realize. It has upset an old tradition in Washington. The tradition was that the best way to the Librarian of Congress was through a Congressman. By her arrangement, the expedient way to a Congressman is through the Librarian of Congress. We hope you set the tradition to rest once for all.

But privately, President Tyler has confessed to me that in the case of Representative Towner, she has certain partialities which would prevent her from introducing him with a voice that is suited to the dignity of her office. Now, I have some partiality myself, and in this present case and in the case of members of Congress—and it is not true that partialities for Congress diminish inversely with the square of the distance—we in Washington, near to Congress, never generalize Congress. Always when we think of Congress, we think of certain men in the Senate and House who, throughout the general course of legislative discussion and procedure and doubt and turmoil and dismay, hold their course evenly, who are able to preserve the judicial spirit, to apply themselves to questions of the larger public welfare without
denying themselves to those passing obligations of the moment which take up—and in the general scheme seem to fritter away—most of the representatives' day. We watch those men and preserve our optimism from watching them.

Fortunate it is for the country that there are certain states and certain districts that, having discovered men of such caliber, such temperament, such patriotism and such insistent ardor for the right and permanent thing, insist on retaining those men in their service and in the service of the country. And it is those men who in the end we at Washington feel will prevail in the final legislation enacted.

Now, with all the measures of public welfare with which Judge Towner has been associated, it would be idle to attempt an enumeration. What he has left in the way of hourly cares down there would astonish you to hear. For the larger things, you know well that his is one of the minds that roams wide and roams far. But you know also that he has had the good fortune to bring to the consideration of a new question of service, of influence, of action, perhaps, for the Government, the judicial temperament and the judicial experience, and he is now bringing it to the consideration of a very huge question, of very far-reaching significance, which is presented in the pending legislation.

He is going to talk about libraries and the nation, not libraries and the government. What the implication is will be interesting to hear. He will indicate to us, I hope, some of the considerations, which, as a conservative legislator, weigh with him in deliberating upon a measure proposing for the Federal authorities an extension of its service far beyond that originally implied.

There are always two groups, those who think that most purposes of public welfare are initiated locally and ought to be carried on locally, and there will always be those pressing for the nation to undertake everything which can conveniently and perhaps economically be done by a central authority instead of a local authority. I hope he will indicate to us some of the guiding principles that seem to him to determine this issue. Unfortunately, the best of his guiding principles he has had to leave behind him. It will be interesting on this occasion to see how far his ideas will be vagrant without her,—Representative Towner.

A summary of Representative Towner's address

Libraries and the Nation

is printed on p. 106.

At the close of Representative Towner's stirring address, President Tyler announced the resumption of reports from the state associations.

Gladys M. Andrews said that Wisconsin had been interested in revising its county library law, but so far had not been successful. Legislation secured in regard to the certification law as passed is not exactly as desired, but nevertheless serves as a standard for librarians. It provides for six grades for librarians, ranging from Grade 1, which requires three years of college work, a one-year course in an accredited library school, and one year of library experience, to Grade 6, which covers those who have not the academic and library school training, if they have a substantial equivalent of such education and training, and if other conditions are met.

Mary Torrance said that in Indiana there was very close cooperation between the Library Commission and the state library association, and the library trustees' association.

Indiana had so far done nothing toward certification, but a committee was appointed to look into the question, and in the fall the library association will take up the matter of setting a standard for library workers in Indiana.

Effie A. Lansden reported for the Illinois Library Association, calling attention to the fact that Illinois is the second state in size of membership, having four hundred fifteen members in the American Library Association, and that it has two hundred twenty-two tax-supported libraries.

Illinois has been active in membership extension work, and has held a number of regional conferences throughout the state.

The state association was active in helping to secure a larger rate of tax for library purposes. A measure passed by the legislature provides for re-organization of the State Library, with three departments, the State Library, the Archives Di-
vision, and the Library Extension Department.

The President of the New York Library Association, Dr. Williamson, was not present, and William Yust spoke in his place.

Mr. Yust said a bill was passed which provides for amendments to twenty or more of the points in the general education law, under which New York libraries operate. Mr. Yust mentioned only two of those points; one related to county libraries, which were made possible by the passage of a law exempting municipalities maintaining a library from the tax for a county library. An amendment was also passed authorizing the Board of Regents to establish a system of certification, and it is hoped that the Regents will do as the state association has urged, and that a system will be established which will raise standards, equalize competition and promote systematic advancement and raise salaries.

This completed the list of associations which had responded to the request for reports by the state presidents. President Tyler then passed on to other matters of business.

The Secretary reported that at the Executive Board meeting at noon the Nominating Committee was instructed to bring in nominations for the additional officers provided for in the new constitution, and that the Executive Board voted that the Association be asked to ratify and confirm the action of the Executive Board in requesting the Nominating Committee to submit nominations for the additional officers called for by the new constitution. It was

**Voted,** That the Association confirm the action of the Executive Board.

The meeting adjourned.

**FOURTH GENERAL SESSION**
(Friday morning, June 24)

President Tyler presided.

Consideration of the revision of the by-laws was resumed.

The necessity of receiving acceptances from nominees was discussed but no action taken.

Mr. Sanborn, chairman of the committee, read Section 9 as printed.

It was suggested that the third paragraph in Section 9 should read as follows:

Delegates before exercising the privilege of membership in the Council shall file with the Secretary of the Association satisfactory credentials of qualifications.

This suggested change was accepted by the committee and Section 9 was adopted as printed, with this change.

Section 10 was adopted as printed.

Section 11 was read as printed and was explained by Mr. Sanborn. The relation of state chapters and local groups to the American Library Association was discussed in considerable detail. Mr. Sanborn for the committee proposed that the last sentence in the first paragraph of Section 11 be omitted. Miss Tyler expressed the opinion that local chapters might be authorized subject to the approval of the Executive Board, giving them recognition but without representation in the Council. It was

**Voted,** That Section 11 be amended by incorporating a clause providing that local chapters may be authorized by the Council, but without representation in the Council. It was

**Voted,** That Section 11, without the second sentence in the first paragraph, and as amended above, be adopted.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 were adopted as printed.

Section 17 was read. It was

**Voted,** That the words "secure and pass" be stricken out and that the word "advise" be inserted in the second sentence.

It was

**Voted,** That the word "annually" be inserted in the second sentence after the word "appoint."

It was

**Voted,** That the following sentence be inserted in Section 17 after the second sentence: "The members thereof shall serve until their successors are appointed."

President Tyler stated that the discussion of the by-laws would be continued at another session.

Mrs. Henry J. Carr called attention to the fact that the American flags used in the decoration of the assembly room were not properly hung, and it was voted that the hotel management be requested to make such changes as Mrs. Carr advised.
The President introduced the second vice-president, LOUISE B. KRAUSE.
The President then asked DORSEY W. HYDE, Jr., President of the Special Libraries Association, to preside over a
JOINT SESSION WITH THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Mr. Hyde opened the program of the joint session with a few remarks expressing the appreciation of the Special Libraries Association for the courtesy and cordial co-operative relations between the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association. He referred to the fact that the special librarian is not, in the same way as the public librarian, in direct contact with the primary sources of library science, library information and the professional library spirit, but is, in a way, isolated. He emphasized the value of the business library in maintaining personal contact between the large company and its employees, and cited an instance where the attempt to dispense with the library in a large factory in order to cut down expenses met with decided opposition from the workmen.

J. H. FRIEDEL, who was on the program, was unable to be present. Mr. Hyde then introduced CHARLES F. D. BELDEN of the Boston Public Library, who spoke on
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE SPECIAL LIBRARY
(See p. 108.)

R. R. Bowker, editor of the Library Journal, was absent but his brief address was read by DR. GEORGE F. BOWKER, also a telegram from Mr. Bowker. (See p. 111.)
On motion of Mr. HANDY, it was
Voted, That the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association send greetings to Mr. Bowker, expressing sympathy on account of his illness.

President HYDE appointed Messrs. Handy, Raney and Bowerman to draw up and send such a communication.

President HYDE explained that a special library is not necessarily a library of a business or industrial institution, that many libraries in law, medicine, art, etc., are special libraries.

JUNE R. DONNELLY spoke on
LIBRARY TRAINING FOR THE SPECIAL LIBRARIAN
(See p. 113.)

Upon conclusion of the joint session, President TYLER resumed the chair.

DR. BOSTWICK brought to the attention of the meeting the recent deportation of a library worker as a contract laborer.

Mr. LYNBERG, of the New York Public Library, told of the employment of a young woman from St. John, N. B., and of her deportation by the United States government officials.

Dr. BOWERMAN explained that the Joint Committee on Reclassification, created by Congress, had classed libraries as members of the scientific and professional service. It was
Voted, That the matter be referred to the Council for report.

GEORGE B. UTLEY read a letter from President CHARLES W. ELIOT. (See p. 116.)
It was
Voted, That the Secretary send a communication to President Eliot, expressing the Association's appreciation of his communication and of his constant and continued interest in adult education through libraries.

The meeting adjourned.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION
(Saturday morning, June 25)

President TYLER presided.

Mr. SANDORN, chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented Section 18 as recommended by the Committee, namely:

Section 18. There shall be a committee on committees, which, after conference with the president, shall recommend to the Executive Board the appointment or discontinuance of such committees, other than those provided by the Constitution and By-Laws, as the needs of the Association may require. The Committee on Committees shall define the duties of all committees so to be appointed. All committees shall be appointed annually and their members shall hold office until their successors are qualified or the committee is discontinued.

Discussion indicated that the Executive Board is expected to appoint any com-
mittees thought necessary, that the Committee on Committees is simply advisory.

Section 18 as quoted above, was adopted.

Section 19 was adopted as printed, except that the last four words were stricken out.

Sections 20, 21 and 22 were adopted as printed.

Returning to Section 1, which had been referred back to the Committee at the Second Session, Mr. Sanborn read the Committee's proposal as follows:

Section 1. The annual membership dues of the Association for individuals receiving the A. L. A. Bulletin, except the Handbook and the Proceedings, shall be two dollars; for libraries and other institutions, five dollars, including the Bulletin, the Handbook and the Proceedings. For all new members of the Association and all who rejoin after a lapse in membership there shall be an initiation fee of one dollar. For all members of the Association attending any regular conference, except those who have paid an initiation fee in the current year, there shall be a registration fee of one dollar. The Executive Board shall fix a price for the sale of the Handbook and Proceedings to individual members.

Amendments proposed were accepted by the Committee and the section was adopted as follows:

Section 1. The annual membership dues of the Association for individuals receiving the A. L. A. Bulletin, except the Handbook and the Proceedings, shall be two dollars; for libraries and other institutions, five dollars, including the Bulletin, the Handbook and the Proceedings. For all new members of the Association and all who rejoin after a lapse in membership, there shall be an initiation fee of one dollar. For all members of the Association attending any regular conference, except those members who have paid an initiation fee in the current year, there shall be a registration fee of one dollar. The Executive Board shall fix a price for the sale of the Handbook and Proceedings.

Section 3 was recommended by the committee and after some discussion was voted as follows:

Section 3. The annual dues of affiliated societies shall be ten cents per capita for all members who are not members of the American Library Association.

Section 4 was discussed and adopted as printed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sanborn it was voted to reconsider Section 8. Section 8 was amended by adding the following two sentences to clause (d):

The candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie vote the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.

Section 8 was then adopted as amended.

It was Voted, That the entire By-Laws as amended be adopted, to become effective at the close of this conference.

(The new Constitution and By-Laws as adopted will be printed in the 1921 Handbook, which will be distributed within the next few weeks.)

Action on the recommendations of the Committee on National Certification was suggested, and it was

Voted, That the recommendation of the Committee on National Certification be referred to the Council and the Council report to the Association at the final session.

J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston made some announcements about two of Boston's churches as architectural monuments: King's Chapel and Trinity Church.

William R. Watson, president of the League of Library Commissions, was called to the chair to preside at the

JOURNAL SESSION WITH LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Mr. Watson: If you have followed the course of legislation, you will agree with me that at this time there is a very general interest in the matter of library extension work, as evidenced by the adoption of county library laws and by a general increase in the extension of city library service.

Dr. A. E. Bostwick spoke on

THE CITY'S LEADERSHIP IN BOOK DISTRIBUTION

(Printed in the Library Journal, July, 1921, pp. 589-593)

Julia A. Robinson of Iowa spoke on

STATE-WIDE LIBRARY SERVICE

(See p. 117.)

Mr. Watson: In the State of New York we are impressed with the importance of obtaining the co-operation of agricultural organizations. We have found these organizations eager to assist in this work and they are able to advise us as no other
person or organization can because of their close touch with the field. We are greatly privileged to have with us Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who will speak on THE RURAL LIBRARY AND RURAL LIFE (Dr. Butterfield’s paper is printed in New York Libraries, August, 1921, pp. 230-234.)

George B. Utley of the Newberry Library discussed the general subject of RURAL LIBRARIES

Mr. Utley said in part: We all feel a degree of regret that in the literature of rural life there is seldom any reference to the library as one of the agencies for rural betterment. If we could interest men like Liberty H. Bailey or Kenyon L. Butterfield in the problem of carrying the book in rural communities, it would mean a great deal to us in what we are trying to do.

It seems to me that we are on the right track and we should put all our pressure to bear on the legislation for county libraries and for the support of state library commissions and township libraries where those fill the bill, and see to it that when legislation is passed we get that legislation into effect as rapidly as possible.

Harriet Long of Wisconsin spoke as follows:

As Dr. Butterfield was talking about the utter isolation of the farm homes I wondered whether we all realized that there is an army of sixty million people living on the farm, many of whom would echo words which I saw in a letter recently—a letter asking for complete sets of the works of Guy de Maupassant and O. Henry, ending up: “It gets awful lonesome in these woods after dark.” It is for these people that we are especially interested in library service. We have become accustomed in the cities to open shelves among which people might browse to select their own books, but we have provided no parallel service whatever for the country dweller. And if, as Dr. Butterfield emphasized, we are to attract those people to books and give them the best there is in books, we must devise some scheme, of which the county library seems to be the only solution. We know that the country people are eager to read and are glad to be led in their reading. A little experience this winter with some publicity wrought such unprecedented returns and so very many requests for Haggard’s Rural Denmark, Dr. Butterfield’s own book on The country church and the rural prob-

lem, and for Rapee’s Consolidated rural school, that it seemed to offer conclusive proof of the fact that the country people were wanting to read the literature of the farm life but that they did not know what to ask for; they were at sea; they could not go to shelves and browse among them as the city dweller could.

Experience has shown us that many of the country people are omnivorous. Recently I heard of a woman who in the past winter has read ninety-six books aloud by lantern light in the barn to her husband while he milked the cows—and these books were not the lightest of fiction. She was reading E. V. Lucas; she was reading Alice Brown, people of that sort. And it seems quite unfair that people with cultivated tastes should be dependent on a far-off service and should not have near at hand a county library which could provide exactly this type of service.

In many of our states at present the last legislature has passed county library laws. It remains for us now as librarians to work upon the members of the county board and persuade them that the surest way to insure a national prosperity and a happiness and content on the farm is by bringing to these country people the books which they are craving and wanting.

L. W. Joselyn of Birmingham spoke of his successful campaign in Jefferson County, Alabama, which resulted in an appropriation of $10,000 by the County Board of Revenue for county library service. He described his experiences of three weeks spent out in the county from early morning until late at night talking libraries.

As a result, when the day came for action by the Board of Revenue, four hundred and ninety-six people had come into the court house to urge the Board of Revenue to appropriate money for the county library service. The money requested was appropriated.

Paul B. Wright, Kansas City, Missouri, said that in the new Missouri county library law, the county court on the petition of one hundred taxpayers must submit the question of the county library to a vote at the next school election. Eighty petitions, he said, have already been signed up with a sufficient number of names and some voting on the county library next April is certain.

Earlier in the session, greetings were
presented from several national associations. President Tyler was in the chair.

Dr. Butterfield spoke for the American Country Life Association in connection with his address.

Annie C. Woodward, vice-president of the National Education Association, spoke for that organization.

Miss Woodward said that the two associations have a common platform of interest in educational pursuits. One of the most important issues at the present time to both the A. L. A. and the N. E. A. is the passing of the revised and perfected Smith-Towner bill, now known as the Towner-Sterling bill.

On the first day of 1916 there were in the United States 8,500,000 men and women above the age of sixteen who could neither read nor write English, nor any other language. And before the war only seven and one-half per cent of the boys and girls of this country stayed in school long enough to graduate from high school.

Before the war we appropriated $500,000 a year for public education. That sum ought to have been $2,000,000,000 and it would have been that sum if the people of America had realized the need our country has for more educational opportunities.

Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson brought greetings from the National League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Wilson: We have in connection with this organization a program. It is the idea to educate the women of America in citizenship; to work for legislation in the interest of greater opportunity and success for all people in our country; to hold a higher political standard; to understand how the political situation may be advanced to meet the needs of reconstruction and of a better America. The organization is all-partisan and non-partisan.

I want to ask the librarians of this country to aid us in extending the interests of this League of Women Voters. I want to ask the librarians of the country to set aside a little part of the shelf and to bring together their all of the material which will aid the people to catch this vision. Our slogan is: "A citizen who may be able to read the English language, write his own ballot and honor the American flag."

Mary L. Titcomb, chairman of the Library Extension Division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, brought greetings from the Federation.

Miss Titcomb: To pass on to you the felicitations of two million women is a sufficiently proud gesture and I would not take your time longer except that I want to enlist your help in the work of this Committee on Library Extension. I am going to ask you, as librarians, to keep this committee informed as to the needs of the individual states. If a law is about to be passed, or if there is any movement for extension of library service in any state the committee would like to know about it, so that it can help.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was presented (but not read) and by a vote was referred to the Council.

The meeting adjourned.

Sixth General Session
(Saturday evening, June 25)

President Tyler introduced First Vice-President H. H. B. Meyer, who presided. The theme of the meeting was

Today's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution

The following addresses were made:

The New Temper of the Reading Public
By Glenn Frank, editor, The Century Magazine
(Printed in Publishers' Weekly, August 13, 1921, pp. 495-97)

Ferment and Fact
By Alfred Harcourt, of Harcourt Brace & Co.
(Printed in Publishers' Weekly, September 19, 1921, pp. 715-717.)

The Nation's Fiction Appetite
By Herbert F. Jenkins, of Little Brown & Co.
(Printed in Publisher's Weekly, September 24, 1921, pp. 973-975.)

Next Steps in Extending the Use of Books
By Frederic G. Melcher, secretary, National Association of Book Publishers
(See p. 119.)

Mr. Meyer withdrew from the chair and the president presided over the final business session.

Mrs. Henry J. Carr: Very few ladies were present at the organization meeting.
of the American Library Association in Philadelphia in 1876. Of the few who were there, two were connected with the Lynn Public Library: Harriet Matthews and Elizabeth Root. Elizabeth Root has recently died. Harriet Matthews has been a helpless invalid here at the edge of Swampscott for four or five years. I am sure this session will desire to send greetings to Miss Matthews.

On motion of Mrs. Carr, it was unanimously

Voted, That the American Library Association extend to Miss Matthews sympathy on account of her illness and congratulations on her connection with the beginnings of the American Library Association.

The President called E. R. Grabow of the New Ocean House to the platform and expressed appreciation of the efforts made by him and his associates to make this a splendid meeting. Mr. Grabow spoke briefly of the establishment of libraries on the vessels of the United Fruit Company, of which he is the general passenger agent, and expressed his pleasure in acting as host for the American Library Association. A bouquet of roses presented by Mr. Grabow was accepted by the president on behalf of all the women of the Association.

The Secretary read the following engraved testimonial from the hotel:

The Management of the New Ocean House expresses to the Officers and Members of the American Library Association its warm appreciation for their generous patronage and manifest co-operation, fervently hoping the early future again will give us the honor, privilege and pleasure of welcoming to Swampscott their great intellectual organization.


Resolutions: The following report was submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

TO THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

In submitting herewith its report on resolutions for adoption at this meeting this Committee wishes strongly to recommend that in the future the Committee on Resolutions be appointed early each year so that as many resolutions as possible may be submitted to it in writing in advance of the annual convention. Only in this way can sufficient time be obtained for the proper consideration of the resolutions to go before the Association.

Resolved, That it is with sadness and sorrow that we have learned of the severe illness of Mr. John Grant Moulton, President of the Massachusetts Library Club, on whose initiative the American Library Association is meeting at Swampscott this year. We deplore his absence from our midst.

Resolved, That this Association regrets the enforced absence, because of illness, of Mr. R. R. Bowker, one of the founders and most loyal members of the American Library Association, from this 43rd annual meeting; and conveys to him best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Resolved, That the American Library Association reaffirms its endorsement of the Smith-Towner bill, (now known as the Towner-Sterling bill), passed at the Asbury Park meeting, June 28, 1919; and be it further

Resolved, That the Association urge upon the President of the United States, and the members of Congress the creation of a governmental division devoted to the stimulation of library activities in the United States.

Whereas, The bills now before Congress for the reclassification of the government civil service all recognize librarians as belonging to one of the learned professions; and

Whereas, These measures provide salaries for librarians more likely to retain in the service trained and experienced persons, than the salaries now paid; and

Whereas, The disintegration of the service in government libraries through the loss of trained and experienced members of their staffs who cannot afford to remain at the low salaries now paid, should be arrested as soon as possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association endorses the general principles of reclassification in these measures as applied to librarians, and respectfully urges upon Congress the immediate passage of one of the measures now before it, for the reclassification of the government service; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Whereas, The libraries of the United States are peculiarly adapted to serve as efficient depositories of Government information; and

Whereas, It is at present impossible for them to perform this service adequately, for lack of a clearing house at the National Capital; and
Whereas, The establishment of such a clearing house would result both in more intelligent distribution of Government information and in a great saving of money, through the saving of waste incident to present methods; and

Whereas, In response to a recent questionnaire, Public Libraries throughout the United States have asked for a Government service to libraries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association a third time endorses the bills S. 61 and H. R. 4385 and respectfully urges their adoption; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Senate and of the House committees.

Resolved, That the Association welcomes the prospect, now seemingly assured, of a National Archives Building at Washington, and hopes that it will serve also to increase the interest and sense of responsibility of the federal authorities in the preservation and useful administration of their other archives located outside of Washington.

Whereas, This past year has seen the organization of the American publishers for the purpose of promoting the best condition for the publication and distribution of books throughout the United States and Canada;

Resolved, That the American Library Association sends from this convention its greetings to the National Association of Book Publishers, expressing the hope that there may be much constructive co-operation between the two associations to the end that books may be put to the widest possible use throughout this country and Canada.

Whereas, The year 1921 marks the sixth centenary of the death of Dante, and it is the intention of the National Dante Committee fittingly to commemorate the event; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association urges its members to co-operate with the Committee in the celebration.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Association be extended to all persons, too numerous to be mentioned, who have contributed to the undoubted success of this Conference; and be it further

Resolved, That the appreciation of the Association be expressed to all committees, organizations, institutions and municipalities which have arranged for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the Association. Among these are to be specially mentioned the Massachusetts Li-

rary Club, its Local Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, its Transportation Committee, and its Hospitality Committee; the City of Cambridge, Harvard University; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts for the notable reception at the Public Library of Boston on the evening of June 23rd, which was honored by the presence of the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston; the Trustees and Librarian of the Cary Memorial Library of Lexington; the Trustees and Librarian of the Concord Public Library; and the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Lynn; and the management of the New Ocean House.

Everett R. Perry, Chairman,
Frederick C. Hicks,
Mary S. Saxe,
Committee on Resolutions.

Voted, That above resolutions be adopted by the Association.

The President: I wish that I might have the tongue of eloquence to express more than even the Resolutions Committee could express, our unbounded appreciation and gratitude to the generous-hearted, hospitable, cordial New Englanders for the wonderful hospitality that has been extended to us.

REPORT OF THE TELLERS OF ELECTION

Mr. Teal reported that 116 ballots had been cast and that the following officers had been elected:

President
Azariah S. Root, librarian, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.

First Vice-President
Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Second Vice-President
Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

Members of Executive Board
Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Carl B. Roden, librarian, Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Illinois.

Trustee of Endowment Fund

J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Massachusetts.

Members of Council

George H. Lock, librarian, Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada.
Cornella Marvin, librarian, Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon.
Fannie C. Rawson, secretary, Kentucky Library Commission.
Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan.
Margaret Mann, chief cataloger, United Engineering Societies Library, New York, N. Y.
Laura Smith, chief, Catalog and Reference Departments, Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles Martel, chief of Catalog Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Julia A. Robinson, secretary, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.

The following statement by the library department of the National Education Association was read by the secretary:

LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION

1. All pupils in both elementary and secondary schools should have ready access to books to the end that they may be trained
   (a) to love to read that which is worth while;
   (b) to supplement their school studies by the use of books other than textbooks;
   (c) to use reference books easily and effectively;
   (d) to use intelligently both the school library and the public library.

2. Every secondary school should have a trained librarian, and every elementary school should have trained library service.

3. Trained librarians should have the same status as teachers or heads of departments of equal training and experience.

4. Every school that provides training for teachers should require a course in the use of books and libraries, and a course on the best literature for children.

5. Every state should provide for the supervision of school libraries and for the certification of school librarians.

6. The public library should be recognized as a necessary part of public instruction, and should be as liberally supported by tax as are the public schools, and for the same reasons.

7. The school system that does not make liberal provision for training in the use of libraries, falls to do its full duty in the way of revealing to all future citizens the opportunity to know and to use the resources of the public library as a means of education.

It was unanimously

Voted, That the above statement on Libraries in Education be approved and adopted by the American Library Association.

The president-elect, Azariah S. Root, was escorted to the platform by Henry J. Carr.

The PRESIDENT: It is my great pleasure and privilege to present on behalf of the Association to the incoming president, the gavel which signifies the authority and responsibility of this great organization.

Ms. Root: He would be a very unappreciative man who did not fully realize the compliment that is paid him in an election to this illustrious succession of men and women who have served as presidents of the American Library Association. One may feel humble as he contrasts himself with the marked ability of many of them. He may feel particularly humble as he contrasts himself with his distinguished predecessor. He may well feel humble when he knows that there are some scores of men and some hundreds of women in the Association who could serve
the Association far better than he could. Nevertheless it has been your choice and I can only say that I shall do the very best that lies in me to make the American Library Association's year a success.

President Tyler: We have had a notable gathering. All have shared in it; all have helped to make it notable. We owe so much to those of New England who have made it possible to have this splendid meeting that I am sure we shall leave these shores with a desire to return.

And now we all turn our faces forward to the incoming year under the leadership of the new president and our other officers.

The forty-third annual conference of the American Library Association is adjourned.

COUNCIL
FIRST SESSION

The first session of the Council was held on Tuesday evening, June 21st. President Tyler presided.

The general subject was

LIBRARY REVENUES

William F. Yust of Rochester opened the discussion with a paper on

RECENT LEGISLATION AND LIBRARY REVENUES
(See p. 123.)

William J. Hamilton of Indiana followed with a paper on the question,

SHOULD PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARDS HAVE THE POWER TO LEVY THE LIBRARY TAX
(See p. 130.)

W. O. Carson of Ontario spoke on

THE ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY RATE
(See p. 126.)

S. H. Ranck of Grand Rapids discussed

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY LAW AND AMERICAN LIBRARIES
(See p. 128.)

Purd B. Wright of Kansas City, and William Dean Goddard of Pawtucket, spoke on the necessity of frequent revisions of the assessed valuation.

Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn suggested the danger of looking at these matters in a selfish way, saying that in Brooklyn he did not think the city had a right to spend one dollar per capita.

Others who took part in the discussion were Henry N. Sanborn, Wm. F. Yust, George F. Bowerman, C. W. Andrews, M. L. Raney and Misses Downey and Tobitt.

It was

Voted, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three to make further study and report to the next meeting of the council.

Samuel H. Ranck and Hiller C. Wellman were appointed, with one member to be appointed later.

Meeting adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Council was held on Saturday afternoon, June 25th. President Tyler presided.

Committee on Committees: The President brought to the attention of the Council the report of the Committee on Committees as printed in the Annual Reports, 1920-1921, pp. 25-35. The importance of the report, the desirability of having committees appointed promptly, of having early reports sent to members of the Council and of having definite action by the Council or the Association, as a whole, on the committee recommendations, were discussed by M. L. Raney, W. Dawson Johnston, Henry N. Sanborn, Mary Eileen Ahern.

It was

Voted, That the Executive Board set a date for the receipt of all committee reports, so that copies of these reports can be mailed to all members of the council one month before the First Session of the Council at the annual conferences.

National Certification: The report of the
Committee on National Certification and Training, as found in the Annual Reports, 1920-1921, pp. 78-89, was discussed by Josephine Adams Rathbone, Paul M. Paine, June R. Donnelly, Henry N. Sanborn, Mary Eileen Ahern, Azariah S. Root, Purd B. Wright, Mary E. Downey.

The president, Miss Rathbone, and others called attention to the fact that the recommendations of the committee did not involve the approval of the details of the report, but there was much discussion of the tentative scheme outlined in the report.

It was
Voted, That the committee be continued to give the subject continuous consideration and to report (to the Council) at the midwinter conference.

It was
Voted, That the report of the Committee be accepted and that the recommendations as amended by the above vote be approved.

Library Workers' Association: Miss Edith Tobitt, chairman, presented the recommendations of the Council Committee on the Library Workers' Association, as follows:

That the A. L. A. co-operate freely with the Library Workers' Association.

That more time be given the Library Workers' Association to make effective its purpose as outlined in Article 2 of its constitution, thereby proving its purpose to be kindred to the purposes of the American Library Association and that in the meantime affiliation be withheld.

It was
Voted, That the recommendations of the committee be approved and adopted. (Report of this committee will be found on p. 77 of the Annual Reports, 1920-1921.)

Libraries in Education: The statement on Libraries in Education prepared for the Library Department of the N. E. A. was submitted to the council. (See p. 166.)

It was
Voted, That this statement on Libraries in Education be adopted by the Council.

The following resolutions recommended by the Committee on Resolutions were adopted:

Towner-Sterling Bill: (See p. 164.)
Reclassification of Government Service:
(See p. 164.)
Library Service: (See p. 164.)

National Archives Building; (See p. 165.)
National Association of Book Publishers:
(See p. 165.)

Library of Congress Cataloging: The following communication from the Catalog Section of the American Library Association was read by the secretary:

The Catalog Section of the A. L. A. submits to the A. L. A. Council the following suggestion:

The utilization of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress by hundreds of American libraries of all types renders the efficiency of these cards and the certainty and promptness of their output a matter of general concern. This efficiency, certainty and promptness depends upon the adequacy and the technical and scholarly competence of the cataloging and classification staff of the Library of Congress. The information given in the Librarian's reports that the staff has, during the past few years, been depleted by the resignation of numerous experts, and that under the existing scale of salaries it is impossible to secure equally competent substitutes to replace them, threatens a catastrophe which will therefore be far-reaching. A resolution by the Council might aid to avert it. We suggest such a resolution, which (1) shall state the fact that the competence of this staff is a matter of general concern, (2) shall emphasize that nothing short of the highest technical accomplishments will suffice to assure it, (3) that the present salary scale is quite insufficient to secure it, and (4) that in the reclassification of the government services, or, should this be delayed, then by emergency legislation, the scale be substantially revised, so that this service shall be placed where it justly belongs, among the highly technical and professional services of the government affecting the general welfare.

It was
Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit copies of the communication from the Catalog Section to Senator Thomas Sterling, chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress in Civil Service, and to the Hon. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, with the endorsement of the Council of the American Library Association; and that the Executive Board be asked to consider the advisability of sending a representative to Washington to urge such action as will enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants.
Status of Libraries under the Immigration law:

Whereas, The American Library Association has learned of the deportation under the contract labor law of a trained library assistant consequent upon a ruling by the Department of Labor that such assistants are to be classed a "skilled labor," and

Whereas, It is the understanding of the American Library Association that trained library assistants are "professional workers" within the meaning of the exemption under the law of such persons from its provisions, and

Whereas, Library assistants have been ruled to be "professional workers" by other Government departments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association respectfully and solemnly protests against any classification that places librarians in any other rank than that of professional workers, and earnestly requests that the Department of Labor will revise its classification to correspond with the facts of the case.

Greetings to American Colony in Peru:
The following cable from Forrest B. Spaulding was read by Mary Eileen Ahern:

Lima, Peru, June 22, 1921.
To Milam (Library Association)
American colony through American Society of Peru decides give Peruvian government national system traveling libraries commemoration centenary.
Spaulding.

and it was

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to send greetings and congratulations of the American Library Association to the American colony of Peru.

Reduction of Armament: Miss Ahern presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, The members of the American Library Association have had full demonstration of the pain and pinch that belongs to war and the increased cost of all necessities, both personal and professional, caused thereby; and

Whereas, The exigencies of international conditions brought about by the cost of war is appalling from every standpoint; and

Whereas, We believe the example of the United States in this matter will be followed by other nations—therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Library Association urges upon the President of the United States and Congress the initiative of a movement leading to a reduction of armament at the earliest possible moment; and be it further

Resolved, That a request be made by the members of the American Library Association to their individual congressmen for such action and that a record be made of the replies.

Carnegie Corporation: Mary E. Downey raised the question of a possible conference between representatives of the American Library Association and representatives of the Carnegie Corporation on the subject of donations from the Corporation for library buildings and library work. The question was discussed by W. Dawson Johnston, Henry N. Sanborn, Mary Eileen Ahern, W. O. Carson, M. L. Raney, June R. Donnelly.

It was the general impression of the speakers that the Carnegie Corporation is not making any new donations for library buildings, although it is providing some funds for this purpose on promises made a few years ago; and that the question of the Corporation's attitude toward libraries is under consideration. It was

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed by the Council, either personally or through such instrumentality as seems to him best, to communicate to the Carnegie Corporation the interest of the American Library Association in the resumption of its program in behalf of libraries.

Librarians of Small Libraries Round Table: The following communication was read by the President:

"The section voted to appoint a committee for the purpose of collecting some statistical data that will be of use in comparing conditions of small libraries throughout the United States. I am asked to report this and ask if the A. L. A. will approve our work. We are new in sectional work and want to be sure of our place."

No action was taken, pending further information.

The meeting adjourned.
AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section met on the evening of June 21, with the chairman for the year, Malcolm G. Wyer, presiding. In the absence of the regular secretary, W. P. Lewis, librarian of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, was appointed secretary.

Before proceeding with the regular program the chairman called upon H. W. Wilson to explain the financial status of the Agricultural Index which was started a few years ago by the H. W. Wilson Company at the request of the Agricultural Libraries Section. Mr. Wilson stated that the cost of this index far exceeds the income from subscriptions and that some means must be found to decrease the cost or to increase the subscription receipts. This can be done by increasing the number of subscriptions, by increasing the subscription price or by curtailing the scope of the index service. After a thorough discussion in which all testified to the importance and value of the Agricultural Index it was voted that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Wilson in regard to future plans for the index. The chairman appointed Charles R. Green, W. P. Lewis and Eunice Oberly as members of this committee.

The following program was then given:

The contribution of librarians to agricultural history and research, by Eunice R. Oberly, Librarian, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.;

A study of agricultural library buildings of various types, by Wm. M. Hepburn, Librarian, Purdue University. In the absence of Mr. Hepburn the paper was read by Alice M. Dougan of the Purdue Library staff.

Agricultural publications in Canada, by Jacquetta Gardiner, Librarian, Ontario Agricultural College; Latin-American official agricultural magazines, by Chas. E. Babcock, Librarian, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

The last two papers were presented by the chairman in the absence of the authors.

A general round table discussion on the points brought out in the papers followed the formal program and the plans of library buildings on exhibition were examined with interest. Consideration was given to various improvements that should be made in the form of publication of various experiment station bulletins, especially the series numbering, bulletin title, etc. No action was taken but it was suggested that the new officers might take these matters up with the editorial association if thought advisable. A digest and summary of the survey of agricultural libraries had been sent by the committee for the program of this section but the material was not received in time for presentation.

The officers elected were: Chairman, Lucy E. Fay, Librarian, University of Tennessee; Secretary, Mary G. Lacy, Washington, D. C. It was suggested by the Nomination Committee that the secretary might well hold office for two or three years.

CATALOG SECTION

The Catalog Section met on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, June 21 and 22, Ellen M. Chandler, of the Buffalo Public Library, presiding. In the absence of Miss Lynch, Miss Howe acted as secretary at the first session and Mrs. Jennings at the second. The general subject of the first session was

THE CATALOG SITUATION—WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CATALOGERS

To aid in solving the problem it had been decided to call into council those interested in library training, and the invitation met with cordial response. The subject seemed to comprise, first, a general survey of the purpose of cataloging and its value to the users of libraries, and, second, the reasons for the dearth of catalogers, and the question of making the work more attractive to those who are competent to do it.

The first speaker was Dr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of Harvard University Library, who discussed the objects of cataloging from the standpoint of the large public library (Printed in Library Jour-
Louise Fargo Brown, of Vassar College, spoke for the users of catalogs—"the Ultimate Consumer," and told of her ADVENTURES WITH CATALOGS. This paper was printed in the July number of Public Libraries, pp. 371-374.

Margaret Mann gave some of the results of her work as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Cataloging, which belongs to the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training. After some discussion Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe read a paper, MAKING THE DRY SIDE OF CATALOGING INTERESTING, and soon convinced her audience that cataloging has no dry side. Mrs. Coe's paper was printed in Public Libraries, July, 1921, pp. 367-370.

The discussion of the cataloging situation was participated in by Mr. Martel, Miss Mann, Miss Lindstedt, Miss Rathbone, Miss Poland, Mr. Currier, Mr. Windsor, Miss Hedrick, Miss Gooch, Mary E. Baker, Adelaide F. Evans, Miss Monrad, Mary E. Hyde, Dr. Van Hoesen, and others.

Many interesting reasons for the dearth of catalogers were brought out. The principal causes seem to be small salaries; monotonous and often lonely work, apart from the rest of the library organization; the strong emphasis, in both speech and print, on the social side of library work—work with the public, work with the children, work with the foreigners, etc.; too much public discussion of methods and too little of the cataloger's real purpose—the making of a library's resources available; a tendency on the part of library folk generally to speak disparagingly of catalog work as uninteresting; and the difficulty of finding persons competent to become good catalogers. The remedies suggested were: a salary scale which recognizes the highly technical character of the cataloger's work, and the special ability and training necessary for it; more diversity of work, especially by combination of cataloging and reference work; more individual responsibility for parts or kinds of work; more real effort to make known the interesting and cultural side of the cataloger's work and the satisfaction of unlocking the library's resources. It was also urged that more use of the cataloger's intimate knowledge of the books she catalogs, and of her previous training, be made in the reference and perhaps other departments, and that she should have the benefit and pleasure of using the tool she has made, and it was suggested that time be allowed her for study, especially if she is able to carry some university work, lest scholarly cataloging perish from the earth.

On Wednesday afternoon the chairman reported that, as instructed by the Colorado Springs meeting, she had undertaken a registration of catalogers and that two-hundred and seventy had responded. It was voted to turn the file over to Headquarters, where it is desired. Mr. Currier, chairman of a committee of three appointed Tuesday afternoon, reported a communication to be sent to the Council of the A. L. A., suggesting that it express officially to the Senate Committee on Civil Service, the urgent need for financial relief for the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress, whose invaluable service in making its catalog cards available to the libraries of the country is seriously menaced by the loss of its experts.

Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings, of St. Paul, read a paper on HOW THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION WORKS OUT IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY. Her paper was followed by a symposium on methods of dealing with, but not cataloging of, various kinds of "Refractory Material:" pamphlets, music, Great War material, documents, and "easy books." Clara P. Briggs told how the Harvard College Library dealt with the Wendell collection, and H. M. Lydenberg, Adelaide F. Evans, Jessie M. Woodford and Zana K. Miller spoke on the special topics. Dr. Van Hoesen then outlined and gave some additional points to be added to his Library Institute paper on SHORT CATALOGING AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGING.

Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings was elected chairman and Ruth Ros Holt secretary for the coming year.

ELLEN M. CHANDLER,
Chairman.
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The first meeting of the Children's Librarians Section was held Tuesday afternoon, June 21, with Alice I. Hazeltine, chairman, presiding. The main topic for the afternoon was

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

which was discussed from three points of view, that of the publisher, that of the librarian and of the bookseller. The publisher's point of view was presented by Frederic G. Melcher, of the National Association of Book Publishers, whose topic was CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK—A NATIONAL MOVEMENT. Mr. Melcher outlined the purpose and growth of this movement and emphasized the aim of both publishers and booksellers in their co-operation—namely, to raise the standard of selling. He said that in order to do this successfully they must receive from parent, teacher and librarian the reflection of the effect of books upon the child; and that in order to encourage the production of better books they must receive from libraries the reflection of what the public is demanding, in order to stimulate the best authors to greater production. He spoke enthusiastically of the results of children's book week in 1920 and of the hearty cooperation which had been given (and will be given again in 1921) by women's clubs; Boy Scout organizations; churches; state library commissions; book stores; authors, contributing articles for publication; magazines, giving much space to advertising; moving picture managers; state and county fairs; and newspapers. Mr. Melcher exhibited what is to be the new feature in connection with the advertising this year, the "Bookcase for boys to build." This is a small case which will hold several dozen books, modeled after the Thomas Bailey Aldrich book shelf. Any enterprising boy, or girl if she has had manual training instruction, could construct this case, and with the possession of the case will come, it is hoped, the desire to own books to fill it.

Clara W. Hunt, Superintendent of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library, read a paper on CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW. This paper, which was most enthusiastically received, was printed in Publishers Weekly, July 9, 1921, p. 69. Miss Hunt, while welcoming this opportunity for widespread publicity and the advertising of children's books, pointed out that "like most things human..., this children's book week publicity which offers great opportunities for good, carries with it possibilities for harm unless it is rightly used," and she reminded us that it is the duty and responsibility of every children's librarian to have high standards of selection, to maintain such standards and to use this publicity opportunity "so effectively that the influence of the library for good may be felt to the remotest corner of her community." She pointed out that the great danger is that the mediocre books may be advertised rather than those which are standard and worth while.

The third paper, THE BOOKSELLER'S POINT OF VIEW, was given by Bertha E. Mahoney, of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston, Mass. Miss Mahoney said that from her viewpoint it was not the number of children's books sold during that one week which was of greatest importance, but the aim was to arouse a permanent interest which will lead to the buying of more books for the home as they are needed. She emphasized the value of advertising, saying that books will remain unknown to many until they are as well advertised as are victrolas, milk separators and other useful and necessary articles. In this connection she urged children's librarians to write articles for the magazines known as home magazines, describing a particular book or group of books, not on reading in general, and also that we all work together toward securing better reviewing of children's books in the newspapers. To help in the advertising during children's book week, this bookshop will lend
exhibits of attractive books to normal schools and small country libraries. Miss Mahoney's full paper appeared in *Publishers' Weekly*, October 22, 1921.

Following these papers there was a fifteen-minute general discussion opened by F. K. Matthews, of the National Boy Scout organization, who said that this book week will be successful in proportion as we put brains and conscience into it, that we must put the emphasis on the better books and influence the bookseller to eliminate the trashy volumes and give a prominent place in his shop to those recommended by the public library. Miss Power then suggested that as a method of advertising, well-known authors be urged to speak at meetings. Mr. Shoemaker, the last speaker, said that one of the greatest hindrances to the selling of the better books for children was the demand for "machine-made" series, and he suggested as a remedy the employment of sales persons who will read the children's books and be able to distinguish between the good and the poor.

At this session the report of the Book Production Committee was presented by Alice M. Jordan, chairman of the committee. She reported:

The manufacturing cost of books is said to be still two and one-third times what it was before the War. . . . That the cost of paper and cloth are decreasing but the labor situation tends to keep expenses high. The time promised for a reduction in prices is now pushed forward to early next year.

Representation to publishers concerning library needs for certain out-of-print books has brought several books back into print. The committee recommended that a new list be prepared by the new committee and presented to librarians for consideration.

Complaints regarding the physical makeup of books had been received and the committee recommended "that children's librarians themselves write directly to the publishers concerning unsatisfactory bindings, naming to each specifically the books which do not wear well."

The committee had made inquiries as to the practicability of producing good books in paper covers to be sold at news stands, stationery stores, etc. One publisher said it could not be done. The other said "that a selected list of books could not be made in sufficient quantities to compete unless per- chance some liberal-minded person were willing to put them out as a philanthropic enterprise."

The second session of this section was held Wednesday afternoon, June 22. The first paper was read by Elva S. Smith, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, her subject being, SOME PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS IN BOOK SELECTION. (Printed in *Primary Education*, November, 1921.)

The second paper of the afternoon was given by Effie L. Power, Supervisor of Children's Work, Cleveland Public Library, whose subject was, THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Miss Power reviewed the problems confronting the children's librarians and emphasized the necessity for training and the need of more workers in this important field of library work. This paper was printed in the *Library Journal*, August, 1921, pp. 633-36.

Following this paper there was a discussion of some everyday problems. The first topic was book reviews. Lenore Power of the New York Public Library opened the discussion. She deplored the lack of good reviews and the fact that those magazines and papers which give the best reviews do not give enough space to the reviewing of children's books. A good point made by her was that a juvenile book review should not be made a medium for one's own interpretation, but should be quite impersonal.

Marian Cutter of the New York Children's Bookshop spoke next, emphasizing the need of more accurate reviewing and mentioning the three important points which the shop expected to observe in the leaflet which will be issued at intervals — notes by many reviewers, reviews which will meet the needs of parents, reviews which will cover the *raison d'etre* of each book. The PROJECT PROBLEM AND RESERVE BOOKS was discussed by Jean C. Roos of the Cleveland Library and Julia Carter of New York. The points brought out were that children should not be forced to read but should be led to want to read and that the attainment of most satisfactory results depended almost entirely upon
real co-operation between the teacher and the librarian.

The third topic was STORY-TELLING AND CLUB WORK. Lillian Smith, of the Toronto Library, spoke enthusiastically of the results of both these activities and read two short compositions by club children as illustrations of what club work means to library children. The value and importance of training for story-telling to children was presented by Nina C. Brotherton, principal of the Carnegie Library School, who named the "essentials" to be obtained by training—namely, (1) instruction in the selection of material; (2) instruction in adaptation of stories (for various ages and types of children); (3) instruction in method of presentation, with practice under supervision before groups of children.

READING FOR CREDIT was well presented by Marion F. Schwab of the Brooklyn Public Library, who said that reading should be a recreation rather than an obligation on the part of children and that teacher and librarian should emphasize the joy and companionship which they will find in books, not the piling up of school credits for reading done. The last topic, ATTENDANCE AT THE A. L. A., was discussed by Mary B. Day, who spoke of the benefit and inspiration gained from this getting together for the discussion of our everyday problems.

After announcements by the chairman, the session was adjourned in order that a film might be shown of the children's library work in France. (See Special Session, page 155.) After the showing of the film a special business meeting was held for the presentation of committee reports. The report of the Booklist Committee was read and accepted and a motion made and carried that a new committee be appointed to continue this work. The chair appointed Miss Knapp and Miss Jerome, Miss Knapp being chairman with the power to appoint other members to the committee as she deems it necessary.

A second business session was held Friday evening, June 24th, at which two new committees were created; (1) a Committee on Book Evaluation to consist of five members each to serve one year, to be appointed by the incoming chairman; (2) a Publicity Committee to develop work with children, to consist of three members to be appointed by the incoming chairman. At this meeting the following resolution was passed:

The children's section requests that the American Library Association provide, if possible, from its War Service Fund, several thousand dollars to establish a model children's room in the Paris Library.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Clara W. Hunt, Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library; Vice-chairman, Gertrude E. Avey, Chief Children's Librarian, Cincinnati Public Library; Secretary, Lenore St. John Power, of the New York Public Library.

Grace Endicott, Secretary.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The College and Reference Section met on Friday afternoon, June 24th. About two hundred and fifty attended. Dr. A. H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library presided.

Dr. M. L. Raney of Johns Hopkins University spoke on THE PRESENT STATUS OF FOREIGN BOOK-BUYING. He took up first the book trade with Germany and went into the different plans of the German publishers, the Bursenverein, the booksellers and the government. The general advice was that twice the domestic rate plus ten per cent was a very fair price. As to English books, Dr. Raney defended his bulletin entitled 100% Profit Plus and gave figures and reasoning which showed that some American publishers had evidently made much more than 100% profit. He then went on to show how some houses
had come down and advised acceptance of the rate of the English price at current exchange for the shilling plus two cents per shilling for expense, or direct importation if the book could be waited for. Parcel post was advised in preference to freight always. The proposition of the Agence de Librairie et de Publications (A. L. P.) was discussed at length, with regard to new books, periodicals, and antiquities. Comments will appear in Bulletin 9 of the Book Buying Committee.

N. L. Goodrich of Dartmouth College gave a statement of some fairly extensive buying in Germany by a member of the faculty. Five thousand one hundred and five volumes were secured, many or most of them sets of scientific periodicals. At present another man is doing the same thing, whose expenses are being paid, and it is estimated that the total cost will be about $1.35 a volume. Mr. Goodrich confirmed the statement of Dr. Raney about mail being preferable to freight.

F. L. Hopper of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration spoke on the A. L. A. questionnaire for library statistics. Is the form suitable? Can it be revised to apply to both reference and circulating libraries, or shall there be a separate form for the former? Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hopper's statement of the problem, it was moved that a committee be appointed from the section to work with the administration committee.

H. O. Brigham of the Rhode Island State Library presented the plans of the Information Section of the National Research Council. The Council was organized during the war and has been continued, receiving $5,000,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, in part for a building, $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, and other amounts from the General Education Board, the Commonwealth Board, and several corporations. Bulletins, and reprints and circulars are issued. The organ is the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science. The purpose is to assist research in various ways, to encourage research in universities and colleges, to link industrial concerns with research work, to urge the support of special libraries, to publish papers, to prepare bibliographies. The Information Service is a clearing house for scientific information to co-operate with informational sources, including libraries, laboratories, research institutions and individuals. It obtains information about problems and work in process, and issues bulletins with information about laboratories and funds available for research. Inquiries are answered without charge, but there is a fee for special research. The Council is independent of the government and of any commercial organization. The Research Information Service is headed by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes and has its headquarters in Washington.

Dr. C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library stated that two members of the Council were present, H. W. Craver and himself, and added to points of interest to libraries,—that the Council had exerted influence on the Smithsonian to re-issue Bolton; and hoped to take a census of American libraries for research. Miss Oberly of the Bureau of Plant Industry said that there was proposed the establishment of a clearing house for duplicate separates and duplicate periodicals. It has also been suggested that there should be co-operation with reference libraries in reproducing at cost of time short reference lists.

At this point the letter of R. J. Usher of the John Crerar Library was read.

Mr. Usher's letter called attention to the value of the bibliographies prepared in the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library and also those of considerable size issued by the National Research Council and the Technical Association of the Paper and Pulp Industry.

A small authoritative reference list which can be kept in the file near the reference desk is the most useful to the busy librarian. Short lists, when the subject is new, are of great value.

The reader desires a selected list, authoritatively annotated and made up of about six entries. Mr. Usher suggested that such lists be published in one of the
library journals, and also a department of Notes and Queries, where queries might be sent, and which would serve as a clearing house and stimulate co-operation in reference work among the libraries. Mr. Usher's plea was for short reference lists authoritatively prepared, easily filed away for convenient reference and thus always at hand.

Walter L. Brown of the Buffalo Public Library followed, and speaking from the standpoint of the public libraries, said they were in especial need of short lists backed by authorities. Such lists would count for a great deal more than lists made by public libraries themselves.

H. M. Lydenberg presented the work of the Committee on Foreign Periodicals of the War Period, and read parts of its report, which is printed in the Annual Reports, 1920-1921, pp. 41-44. Sloog of the A. L. A. referred to certain possibilities of filling in periodicals, and Dr. Andrews in his discussion said that of one hundred and fifty-one periodicals for which 1917 and 1918 numbers were still lacking, Harrassowitz had reported fifty-three dead, so that it might be found that gaps in American libraries were not so serious as feared.

Jennie Welland, editor of the New York Times Index, presented the suggestion of a monthly issue of the New York Times Index, with an annual cumulation, and asked for serious consideration by members of the section in the event of a questionnaire being sent out by the Times.

Mrs. May Lamberton Becker spoke of her work as editor of the Readers Guide in the New York Evening Post.

Mary A. Hartwell, of the Superintendent of Documents office, could not answer the question: When will Volume 2 of the Checklist of U. S. Documents be issued? She spoke of the loss of catalogers from the office during the war and since because of low salaries. The 64th Congress Document Catalog for the two years ending June 30, 1917, she said, should be ready for the printer this fall or winter, and nothing can be done about the checklist until the document catalogs are brought up to date.

Later, Mr. Tweedell made a motion, which was carried, to the effect that the chairman of the section should write to the proper authorities at Washington, letters of appreciation of the catalogs and indexes of the Superintendent of Documents office and asking that the necessary steps be taken to hasten the preparation of the document catalog and to compile the needed checklist supplement and index.

Agnes C. Doyle of the Boston Public Library read a paper on the necessity for a co-operative index of coats-of-arms. She spoke of the increasing interest in heraldry by Americans, of the time spent in libraries concerned in genealogical research in investigating coats-of-arms for readers, in the many false readings of heraldic signs and the few excellent books on the subject, and made the general proposition of a "co-operative index of coats-of-arms, found in authentic works, arranged on an easy plan," through co-operation of libraries under any one of a number of proposed plans.

George B. Utley and W. S. Merrill, of the Newberry Library, and Katherine P. Loring of Beverly also spoke on this subject.

C. J. Barr of Yale spoke in reference to the checking of the pamphlet, Serials of an International Character, Bulletin 3 of the Institute of International Education, and F. K. W. Drury of Brown University presented an example of reducing cost of binding to a minimum by stapling certain kinds of works.

The Nominating Committee, Messrs Lydenberg and Drury, presented the following committee for the conduct of the section, which was elected: Charles J. Barr, Yale, Chairman; W. E. Henry, University of Washington; E. D. Tweedell, the John Crerar Library. The following committee on Questionnaire for College and Reference Libraries was also appointed: James T. Gerould, Princeton University, Chairman; Dr. Louis R. Wilson, North Carolina; F. F. Hopper, New York Public Library; R. J. Usher, John Crerar Library; F. K. W. Drury, Brown University.
HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The meeting of hospital librarians was not intended to be other than an informal "get-together" to become acquainted and perhaps make plans for a formal association or section. As only a few of these librarians had previously signified their intention of attending this meeting, no one was prepared for the forty or more who came, and the room assigned being too small and too hot, the meeting was adjourned to the front lawn. Although most of those present were connected with the Army, Navy or Public Health services, three of the large, private mental hospitals were represented, at least two general hospitals, and three cities which have instituted the "group system" of hospital library service, while several medical librarians and many in public library work who wish to extend book service to the hospitals in their towns constituted the remainder of the gathering. The librarians present came from as far west as Honolulu, as far north as the great lakes, and as far south as New Mexico. Several problems were discussed, and in the general excitement caused by one speaker who declared she never lost any books, the main object of the meeting—to form some sort of association—was lost sight of. It was an enthusiastic gathering; however, with an unusual bond of fellowship, and we are sure some sort of association should be formed to hold regular meetings with the A. L. A. conferences.

E. Kathleen Jones,
Chairman.

LENDING SECTION

The meeting of the Lending Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M., Saturday, June 25th, by the Chairman, Jennie M. Flexner, of the Louisville Public Library. In the absence of the Secretary, Julia F. Carter of the New York Public Library was appointed secretary pro tem.

The reading of the minutes was waived by vote.

In introducing the first speaker Miss Flexner spoke with great appreciation of Mr. Brett of Cleveland, Ohio, who during his life-time had given a fine example of "Unity through Leadership."

Louise Prouty, Librarian, Main Building, Cleveland Public Library, was the first speaker and her subject was STAFF UNITY THROUGH LEADERSHIP; HOW TO MEET WORK, FELLOW WORKERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Miss Prouty said that all ideas of unity had been given to them by Mr. Brett, for he had set the standard and maintained it through personal acquaintanceship with his staff.

Cleveland having been called a large, "overgrown village" had developed along civic center and community ideas with the library as an active civic organization, not at all a "passive hand-maiden in seclusion." They met their public through the Open Shelf System. Theoretically the librarian met the public through clubs, outside organizations and committees, but in reality part of this was necessarily done by assistants selected according to their fitness. The distances in the city made the unity of the staff a problem, but through meetings at a weekly Round Table at which books were discussed, routine details smoothed out, local affairs reported upon and out of town visitors received, this problem was more or less solved.

Miss Prouty said that each assistant in a library should be able to attend three meetings, the first to receive inspiration; the second to learn of the general principles of practice and details; and the third to carry back to the members of her own staff that which she had absorbed, above all things to remember that the library was a large institution with a single aim.

As no discussion followed this paper, the second, CAN LIBRARIANS READ, was given
by Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian, Public Library, Morristown, N. J.

Miss Parsons said that if she could have a library adventure, she would like to ask Christopher Morley to act as "desk assistant," giving his favorite books to the readers. Miss Parsons wrote to Mr. Morley and asked him what he would like to do if he were a librarian, and he said, "smoke in the library."

Miss Parsons suggested that librarians should not tell people about the books reviewed in the current newspapers but introduce to them older ones not so well known, and she mentioned a few books of real literary value. She believed that every library should have a "hobby" as in her library they made a hobby of poetry. In Morristown they tried the experiment of suggesting books that lead each one to another, such as Brimming cup, and We discover New England; Elizabeth Pennell's Nights and the Pennell's Biography of Whistler; Colwin's Life of Keats, Keat's Poems and the books of Thoreau. Miss Parsons said that librarians can be both practical and well read by having books discussed at the staff meetings and by allowing a number of hours in the library for reading. Some of the books Miss Parsons suggested were Adam's Mont St. Mitchel and Chatres, Tilden's Tennis, Rittenhouse's Anthologies of poetry, Padaic Colum's Poems of the Irish Revolution. Miss Parson's paper is printed in full in Popular Educator, November, 1921.

After Miss Parsons had finished her paper the question was asked from the floor, "Is Ethel M. Dell known in New Jersey?" It was admitted that Miss Dell had no geographical limitations.

The third paper, by Marcia M. Furnas, chief, Delivery Department, Public Library, Indianapolis, followed. Miss Furnas' paper was a résumé of the questionnaire sent out to twelve libraries on the subject of Overdue and Messenger Work.

1. How many overdue notices are sent? Two libraries reported one notice, and then a messenger after 5 days. Ten libraries reported two notices.

2. Is there a messenger? Seven reported "yes." Five, "yes, off and on."

3. Qualifications of messenger and salary? These replies varied from a page at 30c an hour; a janitor with more than usual qualifications; to a special investigator (with a salary of two thousand a year) and power of representing the library at Court.

4. If the messenger failed, what was the next step taken? The majority of cases referred the matter to the police.

5. If the borrower had moved, the messenger tried to get information at the house. After that the library appealed to the business address and the employer; and to the reference.

6. When are the books taken from the library records? The reports varied from 2 months to 2 years.

7. Per cent recovery of messenger books? The reports showed from 5 to 97% were recovered.

The open discussion which followed brought forth many suggestions. In Washington, D. C., members of the staff make personal visits, and are most successful in obtaining overdue books.

In Cambridge, Mass., after two notices have been disregarded, a personal letter in a plain envelope often recovers the book.

Minneapolis has a court of conciliation wherein problems involving anything of less value than $25 are settled. At definite dates there is a library day and overdue book problems are settled at this time. In Tampa, Florida, the police furnish a car and a chauffeur to take a member of the staff about recovering overdues.

Several libraries had a maximum limit for fines: Pasadena thirty cents; Chicago sixty cents; while Toronto had the price of the book. Queensboro, N. Y., writes and asks the borrower to either return the book by parcel post or to pay the price of the book. This method has been quite successful. Mr. Goddard of Pawtucket hands over the overdue records to the police after two months.

CIRCULATION SHORT CUTS, by Grace B. Finney, chief, Circulation Department,
Public Library, Washington, D. C., was read by Jean MacDonald. Miss Finney said that it was necessary to cut detail work as the aim now is to serve the public satisfactorily and as quickly as possible, and so with a depleted staff, detail must be curtailed. At present only one form of member's card is used. If necessary it is stamped "teacher" or "special," as the case may be, rather than one of different form being issued. A page stands by the discharging desk ready to get from the stacks the reader's request. A trained typist is employed, and Miss Finney pointed out that the employment of skilled clerical work saved half of the librarian's day.

A list of material on special subjects is kept on small catalog cards at the reference desk in order that difficult problems may not be looked up more than once, and that all available material may be readily at hand without hours of searching.

WHERE IS MY BORROWER'S CARD, by Helen M. Ward, chief of Circulation, Detroit Public Library, was the subject of the next paper. Miss Ward claimed no originality nor perfection for her scheme, but convenience and simplicity. The reader registers in the usual way and receives in lieu of a member's card an identification card bearing the reader's number; whenever the reader desires to borrow books, for they give an unlimited number in Detroit, he presents his identification card and his books are stamped and given to him, his number being written upon the book cards. This method is not used for children.

In reply to questions, Miss Ward stated that there had been no difficulty with losses and duplicate numbers. In the case of fines less than ten cents the amount was written upon the identification card. If the fine was more than that amount, a note was clipped to the identification card, and the card kept on file.

WHEN IS MY BOOK DUE, by Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, Chief, Circulation Department, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., was the next paper. Mrs. McNiece stated that rubber stamps make or mar the librarian's efficiency. She made a strong plea that the date due be stamped on the dating slip rather than when the book is issued. The amount of the pains necessary that the assistant use the right stamp was more than offset by the reader's knowledge of the date when the book should be returned.

The report of the nominating committee was read by Hannah C. Ellis of the Hamilton-Fish Park Branch, New York Public Library and the secretary was empowered to cast the vote. The ballot read as follows:

Chairman, John A. Lowe, Public library, Brooklyn; Vice-Chairman, Edith F. Vermeule, Yesler Branch, Public library, Seattle; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn.

The meeting adjourned.

JULIA F. CARTER,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARIANS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ROUND TABLE

An informal meeting of librarians of scientific research institutions was held Wednesday morning, June 22, at 8:30 o'clock. It was recognized that this was an unfortunate hour, but it was difficult to find any other time which did not conflict with important meetings on the program. There were about twelve persons at the meeting, which was called mainly that the librarians of this type of library might become acquainted with each other. A motion was made that a letter be sent to the President of the American Library Association suggesting that, if such action had not already been taken, a letter be addressed to the Director of the Informa-
tion Service of the National Research Council, stating that the American Library Association desires to co-operate with the Council in every way possible in the furthering of the purpose of this service. It was known that Dr. Andrews of the Crerar Library was a member of the Council and had been working with its various bibliographical committees but there was a general impression that no formal offer of co-operation had been made to the Council by the American Library Association as a whole and such action seemed to the group to be desirable.

EUNICE R. OBERLY,
Chairman.

LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

ROUND TABLE

The meeting of the A. L. A. Section of Religion and Theology was called to order at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., at 8:30 p.m., on Friday, June 24, 1921, by Elima A. Foster, of the Cleveland Public Library, secretary, in the absence of the president, Rev. John F. Lyons, of the McCormick Theological Seminary. Hollis W. Herig, of the Missionary Research Library, was elected chairman for the evening.

The general subject of the meeting was RELIGIOUS BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, presented the first paper, THE CHURCH AND THE LIBRARY. This was an able and enthusiastic setting forth of the need and wisdom of including books on religious subjects in our public libraries. Dr. Bostwick especially emphasized the fact that the library had its special contribution to make to Christian unity by providing statements of all forms of belief and thus promoting mutual understanding.

Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin College Library, spoke on the methods of a library which serves both college and town. Oberlin's theological seminary makes the town as well as the college especially receptive of religious books, and the collection of these books in the seminary building, as well as those in the library proper, is open to everyone. Books are made known by lists, posters, and exhibits, and criticisms are welcomed as a means of broadening the collection. Oberlin acquires all published courses of study for Sunday Schools, both graded and ungraded, and places with them books on pedagogy and books on the psychology of childhood and adolescence.

The third paper, by Elima A. Foster, head of the department of philosophy and religion of the Cleveland Public Library, was ON THE NEED OF ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. She urged the bringing of competent judgment to the selection of religious books, to the end that the library might be truly comprehensive and not deficient in an important realm of human interest.

Dr. Willard I. Shattuck of Boston University spoke on the share which the library can take in religious education. His experience in mission work in Boston, largely among the foreign-born, was drawn upon in his presentation of the need of religious education, and he stated his conviction that the public library should possess books on Sunday School work, daily vacation Bible schools, hand work, child psychology, and other phases of religious education, and should advertise these books among the active workers in this field.

Following the papers, there was much active discussion. Miss Pattee, of Union Theological Seminary, spoke of the bibliographies issued yearly by her library and monthly by the General Theological Library of Boston, as guides to purchasing books. Bernard C. Steiner, Dr. Frank G. Lewis, Miss Hering, and others spoke of various phases of religious book selection and of the need of more adequate consideration of the problem. Frederic G. Melcher,
of the Publishers' Weekly, described the methods used for Religious Book Week in March, 1921, and promised a further development of the idea for next year.

The interest displayed by the attendance of one hundred and twenty-five and by the persons taking part in the discussion led to an expression of opinion that next year's session also be devoted to religious books in the Public Library.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS ROUND TABLE

The Round Table on Library Buildings met on Tuesday, June 21, and was in charge of Willis K. Stetson, librarian, Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Edward L. Tilton, architect, of New York City, spoke in answer to the following questions: 1. Should the plan of a library building provide that practically all the departments for adults should be on the main floor, and in case of the smaller libraries also the administrative offices and workrooms, (a) for reasons of economy in the number of attendants required, (b) for the convenience of the users of the library, (c) increased ease and efficiency of administration resulting from concentration of most of the staff on one floor? 2. Should all structural partitions be omitted when possible, (a) in order to allow an equitable and desirable division of space originally between the different departments and activities, (b) rearrangement of space as might be desirable later, (c) economy in the number and salaries of staff needed? His answer in general was in the affirmative. Partitions are needed when noise must be shut out, and when in the workrooms odors such as come from the use of hot glue, for example, must be excluded. For partitions book cases often serve acceptably. It is a simple matter to put in any partitions whenever and wherever they may be needed. In the matter of heating, no trouble arises in case of large rooms, as, if the windows and walls of the room are heated, the interior must also become heated. As to supervision, aid can be given by use of mirrors, as in

The meeting closed with the disposal of business. The minutes of the Colorado Springs meeting were approved, and the following officers were elected: President, Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library; Secretary, Mrs. Mabel E. Colegrove, Newark Public Library.

EliM A. Foster,
Secretary.

a branch of Elizabeth, N. J., Public Library, the children's room on the ground floor is under observation from the main floor, an area being left open on the main floor and a mirror properly placed. One room at right angles to another could be under observation by means of a mirror in the corner.

Children's rooms may be placed in the basement, although the danger of dampness must be guarded against.

The book stack should be placed in the basement, at the same time having as many books as possible on open shelves on the main floor.

Put books in the dark and the people in the light. The reverse has been true as a rule. The T-shaped plan in which the stack room is in the stem of the T gives the best lighting to the books. It is usually darker at the delivery desk. A rectangular building is better and cheaper to build than the T-shaped. There is a limit in his opinion to the economy in salaries by having one floor only.

Mr. Tilton also answered affirmatively the following question: Can a competent library adviser and a competent architect working freely together produce at a reasonable cost a building eminently satisfactory both from the standpoint of utility and beauty? He remarked that the qualifying adjectives should be regarded.

In answer as to the tendency to put glass partitions on the top of bookcases reaching to the ceiling, he replied that it was about "fifty-fifty." Arthur L. Bailey, of Wilmington Institute Library, Wilmington,
Del., showed the plans of their proposed building. The site of the building is 90 by 210 ft. The building will be rectangular about 80x190 ft. All the departments for adults and the administration offices and cataloging rooms are on the main floor. The only permanent partitions are those inclosing stairways and vestibule. The entrance is at the middle of the longer side. The delivery desk is immediately opposite the entrance and back of it are the fiction cases. The delivery room is 70 by 28 ft. One end of the main floor is occupied by the periodical reading room, 36 by 44 ft., and on one side of this room is the cataloging room, 17 by 44 ft., and on the other side the librarian's office also 17 by 44 ft. These rooms are shut off by book cases.

The other end of the main floor is occupied by the reference room, one portion for reading tables is 70 by 44 ft., the other part contains a book stack which will be two tiers in height. Each tier is to be seven shelves high. Hiller C. Wellman of the Springfield, Mass., City Library Association and Dr. Bernard Steiner of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, spoke in favor of book cases nine shelves high, as they increased the book capacity greatly. Mr. Wellman stated that a continuous step along the front of the book case made it easy to reach the books on the top-shelves. This step does not make a wider aisle necessary between the book cases. In the Wilmington plans it is proposed to have a mezzanine floor above the librarian's office and the cataloging room for book cases. The main floor has a 20 ft. height of ceiling.

The storage book-stack is below the main floor and will be two tiers high. Stairs near the delivery desk lead down into the stack. The children's room, 70x44 ft., is in the basement, but the slope of the ground puts it mostly above ground.

On the upper floor are the Howard Pyle memorial room and the art rooms. There is also an auditorium 50 by 44 ft. and smaller rooms, including staff room and rest room on the upper floor. A great many questions were asked during the explanation of the plans. Some regarding lighting were answered by Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. He advocated the Siplexlite made by the General Electric Co. as very efficient, though not handsome in appearance. For table lighting he said the Eye Comfort light gave the softest light. Hiller C. Wellman was asked to speak of the plan of the Springfield library. He remarked that the principles of the plan were so similar to those of the Wilmington plans that it was not necessary to speak of them in detail. One special feature was the provision for over 100,000 volumes in a two-tier radial stack in the reference room. It had been found desirable to have this larger number for use in reference, but the most of them circulate.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., architect, of Boston, spoke at some length on the great desirability of having books on open shelves, and especially of provisions for considerable privacy and comfort for those who wanted to read books in the library building. He knew that to secure this end the building would be somewhat larger and more costly, but he laid much stress on the desirability of it.

Mr. Wellman mentioned a compromise in this matter adopted in the Springfield library where reading tables were placed near the windows at the ends of the book case.

No one present made any remarks in criticism of the principles of the plans of the Wilmington and Springfield libraries.

Copies of a list of questions prepared by the chairman were distributed. It was announced that a digest of the answers received would probably be made.

Willis K. Stetson,
Chairman.
The meeting of the Professional Training Section was held as a joint session of the Section and of the Association of American Library Schools. This arrangement was the result of a plan for an open meeting on the part of the Association of American Library Schools, and of the realization that a line is difficult to draw between those topics on the one hand which are of common interest to the Association and to the profession at large, and those on the other hand which naturally and logically fall within the scope of the Section. The program was planned by consultation on the part of the officers of the two organizations.

E. J. Reece, Chairman of the Professional Training Section, presided. Eva Leslie, of the Cleveland Public Library, served as secretary in place of W. J. Hamilton, who was present at the conference, but unable to attend the meeting of the Section. The first item was a statement by Josephine Adams Rathbone, retiring president of the Association of American Library Schools, regarding the purposes and work of the Association. Miss Rathbone told of the manner in which the Association came to be organized, of the standards to which the member schools conform, and of the fact that meetings are ordinarily not open because the programs are largely technical and concerned with the mechanics of library school management. As Miss Rathbone was due at a meeting of the Publishing Board, it was impossible for her to lead such discussion of her topic as might have arisen had she been able to remain.

In view of his investigation of various phases of library training, carried on for the Carnegie Corporation and in connection with studies of certification for the American Library Association and the New York State Association, Dr. C. C. Williamson had been asked to accept a place upon the program and had agreed to speak upon the practical work of library school students. Owing to a change of position and increased duties, however, Dr. Williamson found about the middle of June that he would not be able to be at Swampscott on Friday of the conference week and that it would be impossible for him to complete his paper. There was substituted therefore the discussion of the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service, for which it had proved difficult to make time in the general sessions of the conference. This was done with the consent of President Tyler, and the discussion was led by E. J. Reece, who acted for J. T. Jennings, chairman of the Committee. Julia Hopkins, Vice-chairman of the Professional Training Section, presided meanwhile. Mr. Reece gave a brief paper, entitled The Aims and Purposes of the Recruiting Committee. Comments and suggestions followed by President Tyler, and by members of the committee, including Mr. Drury, Miss Overton, Miss Rose, and Miss Roberts, and by others.

Malcolm G. Wyer, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, was then introduced to conduct discussion of the work of his committee. This included consideration not only of the general subject, but of the activity of the two subcommittees, one of which, under Carrie E. Scott, dealt with the Comparative Value of Training for Library Service in Training Classes and in Summer Schools, and the other of which, under Margaret Mann, analyzed Training of Catalogers, and made proposals regarding it. Discussion followed, and was resumed after the closing of the formal session by those particularly interested in the points raised by Miss Mann's suggestions. The reports of both the Committee on Library Training and the Committee on Recruiting for Library Service are printed in full in the A. L. A. Bulletin, and were in the hands of delegates at the time of the conference, consequently no digest is necessary here.

Time did not permit the receiving of reports on new features of work at the
various library schools and training classes. Marion Horton, however, speaking for the School Libraries Section, told of the interest of that section in the preparation of candidates for school library work, and of the compilation of data as to the content of library school courses with a view to its bearing upon this.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, June 22, 1921, at 9:30 a.m. H. H. B. Meyer, chairman, presided.

At the meeting of the Documents Round Table at Colorado Springs, Jessie M. Woodford gave a very interesting account of the way documents were treated and circulated in the Chicago Public Library. To meet the demand for further information a Sub-Committee on the Popular Use of Documents in Public Libraries was appointed consisting of Jessie M. Woodford, chairman, Edith Guerrier, Emma O. Hance, Jane P. Hubbell, and Althea H. Warren.

This committee during the past year circulated a questionnaire, the results of which surpassed all expectation, and has brought together a mass of first-hand information concerning the practice and wishes of public librarians throughout the country in handling public documents.

The presentation of an informal report by Miss Woodford at the Swampscott conference resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions. A fuller and more detailed statement, being the actual report of the Sub-Committee, follows the resolutions. It may be of interest to know that the information gathered by the Sub-Committee is being placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer, and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, and will undoubtedly be of material assistance in making the final form of the Printing bill, still pending before Congress, more satisfactory to librarians throughout the country.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Officers of the Section for 1921-22 were elected as follows: Chairman, Sidney B. Mitchell, University of California Library School; Vice-Chairman, Lucy L. Morgan, Detroit Public Library; Secretary, Edna M. Hull, East Junior High School Library, Warren, Ohio.

Eva G. Leslie,
Secretary pro tem.

Whereas, a great number of libraries in answer to a questionnaire have expressed a desire for certain changes in the printing and decorating of the covers of U. S. Documents, which changes would simplify and lessen the cost of preparing the documents for circulation by the libraries, therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Documents Round Table that the following changes in covers, printing and decorating of public documents would lessen cost of preparation for circulation in libraries:

1. Uniformity in size.
2. Uniform place for official designation, series, numbers, titles, etc.
3. More substantial covers, at least stiff paper or boards on the more popular documents.
4. Continue illustrations on Farmers' Bulletin but reserve uniformly a blank space for library call number.

Whereas, there is a great need of certain documents for the immature students and for the untrained and non-technical worker, and the necessity for a more widespread and intelligent understanding of American principles and problems on the part of the common citizen, native and foreign-born; Therefore be it

Resolved, that the Documents Round Table of the A. L. A. commend to the attention of the various departments and bureaus of the National Government the publishing of more documents in a style and form calculated to reach the less educated reader, and the adapting of documents already published to that end; calling attention to the publications most needed and possibly susceptible to such treatment, as revealed by a survey of the actual needs of the libraries of the country made by the American Library Association; and be it further

Resolved, that the Committee on Public Documents or a sub-committee thereof give further study to the survey that has
been made with a view to making definite recommendations to the various departments and bureaus in connection with the above resolution.

Whereas, Public Libraries are the real educational extension centers of the people, conducted for the benefit of the people, and paid for by the people; and

Whereas, for this reason they are pre-eminently fitted to deliver to the people the information issued in printed form by the United States Government; and

Whereas, certain existing conditions with regard to the receipt of publications render such service difficult and in some cases impossible; Therefore be it

Resolved, that the Documents Round Table of the American Library Association, in conference at Swampscott, June 25, 1921, respectfully requests,

(1) That all depository libraries shall receive Government printed matter as soon as it is issued;

(2) That libraries shall, with the exception of State Libraries, which should receive everything published, be allowed to select the publications they desire, and that only those selected shall be sent them by the Superintendent of Documents;

(3) That libraries shall be allowed as many copies of a publication as they need for the use of their community with the understanding that these documents are to remain the property of the library; and that these publications be furnished by the Superintendent of Documents free of charge.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Government Printer, to the Superintendent of Documents, and to the Joint Committee on Printing.

Whereas, the Checklist of United States public documents, covering the period from 1789 to 1909, inclusive, was issued by the Superintendent of Documents in 1911 and has proved of invaluable service to all libraries; and

Whereas, eleven years have elapsed since the period covered by that checklist and neither a supplement nor an index thereto has been compiled, both of which are absolutely essential for making information concerning the Federal Government publications available to the public; and

Whereas, the fact that no Document Catalogs have been issued since the one which covered the period ending June 30, 1915, for the 63d Congress, has been attributed to inadequate appropriations for cataloging in the Superintendent of Documents Office, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the American Library Association assembled at the Public Documents Round Table, Swampscott, Mass., June 25, 1921, respectfully urge the importance (1) of bringing up to date the series of Document Catalogs, and (2) of issuing by the Superintendent of Documents at an early date a supplement to the Checklist and an index to both the Checklist and the supplement; and be it further

Resolved, that Congress be respectfully urged and requested to appropriate sufficient sums of money to carry out the purpose of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Public Printer, to the Superintendent of Documents, to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, U. S. Congress, and to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE POPULAR USE OF DOCUMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

THE SURVEY'S STORY AS TOLD BY THE QUESTIONNAIRE

"It seems to me that you are starting out on very practical lines to make some improvements in public documents. They are much needed and I wish you the best of success."

"I am sure publicity methods are much needed and hope some practical suggestions will appear at the A. L. A. meeting."

"I shall be interested to know the results of this investigation and to have any practical suggestions which we might use to advantage."

"If the A. L. A. would get this matter [distribution of documents] straightened out, it would deserve a halo."

"I am certain that librarians in small libraries like ours where we feel the urge of so many things, might all profit by an exchange of ideas such as your committee plans for."

These words alone have made the survey worth while, and although it has not gathered up the war emergency methods as fully as we desired, it has developed into a frank statement of problems, needs,
opinions and suggestions which in their practical results may be far more potent to the progress of document work.

The Committee presents not a perfect report in efficient form; only a very human document, with many faults, but speaking for the three hundred librarians who responded, many of them "harassed spirits" trying to make dollars, visions, and human strength agree.

The replies have most of them shown a real interest in the subject. A few librarians acknowledged the questions and said they did "little with documents"; the majority have given time and effort to assist not only the Committee but the object of its work by replying in as full and comprehensive a manner as they felt the subject required, and have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation.

Those of you who have had experience with surveys know that to be actively connected with one is a liberal education, and that it moves slowly. So slowly did ours progress that at times I feared that it might never reach Swampscott (some of the returns came in the week before the meeting), but the fine spirit of my co-workers kept it ever moving toward the goal.

As figures have a way of not being always truthful or accurate, and as misinterpreted questions have led to replies which may make deductions and totals erroneous, all figures in this report are approximate only.

Inquiry has come many times as to why the survey was limited to public libraries, and a word of explanation is no doubt due. It was with no reflection upon the splendid work that is being done in the large number of college and special libraries using documents, that public libraries alone were selected to receive the questionnaire, but that as the popular use, at least as related to community circulation, had necessarily been limited to public libraries and had developed during the war with such marvelous results, it was felt that the methods by which these were accomplished should be preserved for practical use and to encourage extension. Perhaps it is well also to confess that our appropriation was limited. If the present status of document work is to be fully known, the survey should be carried into the library fields omitted, for the expression of these libraries on several of the questions will be most important when considering various changes in document service.

The Committee decided at Colorado Springs that not more than twenty libraries in a state should be chosen, but, alas for our knowledge of library conditions in our own country! Many states have less than that number of libraries of all kinds. Your chairman decided that libraries should be selected automatically by the number of volumes in library (a very unfair standard, I admit, but these figures were more easily obtainable than those of income) and as this was a document survey, the U. S. Government figures were used (not always correct) taken from the Educational directory, edition of 1919-20, revised by the later one of 1920-21.

To divide the work between the members of the Committee, the states were assigned by their geographical location to the nearest member, being graded so as to allow a fair representation from each state; the states with the largest number of libraries having a higher selective number. The grades were as follows:

Grade 1, selective number 13,000 volumes and over.
Grade 2, selective number 10,000 volumes and over.
Grade 3, selective number 9,000 volumes and over.
Grade 4, selective number 7,000 volumes and over.

Following are the states by grades.

Grade 1
Connecticut Rhode Island
Massachusetts District of Columbia
New York

Grade 2
California New Hampshire
Illinois New Jersey
Indiana Ohio
Iowa Pennsylvania
Maine Vermont
Wisconsin
### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

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New England, 6 states, 204 libraries selected.
Central and South Atlantic, 11 states, 153 libraries selected.
Central and Southern, 10 states, 159 libraries selected.
Middle West, 7 states, 151 libraries selected.
Western, 15 states, 158 libraries selected.

Even with the very low selective number of 7,000 volumes, some states had only one public library, and several but two or three.

Eight hundred twenty-five questionnaires were sent out and two hundred ninety-five replies were received, or thirty-five per cent, a little above the one-third average that is usual for surveys. Seven states failed to send any answers, and we allow them the benefit of "Lost in the mails."

Returns by state groups were as follows: Midwest, returned 50 per cent of its quota.
Central and South Atlantic, returned 36 per cent of its quota.
Central and Southern, returned 34 per cent of its quota.
New England, returned 27 per cent of its quota.

Each library was also graded; this was done so as to group them by size, etc. The following grades were chosen, as having similar needs, problems, and equipment:

- First grade, 100,000 vols. and over.
- Second grade, 50,000-100,000 vols.
- Third grade, 25,000-50,000 vols.
- Fourth grade, 7,000-25,000 vols.

Below are given the number of libraries and percentage for each grade, and the number of replies in each grade with percentages:

- First grade, 62 lib., 8% total lib. Replies 41, 66% of grade, or 14% of whole no.
- Second grade, 74 lib., 9% total lib. Replies 55, 74% of grade, or 19% of whole no.
- Third grade, 161 lib., 20% total lib. Replies 68, 42% of grade, or 23% of whole no.
- Fourth grade, 525 lib., 6% total lib. Replies 131, 25% of grade, or 44% of whole no.

It will be noticed that the fourth class predominates; that is, the libraries containing between 7,000 and 25,000 vols. Therefore, the replies represent, to a great extent, the problems of the smaller libraries, and give facts as to where there is the most need for help.

**Question 1:** Is this a depository library?

One hundred and five libraries reported as depositories of the Government. This differs from the list as given in the Bureau of Standards Publications of the Bureau of Standards for 1920, Supplement 3, to Circular 24. This list four hundred and forty-one depositories, of which one hundred and fifty-one are in public libraries, leaving two-thirds in university, college, special reference, normal and high school libraries.

**Question 2:** Are books and documents kept separate?

In depository libraries documents are usually kept separate. Sixty-five depositories reported separate collections; sixteen together, twenty-three both methods, and one did not report. In other libraries documents are placed with regular circulating or reference collections. Some use both methods—duplicates, state documents, monographs, cataloged and bound volumes are placed with circulating collections; series, uncataloged, U. S. documents, and pamphlets are filed separately.

**Question 3:** Are documents cataloged?

Circulating bound documents are usually cataloged; pamphlets not, depending upon the printed lists and indexes for subjects and references. Eighty-two libraries catalog all documents, one hundred nineteen catalog part of collection, sixty-five do not catalog at all.
Some libraries reported getting collections formerly stored in basements, into shape and cataloging begun.

**Question 4:** What classification is used for documents?

(a) Is the Superintendent of Documents (checklist) classification used?
(b) Is it practical, economical?
(c) What changes are suggested?

While it would seem that documents are more frequently classified than cataloged, the returns show that the two are about equal in practice. The majority of libraries, large and small, use the Dewey Decimal Classification, if government publications are classified. One hundred thirty-five reported using the Decimal Classification, placing documents with books. A growing number of libraries, both large and small, are using the Superintendent of Documents classification, some thirty in all, with eleven additional libraries using both the Decimal Classification and the Superintendent of Documents schemes, and fourteen libraries, not numbering their official publications, are arranging them alphabetically by department and bureau, as shown in the *Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents*; in two cases alphabetical sequence by bureau or division, disregarding department relations, is followed, and the librarians have expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement. Several libraries classify by subject and not by number representing subject, usually the custom for vertical files.

When duplicates are used as circulating documents, both classifications are used, e.g., reference documents in the Document Department by the Superintendent of Documents classification, and the circulating by the Decimal Classification. Eleven libraries reported this combination, and three reported using the Cutter Expansive Classification, while several spoke of purely local schemes.

Indications are that the Superintendent of Documents Classification is liked, and has been found to be a practical and economical shelf arrangement, the “best available” for the U. S. publications in large libraries; only one or two librarians spoke against the scheme. The changes suggested are few and indicate that a simpler number without “superior” figures or letters will be most acceptable. One librarian suggests “A permanent number for serials regardless of bureau or department changes, and some change in notation which would permit intercalation of new bureaus in alphabetical order.” More than one librarian suggested new supplements to the *Checklist* and a subject index.

**Question 5:** How are pamphlet documents kept? (On shelves, in boxes, in vertical files?)

Pamphlet documents are kept in the three ways mentioned. One hundred eighty-one libraries reported “on shelves”; one hundred fifty-three in various “pamphlet boxes”; and one hundred three in “vertical files.” Forty-four libraries combine all three methods, using vertical files for duplicates, “small” pamphlets, “newest” pamphlets, and “odd” pamphlets. Various kinds of pamphlet boxes are in use, and for shelves—binders, holders in great variety to hold the soft covered leaflets and bulletins. Bound volumes of pamphlets are arranged on shelves also. Several libraries have “pamphlet drawers” (not files), several find letter-box files convenient, and some simply store documents in the basement. In this last dark bit of information there is a ray of light for “they are coming up,” evidently as the cost of library living goes “down,” and “they” are being “sorted, classified and cataloged.” It must be a ghostly matter doing library work with the consciousness of stacked bags and piles of unpacked volumes and pamphlets beneath one, entirely unusable, when every library worker needs all the printed help obtainable these days! I don’t wonder that one librarian said he would “like to set fire to the whole mass as the easiest way out” (and I presume he meant to add “and start all over again”).

**Question 6:** Are documents circulated?

(a) Are circulating documents kept separate from main collection of books or reference documents?
(b) How are copies obtained for circulation?
(c) How prepared for circulation (covers, pockets, etc.)?

In response to this question one hundred fifty librarians reported that documents circulate; sixty-one additional reported limited circulation privileges; twenty-five more that "special documents" circulate upon "request." These reports make a total of two hundred thirty-six libraries with circulating privileges, or eighty percent of libraries replying to the questionnaires.

In connection with this question a most interesting situation was brought to light, that only three librarians of depository libraries said definitely that they could not circulate because of the "law and contract" with the Government, and twelve simply reported that documents did not circulate. Other depository librarians said that bound volumes of interest went into the regular collection of circulating books upon being cataloged and classified; others reported circulating duplicates only, and "all not marked reference." It may be noted then that quite generally the law regarding the care of depository documents has been interpreted in the "spirit" and not the "letter," as demand and opportunity have come from the community. This is indeed an interesting situation, and brings up the fact with a good deal of emphasis, that the old law is practically obsolete, a "dead letter" and that it should be given "life" through being amended so as to conform to the spirit of the day and common practice.

Section a brings out the fact that sixty-two libraries keep circulating documents separate. In most cases these are not circulating collections by name, but material shelved separately because not classified, different classification, or filed in vertical files. One hundred forty-one libraries put circulating documents in regular circulating collections; fourteen use both methods, usually bound volumes with circulating collections, pamphlets with reference files or pamphlet files, but circulating copies marked "circulating copy."

Section b was the most misunderstood question of the eighteen asked, and received comparatively few replies. Many thought that it referred to the method of obtaining circulating copies by the borrower, instead of for the library. Seventy-five librarians mentioned requests to bureaus, or department mailing lists, as sources of material; thirty-five appeal to congressmen and senators; forty-three purchase additional copies if unobtainable as gifts; while eighteen reported "gifts," which I have interpreted as from individuals and libraries, etc. One librarian with a sense of humor replied "Begged or bought, seldom stolen." Requests to bureaus and departments, appeals to congressmen and purchases are then the three principal ways of acquiring circulating material, other than the depository shipments from the Superintendent of Documents. Only a few replies brought out the point in which I am particularly interested—the salvage of circulating material from the community, e.g., the discarded copies of gift or purchase, duplicates or discarded material from libraries, business houses, newspaper offices, etc. I cannot help thinking that the few libraries which reported obtaining extra copies through "gifts" have many companions, but perhaps it is not "good form" to let it be known that we are using "cast offs!" However it is a strong point, and I am a bit disappointed that this question did not reveal more "savings" along this line, for behind it stretches an economic problem with strings leading not only to Government distribution, but also to the individual citizen and his relation as a donor to his library.

Section c on the preparation of circulating material offered the opportunity for a great variety of suggestions, methods and problems, and the exhibits sent gave evidence that emergency war days spelled efficiency in the interests of economy in money and time, in this also. Binders, Gaylord's or similar ones, are popular, but rather expensive, and are neat and wear fairly well; softer covers of manila and red rope, and even heavy wrapping
paper are also in use; backs of scratch pads and common twine have proved their worth, and old heavy envelopes used by the Government are carefully saved and used to hold a circulating pamphlet or two. Some material is bound, usually in the larger libraries; packets called "Package Libraries," simplify preparation, as does the placing of several bulletins on the same subject in the same binder. Pockets, book cards, dating slips, and stamping with the library name stamp, and "Circulating Copy," are usual. Many libraries, however, circulate without any preparation, and use a temporary charging slip, or an envelope prepared with a pocket and card on which is charged whatever pamphlet is issued, which is placed within the envelope for protection and record. The samples sent to the Committee for the exhibit expressed the use of much ingenuity and the utilization of common materials.

Question 7: What changes in covers, printing, and decoration of covers would simplify and lessen cost of preparation for circulation?

It is the consensus of opinion that heavier covers are needed for many pamphlets, without digest or printed matter on inside of cover, placing this valuable information where it can be readily used and not lost with the pasting in of pocket, etc. In addition the following suggestions have been offered by one or more librarians as conducive to saving the library's funds, and also adding an incentive to popular use of publications: That

Dark covers require labeling and so add to expense of preparation.

Bureau or department as well as bulletin, series, and number should be placed on cover, if possible in a fixed location.

Short attractive titles should be chosen for publications.

Covers should be fastened securely to text with more than glue.

Uniformity in size would be helpful.

Farmers' Bulletins should have a uniform place for official designation and title, placed near top where it can be seen in a vertical file, and a white space left on the covers for call number.

More difference be made in color and decoration of covers of the publications of the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A short catch-title be put on back cover to be used when making out charging slips.

The title be put on back of volume when size permits.

More attractive and durable bindings be used for some bound volumes.

Plain heavy covers be used, and re-inforced.

Series covers shall be uniform for same series.

Number of the Superintendent of Documents classification be printed in upper left-hand corner.

"Some provision should be made in view of the increasing use of documents in libraries, so that libraries might receive their copies reinforced or in board covers, carrying on the outside front some such attractive design as is now being printed on Farmers' Bulletins."

Several librarians testify that "publications are very well as they are."

Question 8: What people use circulating documents?

The replies to this question indicate that high-school students (principally boys) lead as users of circulating documents, with business men a close second, and call attention to the fact that this forecasts a great increase in the demand to be made upon public libraries in the near future, when the boys of today have become the business men and active citizens of tomorrow. This makes necessary immediate preparation to meet the opportunities of this service, which will increase the prestige and widen the scope and influence of the community library.

Among the users, varying according to locality, are:

Club women, Mothers,
Chemists, "Oil men,"
Cooks, School children,
Farmers, Scientists,
Housekeepers, Social workers,
Inventors, Teachers,
Lawyers, "Agricultural dreamers"(?)
Manufacturers, Mechanics,
"Serious minded people of all sorts, principally men,"
and a new class called “Irrigationists,” and the subject is summed up briefly and pointedly by one librarian who wrote “Men dote upon them; most women hate them!”

**Question 9:** What publicity methods are used to increase use of documents?

Publicity methods narrow down to the following:

- Newspaper lists and notices of new or special documents.
- Bulletin boards.
- Special exhibits and displays.
- Annotated lists of new documents in the monthly or quarterly library bulletins.
- Document work or collections mentioned in annual reports.
- Personal recommendation through reference work.
- Display on Reading Room tables or cases.
- Pamphlet cases at Loan Desk.
- “Enticing” posters picturing special subjects of circulating documents.
- Book lists.
- Document reviews at Branch Library “Book meetings.”
- Documents on “open shelves.”
- Free distribution of duplicates.

Many libraries answered the question with, “treated just like books.” One librarian said under this heading, “The Boston Public Library News Notes. Nearly all document reviews, and which is such a splendid help to all of us document workers.”

**Question 10:** What documents are needed in popular form?

The answers to this question cover nearly the whole range of knowledge and as one librarian aptly summed it up, “All that can be of use to the average man or woman.” Americanization material is especially desired; various new editions; material for schools, and to supply the demand from the children of the grammar grades—a most important field. A new note is struck by another when she says, “I would suggest that labor bulletins (free from statistics and as friendly and suggestive as the farm bulletins) are needed to promote a friendly feeling among working people toward the government. The Government should talk directly and constantly to the class that the agitator meets.”

The answers sent in will be carefully tabulated for future use, as they constitute an exceedingly valuable key to the needs of libraries, and the requirements of various communities, and offer practical suggestions for forth-coming publications of the Government.

**Question 11:** Distribution of Government publications to libraries (please give suggestions and criticisms).

This question gave the opportunity for a wide range of suggestions, many of them asking for radical changes in present methods of distribution, and most of them of vital importance to progress in the popular use of documents by libraries. Many of these answers are from small libraries, depositories against their wills and overwhelmed by the mass of incoming material, with no system for assimilation. Such a situation is more than detrimental for it breeds antagonism to documents among the members of the staff, or, in the breast of the staff (of one member). On the other hand larger libraries complain that they do not receive “what they want” freely, without asking, and without appeal to congressmen or committee chairmen, such publications as hearings on popular bills, press releases, department publications for official use only, reports of special commissions, Congressional Record (unbound edition) slip laws, Senate and House documents and reports in slip form, and many other publications of great importance to libraries but not of popular intent.

Eighteen depository libraries suggest choosing publications according to the library’s needs, eliminating those not useful to the community. Three almost wail that “many valuable ones are not sent” and they “want them.” One suggests that depository libraries be cut down to four or five to a state and the Government provide for the housing; one has an elaborate plan by which all Government documents with those of states and cities shall be housed, preferably in the state library, subject to the call of any library in the state. I presume this refers largely to the sets
which are not popular but valuable, and which are kept for infrequent use, but which are often one of the most expensive problems of a library.

"All libraries who subscribe to Readers' Guide should be on the free mailing list to receive all documents indexed." Twenty-five or more depositories request more "promptness" in delivery and "more frequent," with "protected invoice" accompanying; one, that the serial number for the Congressional set and the volumes be received at the same time; another that it be printed on the backs of volumes as formerly. Several intimate that they had given up being depository libraries because of the volumes they received which were "not useful." One asked about the plan of the Superintendent of Documents, proposed several years ago, asking depositories to check what they wanted, and inquired as to what had become of the suggestion. One wishes that it were possible to obtain back numbers without purchase. Sixteen suggest that distribution is "too liberal, really extravagant. Part of paper, time and money used might be better employed." One suggests that depositories be divided into three grades to meet the needs of various size libraries: the first to receive all hearings, advance sheets, press releases, Congressional Record (unbound), etc.; the second to receive all series now included which are popular; the third to be limited to the very popular sets and to a certain cost limit per year. Choice to be made by library.

Non-depository libraries voice their problems and suggestions as follows: "One central distributing agency with a special division for library service is needed," to eliminate the situation depicted by one librarian, who says, "Nothing could be more wasteful of time and energy or more haphazard than the present system by which a library which is not a depository now obtains documents by writing to the Bureau and possibly being referred to the Superintendent of Documents, or by writing to representative or senator and asking as a favor for some pamphlet which should either be obtained directly, or, if necessary, paid for—all this entails endless and useless correspondence—any simple, business-like method would be preferable." Evidently there is too much machinery about ordering, and this is strongly felt by those depositories which ask for duplicate copies for circulation, and it has been recommended that departments be allowed to send duplicate copies freely and promptly. Eight librarians voiced the sentiment, a growing one, that public libraries should be entitled to any document desired, free. Nine suggest department checklists for ordering (similar to those now issued by several departments, I presume); several speak of the helpfulness of ordering from the Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents and the A. L. A. Booklist. One suggests that all public libraries be allowed charge accounts, as simpler and more convenient to the library than the present system of coupons or cash, but this would entail much more work for the Superintendent of Documents Office. Four protest against the delay in answering requests. One suggests that publications should come in regular order; another, that publications on similar subjects should always be issued by the same bureau or department. Two are in favor of distribution by congressmen, as "They always get practically everything for us free of charge," but more librarians make a warm protest against this custom. Again the establishment of a bureau is asked for, which shall do what the U. S. Food Administration and later, the Library Information Service under the Bureau of Education, did for the libraries of the country—a service which shall "keep libraries in touch with useful material." One librarian suggests that some "medium sized library tell of documents of interest which are being issued." (Does such a library volunteer?) One sums up by saying, "We find useful, for the most part, the various books and pamphlets which are sent to us," another writes, "I do not wish to make this criticism without also recognizing the great amount of good work already accomplished by those in charge of the issue and distribution of U. S. documents;" and I believe
most librarians heartily second this statement. The feeling of the majority is voiced by another librarian who says, "All librarians need documents."

**Question 12:** What have been the results to your library of the popular use of documents?

This question brought in the following practical results, which have been grouped so as to bring out any financial phases:

"They have been used as books on special topics at little cost to the library."

"Releases book fund for other books on subjects not covered by up-to-date documents. Stimulates interest in Government activities."

"They are a tangible dividend from our Federal taxes."

"Increased interest and appreciation of the library and its service to the community. Increased number of cards issued to business men, and general satisfaction that documentary material can be obtained for convenient use at the office, home and school. The results are gratifying but difficult to enumerate, but it is felt that in advocating the popular use of government publications, the library has added in large measure to its own usefulness and popularity, and is filling a need but partially satisfied before."

"Raises standard of library."

"Good advertising for the library."

"Bringing some people to the library who would not come otherwise."

"Our patrons are constantly using documents in preference to other material."

"We esteem them highly, find them of practical service and by means of them answer questions that would otherwise be unsatisfactorily treated."

"Important adjunct to collection and steadily increasing in public appreciation."

"Gives public confidence and strengthens reference service."

"Adds to our prestige as a source of information."

"Fully one-half of our reference work is accomplished with documents."

"The public seems to be waking to the fact that the Government is printing good material on most subjects, and so expects more material than can be supplied. The use is increasing gradually, and the confidence that people place in Government publications is remarkable."

"Enables us to furnish information on topics of current interest which are not adequately treated in books."

"We couldn't keep house without the bulletins of the Bureau of Education, Farmers' Bulletins, etc."

"Better service to the public."

"Increased circulation."

In closing this report there must be added a subject which is daily growing of more importance in document work, especially the popular phase of it, and which was introduced by several librarians into their replies, and that is the attitude of the library staff to the use of documents. One librarian says, "Lack of enthusiasm for documents among members of the staff is the greatest handicap. It ought not to be, of course." Another writes, "You have not touched upon one problem which, in four libraries that I know, is a serious handicap to the use of documents, that is the delay and reluctance of assistants in deciding how each piece of material shall be treated, and having it recorded, reinforced or marked, and placed where the readers will actually be likely to use it." A third librarian sums up the subject briefly by saying, "Documents can be made more useful if in the hands of some one who knows their value, than by any other means." These statements show the necessity of special training for document work, not only for the technical knowledge of documents but more especially in the social use of them. No assistant who "dreads" a document and looks upon one with "horror" can do efficient work with them. Where is the blame? Is it not in some of the present methods of training, or rather, lack of training? Have we, ourselves, caught the real significance and basis of document work—its relation to the welfare of the
nation and to the development of a loyal, intelligent citizenship? Have the assistants been inspired with belief in their own work? That must come first, the rest will follow. The personal interest must be aroused through personal help received from the governmental publications, and every bit of knowledge thus received must be used for another's need. That is the secret of interest in documents, and the foundation of their popular use.

Respectfully submitted,

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE POPULAR USE OF DOCUMENTS,

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, Chairman,

Following discussion of the above report the meeting adjourned. H. H. B. MEYER, Chairman.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session

The first session of the School Libraries Section was called to order by the chairman, Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Michigan, who gave the opening words of welcome. The following committees were then appointed: a Nominating Committee and a Committee to Draft a Formal Statement of the Scope and Duties of the School Library Section.

The secretary was instructed to read the formal statement entitled LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION, published in the A. L. A. Bulletin for May, 1921. (See also p. 166.) The section voted to send to the N.E.A. the endorsement of the School Libraries Section of this statement.

HARRIET A. WOOD, chairman of the Educational Committee, then explained the work which was being done generally to get cooperation between school and library authorities. At the conclusion of these remarks, the chairman spoke of the advisability of strengthening this contact by means of a recruiting committee for school librarians and for the training of such recruits. After open discussion it was voted that the chairman appoint such a committee. At a later meeting the following committee was appointed: Mabel Williams, Director of Work with Schools, Public Library, New York City; Mildred Pope, Supervisor High School Libraries, Seattle, Washington; Rachel Baldwin, Librarian, Deerfield Shields Township High School, Highland Park Ill.; Jasmine Britton, Librarian, Elementary School Library, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary C. Richardson, Head of Library Department, State Normal School, Genesee, N. Y.

Winifred E. Skinner, librarian of Pasadena High School, read a paper on THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN AS AN ADMINISTRATOR. Miss Skinner emphasized the idea that the reputation of a school librarian depends largely upon her ability as an administrator and that as a foundation for this work she needs to be an eager student of education in all its newest developments. Further, she should be an observer of such developments in her own particular school so that she can anticipate special needs and deal with them intelligently. In addition, she must exercise her imaginative powers continually and let idealism permeate her policies.

The second paper, read by Dr. Sherman Williams of the New York State Education Department was WHAT THE SCHOOL EXPECTS OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN. Dr. Williams felt that the dominant purpose of the school library should be to train boys and girls so that when they leave school they will continue their library usage in the public library, not only for pleasure reading but for serious study. A secondary purpose is to give life to formal textbooks by means of collateral and supplementary reading. Direction in the matter of reading must not be left to the teacher, who is usually unfamiliar with books which should be recommended, but should be given by a librarian who learns to know the pupils individually and can select reading determined by the personal
interest, maturity of mind and environment of each pupil. Dr. Williams' paper was printed in the August *New York Libraries*, pp. 240-242.

Samuel Thurber, head of the English Department of the Technical High School of Newton, Massachusetts, spoke informally, from notes, of the work which was being done in the development of the library of his own school.

Anne M. Mulheron of Portland spoke of the work which had been done and was being done in connection with school libraries in Portland.

Marion Horton of Los Angeles gave a practical statement of methods she had used, as principal of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, in giving the students actual problems to work out for theoretical purposes. Miss Horton presented her findings in regard to the subjects taught in the representative library schools of this country and after some discussion it was voted to draft this information into a permanent form such as could be published with the consent of all schools concerned.

The meeting adjourned.

**Second Session**

The second session, arranged by the New England Convention of School Libraries, was called to order by the chairman, who introduced Clarence D. Kingsley, Supervisor of Secondary Education for Massachusetts, whose topic was *THE LIBRARIAN POINTS THE WAY*. He said that there will be an inter-relationship between the new conception of education and the library. The old conception placed emphasis on the accumulation of facts while the new conception substitutes for knowledge other requisites. He named as requisites for the educated person of today knowledge, habits, powers, interests and ideals. He maintained that the library helps to utilize books more intelligently, provides real abiding interests, creates and establishes ideals. The library and school represent a much broader conception than the school alone.

Mr. Kingsley enumerated seven objectives of a well-rounded education which are essential in the education of every boy and girl; namely, health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure and ethical character. He believed that all seven could be realized in high school if not in elementary school. He advocated the substitution for the old formal examination of a research problem to be worked out individually in the library, using every available resource. He commended the idea of collective thinking and the conference room and recommended a teachers' reference room which might serve, not only for study and consultation of books, but for the purpose of training the teacher to use books to the best advantage.

Mr. Kingsley was followed by Adeline B. Zachert who discarded her formal paper and, after some personal reminiscence, emphasized a necessary change of attitude on the part of librarians who have harped too long on the word, "co-operation," willing to go only half way when they should go the whole way, sometimes, to secure the results for which they are working. She said in closing, "There must be a book-laboratory in the school, the public library can not do the work; know the selling points of your work; be ready for possible objections, then invade school authorities, if you must."

The open discussion touched upon the subjects of separate libraries with full-time librarians in elementary schools; the relative importance of the librarian in the appointment of personnel for the faculty of a newly-organized school; the question of shared responsibility in the administration of school libraries; and the outlook of the book business from a publisher's point of view.

A count of those persons present at the meeting who were actively engaged in senior or junior high school library work showed a total of thirty-three.

Miss Zachert was elected official representative of the School Libraries Section.
of the A. L. A. to the Library Department of the N. E. A. Conference at Des Moines.

Opportunity was given F. G. Melcher to speak of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich bookcase model which was on exhibit, made from plans secured from Mrs. Aldrich. Mr. Melcher advocated the encouraging of boys in building similar cases in their school manual training classes; he contended that, given the cases, the matter of filling them with good books would soon be settled.

The meeting adjourned.

**Third Session**

The last session was called to order by the chairman, who introduced Cora Newton of the Bridgewater State Normal School, Massachusetts, whose subject was the place of the book in the modern school. Miss Newton traced the development of the art of reading from the time when it was fostered in the home of the early settler down to the time when private libraries began to spring up and textbooks began to multiply. School children began to show discontent at reading only textbooks and, because there was no other means of gratifying their desire to read, they haunted the cheap bookstalls. Educators recognized the trend of their reading and out of the survey that followed arose the recognition of the need for a school library. In closing, Miss Newton said “Present home conditions will give rise to a bookless generation unless the school library steps in and does for the community what the primary school did for the early settlers in the art of reading.”

Ethel E. Kimball, librarian of the State Normal School, Lowell, Massachusetts gave a demonstration of ways in which interest was aroused in her own library by means of attractive posters and lists. She introduced four normal school graduates who spoke informally of methods which they tested out in their own schools after their instruction in library usage under Miss Kimball.

Mary E. Robbins conducted the discussion, in the course of which Alvey Gordon of East Orange exhibited some charts showing early processes in bookmaking and explained their use in connection with library instruction. The chairman called attention to the buckram picture holders which have been found most useful in circulating pictures in Los Angeles schools.

The report of the Committee on Draft of Statement of Scope and Duties of School Libraries Section was received and adopted.

The following officers were nominated for the coming year: Chairman, Marion Horton, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice-Chairman, Jessie E. Tompkins, Detroit, Mich.; High School Representative, May Ingles, Omaha, Neb.; Normal School Representative, Bertha Hatch, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, Frances H. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote for each of these officers and that they be duly notified of their election.

The meeting adjourned.

**Edith L. Cook,**
Secretary pro tem.

**SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE**

The first meeting of the Small Libraries Round Table was held Wednesday morning, June 22. There was a feeling on the part of many librarians that the special problems of this group are not adequately discussed in the general meetings, and that a section should be formed.

The large number present and the interest shown both during and after the meeting make its organizers even more certain that this should be added to the other special groups which meet during A. L. A. week.

Grace Child of the Phoenix Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., opened the meeting by calling upon Etta M. Roberts of Wheeling, W. Va., to explain the reason for the meeting. Barbara H. Smith, of Gard-
named to formulate a standard of good library work toward which small libraries might aim.

The next topic discussed was time and money savers. W. K. Stetson of New Haven opened the discussion, followed by Grace E. Kingsland of the New Hampshire Library Commission. This was followed by a general discussion of cheap methods of library binding for magazines with especial emphasis upon Mr. Tison's system at Malden.

The meeting closed with an informal account by Mrs. May Lambert Becker, editor of the Readers' Guide Section of the New York Evening Post, of the work which she is doing and a cordial invitation from her to all librarians to investigate and use her department at any time.

Flora B. Roberts, librarian, Kalamazoo Public Library, was elected chairman.

**TRAINING-CLASS INSTRUCTORS ROUNDTABLE**

The Round Table of Training Class Instructors met on Wednesday, June 22nd, at 2:30 p.m. in the Sun Parlor. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Julia A. Hopkins, Supervisor of Staff Instruction in the Brooklyn Public Library. Bertha R. Barden, Supervisor of Inventory Records and Apprentice Class in the Cleveland Public Library, acted as secretary pro tem.

The members of the committee appointed at the Asbury Park conference were Julia A. Hopkins, Principal, Training Class, Brooklyn Library, chairman, Adah F. Whitcomb, Director of the Training Class in the Chicago Public Library, and Lucy L. Morgan, Instructor of Apprentices in the Detroit Public Library. This committee was instructed to report on two matters: (1) a standardized course of training for apprentice classes; (2) a form of organization for instructors of training and apprentice classes.

Miss Hopkins presented the report which, summarized, was as follows.

There are four agencies at present surveying the status of training and apprentice classes; the A. L. A. Committee of Five, the A. L. A. Committee on National Certification and Training, the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, and the Carnegie Corporation.

With these four agencies already conducting investigations, the committee deems it advisable to start a separate questionnaire; especially as some of the members of the committee are furnishing the questionnaires for these other surveys, and will have access to the findings.

If these surveys—especially those conducted by the A. L. A. Committee of Five and the A. L. A. Committee on National Certification, have practical results, the professional standards for training and apprentice classes will be determined, and it will then be the task of each individual class to measure itself by those standards.

In regard to this part of its assigned task, your committee refers you to the printed reports of the A. L. A. committees, and recommends that you continue a committee to have in charge the matter of standardized courses; that this committee be instructed to keep in touch with all agencies working toward such courses, and report progress to the Round Table, or its
succeeding organization, at each meeting.

In regard to a proposed form of organi-
zation for instructors of training and appen-
tice classes, there are three possibil-
ities before us:

(1) To become a sub-section of the A.
L. A. Professional Training Section.
(2) To ask for a separate section of
our own.
(3) To form an independent organiza-
tion.

Your committee favors the independent
organization, although it does not absolute-
ly recommend that for adoption at this
meeting. Our problems seem so different
from those of the library schools and other
forms of training, we need our own medi-
um for the exchange of ideas, of methods,
practice, policies, etc., and also for the
collection and distribution of material.

We want, first of all, a list of the lib-
raries conducting training and apprentice
classes. No such list is obtainable from any
of the existing A. L. A. agencies interested
in library training.

We need a center where outlines, lists,
etc. can be on file for consultation. There-
fore, it seems as if we could procure these
things more effectively as an independent
organization, like that of the Association
of American Library Schools.

All persons and institutions interested in
training and apprentice classes should be
admitted to membership.

The committee recommends that voting
on questions of policy, or election of offi-
cers, be done by mail, for two reasons, in
order that all registered members will
have a chance to express an opinion, and
that the valuable time of the session will
not be taken up with unnecessary business
formalities and organization detail.

The committee felt that the most im-
portant piece of work was to obtain a list
of the libraries conducting training and
apprentice classes. Through notices sent
to library periodicals and publications, and
through correspondence with the state lib-

rarians and secretaries of state library
commissions, a list of fifty-four libraries
has been obtained.

The committee recommends that the new
committee be instructed to draft a simple
constitution for the organization, that a
copy of this draft be sent to every library
registered on our list for approval, criti-
cism, suggestions or additions; that, from
these suggestions, the committee work out
the final draft, a copy of which must be
sent to every person or library on the reg-
istered list, for voting upon; that all votes
be sent to the chairman of the committee
at least two weeks before the next A. L. A.
Conference, so that the result of the vote
may be presented at the Round Table held
in connection with that Conference.

Motion that this report of the Committee
be accepted was carried.

Informal discussion followed. Miss Clat-
worthy mentioned the individual instruc-
tion given in small libraries. Mr. Rush pre-
ferred the use of the word "training" to that
of "apprentice." The Chairman said that a
distinction between these two terms was
needed; but that in the present condition
of elementary training probably neither
could be discarded.

The question of membership was brought
up; as to whether persons or institutions
should constitute the membership. In re-
gard to voting the consensus of opinion
seemed to be in favor of the institution;
but in regard to the payment of dues, there
seemed to be a good deal of doubt as to
whether the very small library would be
able to pay even a small sum. Miss Rathi-
bone told of the practice of the Association
of American Library Schools on this point;
that the vote was by schools on policies
and expenditures, and sometimes by indi-
viduals where an expression of opinion
was wanted.

The Chairman called for nomination of
members of the new committee. It was
voted that the present committee be con-
tinued for another year. Julia A. Hopkins
is the chairman.

The meeting adjourned.

Julia A. Hopkins,
Chairman.
TRUSTEES SECTION

Meeting of this section was held on Friday evening. In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl presided. Mrs. Earl: It is with the keenest regret that I am called upon to preside in place of our chairman who has accomplished so much for the Trustees Section this year. Mr. Pettingell regrets as much as I am sure you all do his unavoidable absence from the Swampscott meeting, but he assures us he will be with us next year.

We cannot find words to express our pleasure at seeing so large a number of trustees present. Everyone of you will go home from this most wonderful library meeting with a deeper sense of your obligation, responsibility and opportunity for the development of the great educational problems before the world today.

The need is for intelligent library boards of trustees who have an understanding of the educational value and problems of the library and can secure adequate public support and co-operation.

Our Indiana Library Trustees Association is proving more and more its value to the library development of the state and we are anxious to see the good work spread to other states.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum spoke on what proportion of total public expenditures should public library trustees claim for their libraries. His answer to the question was: One and a half per cent. The proportion of library expenditures to total municipal levies was given for the following cities:

- Boston, 1.6%
- Salem, 1.55%
- Canton, 1.1%
- New Salem, just over ½ of 1%
- Brookline, 2%

He said in conclusion: We are citizens as well as trustees. We ought to know, and we do know; the population, the valuation of the section served by our libraries, how many books we have, and we know all too well how many books we want and cannot get. In Massachusetts we have a high standard of service, and we must insist that that standard of service be maintained by public appropriations unless the library is sufficiently endowed. It is not right—as I found in a New Hampshire city—to have a scale of payment for full time service in a library that is less than one-half what is paid a woman teacher in the high school in the same town. There is absolutely no justification for such neglect of the library as that, for the high school teachers usually are not over paid. So, if you will take the trouble to do some figuring on your own account in your own districts, you may reach the conclusion that the average expenditures in Massachusetts for library purposes, one and one-half per cent, is a minimum, at least, for your library, wherever it may be. The maximum in figures, in amount and in appropriation, you should always be trying to obtain.

W. T. J. Lee, of the Public Library Board of Toronto, Canada, spoke on the duties of a library trustee. He urged that all trustees join the American Library Association and that every board of trustees send a delegate to each annual meeting of the Association. He spoke of the experience of the Toronto Library Board in compelling the City Council to make the necessary tax levies and of the development of the Toronto Public Library during the last several years.

Clarence E. Bement, trustee of the Lansing, Michigan, Public Library, spoke on the topic from the outside in. He emphasized the service of the library to provide a means of education for those who are no longer in school. He said:

The building, book stacks, the card indexes and all the mechanical apparatus is the machinery, and the books are the raw material; but the important element is the patron and he is sometimes lost sight of just as the manufacturer has lost sight of his all important human element through keeping his eyes too closely fixed on the machinery and the raw material. The statistics of circulation and reader attendance mean much to the librarian but very little to the general public, yet the community contains both your stockholders and your customers. Your weapon in lieu of competition is propaganda. You have something to sell to the community and publicity will sell it just as it will sell drygoods and groceries. Every library large enough to justify it should have an advertising department. If our education before twenty is important, is there any question that our education between twenty and thirty is vastly more important?
Henry W. Lamb, trustee of the Brookline Public Library, spoke on the general theme of the Function of the Library Trustee. He compared the trustee’s functions to those of a legislator, judge and a diplomat and gave especial attention to the trustee as a diplomat. He said that the trustee is able to tell the librarian or the board how a project is likely to strike that part of the outside public that does not use the library, and especially that part of it which has to be asked to make appropriations. He is like a diplomat who may be called upon to negotiate a treaty but finds it is his duty first to report upon the state of feeling that he is likely to encounter.

He emphasized the need of having on every board some men who are men of affairs and of wide acquaintance in the community rather than members of the scholarly professions and he urged that men of business activity and social inclination serve as library trustees when the opportunity was offered.

Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the Boston Public Library Board, spoke on the Function of the Library Trustee. He said that a trustee should set an example to the library staff by his perfect confidence in the librarian. That he should not go into petty matters or go behind the man who is in charge. The library must have the full confidence of the board. In trying to get appropriations the trustee must go at it in a human kind of way and must try to make the city council see how interesting and important the work of the library is.

The last speaker was George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Public Library, on the theme they also serve. He said that neither the librarian nor the trustee should be a specialist in any line. The library should be kept out of politics. The librarian should be unhampered in administration. He suggested that a library board might be made up of one-third business men, one-third professional men and one-third men of leisure. Mr. Tripp’s paper will appear in an early issue of Public Libraries.

The report of the Committee on Pensions and Benefits for Librarians was presented, but not read because of lack of time. The committee is composed of Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer, Ind., chairman; Mrs. C. Henry Smith, Boulder, Colo., J. S. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.

The officers for 1920-21 continue for 1921-22: Chairman, F. H. Pettingill; Secretary, Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross.

Ione P. Overfield,
Secretary pro temp.

WORK WITH NEGROES ROUND TABLE

A round table discussion for workers among colored people was arranged for Wednesday morning in response to a considerable demand. Among others there were present Lloyd W. Jossely from Birmingham, Ala., George T. Settle and Jennie M. Flexner from Louisville, Ky., Mary D. Pretlow and assistants from Norfolk, Va., Joseph F. Marion from Jacksonville, Fla., Mary U. Rothrock from Knoxville, Tenn., and Ernestine Rose from the New York Public Library.

The discussion brought out different points of view, differing methods, and widely divergent conditions. Miss Rose opened the discussion by describing the work of the 135th Street Branch of the N. Y. P. L. which lies in the center of the largest negro city in the world, and where the experiment of a staff including both white and colored workers is being tried with apparent success.

Mr. Settle and Miss Flexner told of the two colored branches in Louisville, and of the school for the instruction of their colored workers. In this school negro girls are being trained for various library positions throughout the country, but particularly in the South.

At Norfolk, Va., a colored branch will be opened in July.

Miss Rothrock, of Knoxville, spoke of
the difficulties attending colored representation on the governing board of the library. This subject was discussed somewhat at length, several libraries believing in a less formal participation of colored opinion, for instance, in an advisory capacity only.

In Jacksonville there is a room for the colored people in the main library, an arrangement far from satisfactory in Mr. Marion's opinion.

The type of reading done by negroes, their capacity for intellectual development, the social status of colored workers on the staff, and the problems attending their position as co-workers with white assistants, were all discussed with lively interest and a spirit of generous service.

It was interesting to note that the N. A. A. C. P., which is co-operating in a friendly manner with the work in New York, and is considered there a beneficial and moderate agency, where it stands out in opposition to more radical organizations, is viewed with distrust in the South, where its propaganda is particularly active. Quite as interesting, is the fact that Marcus Garvey's strikingly radical ideas for a back to Africa movement have gained little ground in the South, but apparently flourish better in the fertile soil of the developing race consciousness apparent in the North.

Leonora E. Herron, librarian of Hampton Institute, was present and contributed to the discussion by a description of her work in Hampton.

Those present voted unanimously to establish a permanent round table dealing with this work and its problems.

ERNESTINE ROSE,
Temporary Chairman.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., from June 21st to 24th, with President Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia University Law Library, presiding.

The papers which were presented at the meeting were:

Address of welcome, Sumner Y. Wheeler, Secretary, Essex Bar Association;
President's address, Frederick C. Hicks, printed in the Library Journal, July, 1921;
The county law library system in Massachusetts, by Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian, Social Law Library, Boston;
John Himes Arnold, by Edward B. Adams, Librarian, Harvard Law School;
Appreciation of Alexander H. R. Fraser, by E. E. Willever, Librarian, Cornell University Law School;
The bibliography of naval and military law, by Arthur C. Pulling, Librarian, University of Minnesota Law School;

The papers read at this meeting will appear in Law Library Journal.

Developments in state libraries, by George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut;
Historical sketch of American legal periodicals, by Marion Brainerd, Maine State Library;
Present problems of law publishing, by Burdett A. Rich, Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company;
Famous and curious wills, by Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, Librarian, Hartford Bar Library.
One of the sessions was a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries.

The report of the Committee on New Members showed the addition of forty-four new members within the past year, and the committee was continued with its present membership.

Franklin O. Poole gave a very thorough report on the work of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, and the committee was directed to continue its negotia-
tions with the American Bar Association concerning the matter of co-operation in its publication. Another motion empowered the committee to rearrange the schedule of subscription prices on a service basis in order to meet or reduce the existing deficit.

A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the National Association of State Libraries on the question of closer co-operation between the two associations.

Four amendments to the constitution were adopted.

The annual dues of the association were increased from two to three dollars.

A. J. Small, Chairman of the Committee on Checklist of Bar Association Reports, submitted a tentative compilation of such works. Frank E. Chipman reported that when labor conditions were more settled his company would be willing to undertake the publication of the Checklist. The question of arranging for the printing of the Checklist was left to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously: (1) Resolutions to send message of greeting to Mr. John Himes Arnold, who for forty-one years was law librarian of the Harvard Law School Library; (2) Resolutions of regret at the resignation of Mr. Ellas J. Lien, formerly State Librarian of Minnesota; and (3) Resolution concerning the death of Mr. Columbus Will Shaffer, formerly State Law Librarian of Washington.

A joint resolution was adopted endorsing the early publication of a Supplement and Index to the checklist of United States public documents.

The report of the Joint Committee upon the National Information Service was accepted, and the committee continued.

Officers of the Association were elected as follows: President, Gilson G. Glasier, Librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin; First Vice-President, Andrew H. Mettee, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Baltimore, Maryland; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, State Librarian, Atlanta, Georgia; Secretary, Mary S. Foote, Librarian, New Haven County Bar Library, New Haven, Connecticut; Treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law Library, Buffalo, New York; Executive Committee, the above officers and Frederick C. Hicks, Librarian, Columbia University Law Library, New York City; Luther E. Hewitt, Librarian, Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian, Social Law Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

MARY S. FOOTE, Secretary pro-tem.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

A meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in Swampscott, in connection with the A. L. A. The first session convened June 22 with the President, W. R. Watson, in the chair. As the annual meeting of the League occurs at the time of the mid-winter meetings, the time was devoted to papers and discussions.

The first paper was on The Relationship Between the Central Library and Branch Libraries of a County System, by Sabra L. Nason, Librarian of the Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Oregon. As Miss Nason was unable to be present the paper was read by W. J. Hamilton.

To summarize—Miss Nason says:

It is taken for granted at the outset that the county unit of library administration upholds our slogan of "The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost" as has no other library system so far inaugurated.

It makes possible the pooling of all the books of neighboring towns into an organized collection which can give fresh material to each of the co-operating towns with only the cost of transportation to be considered.

It furnishes the services of a trained
library staff to towns so small that such benefits would otherwise be out of question.

Book funds used advisedly keep the ever changing collections fresh with first class new books.

But best of all it reaches out to the farm homes and to thousands who had previously been without the inspiration of a near-by library.

Umatilla County Library was established in 1914 and ten branches were in working order before the year was over. From the very first year these outside districts have circulated more books than has the county seat, although Pendleton population is larger than all the branch towns together and her readers are close to the central supply of books. From an 18,000 volume circulation in Pendleton the year before the county system started, it has grown to 68,000 in 1920, 40,000 of which is from the branches and rural schools. The county population by 1920 census is 25,938, of which Pendleton numbers 7,387 and the eleven smaller cities total 6,306.

In the Umatilla County Library system only one county-city contract has so far been necessary and that is between the county and the city of Pendleton in which the central library is located. In this case, the first property to be used in common was the Pendleton library of nearly 5,000 volumes. The county soon after erected a central building and also purchased many books all to be used by city and county people alike. Hence a joint contract. The County Library Board of five members, three of whom are Pendleton residents, directs the general policies and also local matters at the central library.

No other city contracts have so far been necessary as our smaller towns without libraries to start with had no property to place in the common lot. However, a similar contract might suffice in case separate city libraries changed into branches. Our form of contract was originally drawn up between the County Library Board and the Commercial Association of Pendleton which generously offered their Sturgis Fund Library and the future annual purchases from this substantial fund to be administered by the County Library and used freely throughout the county.

This contract contains a clause which requires a minimum book fund of $2,000 annually from the county tax levy, for the Commercial Association did not intend to risk having some future county commission economize on the library levy with the excuse that the Sturgis book fund would have to be sufficient. So our book fund is not flexible and cannot be dipped into to meet other seemingly important maintenance expenses. They also safeguarded the standards of library service in the library fortunate enough to receive their splendid gift, by requiring a central library staff of at least three trained and experienced librarians.

Later the Pendleton City Council endorsed the same feature in their contract which therefore serves equally well between two publicly supported libraries and between a public and a privately owned library which is given over to public use.

In giving as much authority as possible to local boards while still maintaining standards and uniform efficiency throughout the branches we have drawn up branch standardization requirements which, so far as we know, are the first of their kind and open to such improvement as experiment here and elsewhere may indicate. They were published in full in the January, 1921 number of Public Libraries.

Miss Nason's paper is printed in full in the October 1921 Illinois Libraries.

The second paper was a chapter in the History of a Small City Library by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall, Librarian of the Huntington Memorial Library, Oneonta, New York. Mrs. Blackall gave a very interesting account of her work in her own library and said in part:

There is no need for detailing the many usual ways in which we all try to secure the growth of our libraries—such as the story hour, the good book week, the publicity work both without and within its walls, including the use of slides at the movies.

But as each library has its own personality—the elusive something that makes the work constantly a thrilling adventure—and seems to a librarian the significant factor in that particular library's success; perhaps you won't mind my recapitulating the main formulas of aim and program, and adding briefly the few concrete lesser rules for our library behavior.

(1) Make the library of use and a necessity to the entire community—its individuals, its schools, and all its organizations for civic and social work, and to its industrial organizations so far as its resources can be stretched to meet their needs.

(2) Gradually work toward a well-organized and standardized library technic. This is ultimately a necessity. It is second in importance and time only to the preceding rule.

(3) Do not dissipate the energies that should go into library service by assuming
outside work, however laudable that work.

(4) Make the personal service, the instant, cheerful attention at the desk, the real interest and care in reference help, the main idea in daily work.

(5) Active membership of the librarian in the communities clubs and library-and-book-talks before, various groups are a great help if not an essential in getting the town and its library acquainted.

(6) Keep a homey atmosphere in the library, make it a place where people like to come for quiet reading as well as for study; and make the only basis for the quietness courteous regard for others' pleasure and rights—no discipline except the discipline of good manners.

(7) Cheerful, neat, well-ordered rooms, flowers, happy, unhurried service, are the daily watchwords.

Of course these rules of action mean that the librarian will if necessity arises, build a furnace fire, sweep a floor, or introduce a president of the United States if he comes that way.

Mrs. Blackall's paper was printed in New York Libraries, August, 1921, pp. 236-240.

Fannie C. Rawson, Chairman of Publications Committee, gave her report recommending certain changes in the uniform blank for traveling library statistics. The recommendations were accepted and the blanks ordered printed.

Representatives from the different library commissions were called upon to report on library legislation. Most of the commissions reported substantial increases in their own appropriations. The Governors of New Jersey and Oklahoma even added to the amount asked for, telling the Commissions they were too modest in their requests. New Jersey has an annual appropriation of $45,500 and Oklahoma a biennial appropriation of $41,000.

Generally these appropriations are made in a lump sum. Mrs. Earl pointed out that appropriations so allowed went much farther than when made on the budget plan.

The consolidation of the library commission with some other state department was brought up in several states. In Illinois the Commission was consolidated with the State Library and three divisions made mandatory, the state library division, the library extension division, and the archives division. In Maine the library commission was united with the state library and is called the Bureau of Library Extension. In Tennessee the Director of County Library Extension is under the supervision of the State Library. The question of consolidating the commission with several other state departments of Oklahoma was discussed but no law was passed. As a matter of economy, the Michigan legislature eliminated the board of library commissions and the work formerly done by that commission combined with the activities of the state library, but no adequate appropriation for the work was made.

New York and Wisconsin both passed laws for certification of librarians. These laws have been printed in the bulletins of these states and other publications.

County library laws were passed by Kansas, Missouri, New York and South Dakota. Indiana and Wisconsin amended their county library laws. An old county library law in Oklahoma was made feasible by a recent supreme court decision.

Illinois and New Jersey reported an increase in the maximum tax levy rates allowed public libraries. Illinois' increase was from one and a third to one and eight tenths mills; New Jersey's from one-half to one mill.

Many other states reported minor changes in library laws.

The rest of the session was devoted to a round table on institution libraries: Can the State Library Commission Aid Their Development?

The President asked Caroline Webster, Director of Hospital Service, American Library Association, to conduct this round table.

Mrs. Rice was the first speaker and talked on the value of interesting the public in institutional legislation and requirements.

Mrs. Thayer's topic was the library in the general hospital. She said that the library is a therapeutic essential to every hospital. People are not mentally sick through and through but are only sick in spots. The ill must have spiritual help
and this is gained fastest through books. The patients must not be separated from the usual things of life in a hospital but the surroundings should be made up of all the happy and beautiful things with which they are usually familiar. The use made of books is not for their educational value but therapeutic value.

Anna C. Jammé's paper on development of libraries in schools of nursing through existing state and county agencies was read by Jean E. Graffen, Chief of the Periodical Department, Public Library, Philadelphia.

Kathleen Jones, formerly librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts, now General Secretary of the Massachusetts Commission, spoke on the Library Commission's responsibility to state and county hospitals. She said the library commission would have to get behind the hospital work. One way is to support legislation for this work. Most hospitals have books but the books are not selected with care. Friendly relations must be secured with the state hospital officials. Prisoners should be allowed to come to the library to select their books and to use it as a reading room.

The session then adjourned.

A second session was held as a joint meeting with the American Library association, Saturday morning June 25. (See p. 161.)

The officers for 1921 are: President, Wm. R. Watson; first vice-president, Wm. J. Hamilton; second vice-president, Mary B. Palmer; secretary and treasurer, Anna May Price. Anna May Price, Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The 24th Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Libraries was held at Swampscott, Massachusetts, June 21-24, 1921.

First Session

The first session was called to order by the president, Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Massachusetts State Library, who gave an address of welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

It is my pleasant duty to welcome you to Swampscott, Massachusetts. In the past an address of welcome has customarily been made by some one outside of the association, who has devoted his or her energies to extolling the whole average of brains and beauty extended by this body. I confess to a strong personal conviction on this subject but I feel that it would hardly become a member to enlarge upon it.

In fact, though our feelings of welcome are warm, my words must be few for I am unwilling to detain you from the program that is to follow. I wish simply to express the great and sincere pleasure it gives to us of Massachusetts to welcome you to our state.

The pride of Bostonians in their native city has almost become proverbial; you have doubtless heard countless witticisms on the subject perpetrated at our expense. Imagine for yourselves then, the delight we feel in initiating our best friends from every corner of the land into this paradise, and if you find in any respect that it falls below our heavenly ideal, please be magnanimous, I beg you, conceal the fact as best you can and spare our images.

Parkman, writing of a period a century and a half ago, in referring to our cold and disagreeable temperament, says "Then as now, New England was best known to her neighbors by her worst side." May this be a ray of comfort for you, therefore, in the hope that on closer acquaintance you may find us not quite as bad as we seem. The last conference in this vicinity was at Magnolia, a few miles from here, in 1902. Since that time the association has met in various parts of the country, where it has enjoyed a generous and hearty welcome, but nowhere, I assure you, and I speak
for Swampscott, and I speak for Massachusetts, is there in the hearts of librarians and people toward you and this association, a truer loyalty, a juster pride, or a more whole-hearted pleasure in your presence than here in the old Bay State. We bid you cordial welcome.

Second Session

The second session was held in conjunction with the second group meeting of the Special Libraries Association, Wednesday afternoon, June 22. Herbert O. Brigham, gave the address.

INFORMATION SERVICES

BY HERBERT O. BRIGHAM, STATE LIBRARIAN, RHODE ISLAND

There are in this country over seventy-five organizations which render a research service for compensation. Some of these concerns perform this service by preparing special data upon the request of a client, others by publishing annual volumes and supplementing these volumes by monthly, weekly and daily reports.

Most of the services are of recent origin. Only nine of the entire number antedate this century and there is a long gap from the credit concerns, founded before 1850, to the two corporations organized in 1878 and 1879, then another long gap to the five services established during the last decade of the 19th century.

I have made an attempt to divide the various services into groups, and while no two persons would agree regarding this grouping, it serves the purpose of placing under one head correlated activities.

Many of these well-known names, such as Bradstreet or Dun, in common usage are often coupled, but other concerns that are changing their form of research defy classification. In addition many of the larger organizations render a wide variety of services and in order to consider these institutions by themselves I have made two groupings: General Research and Specific Research. In the latter group I have selected the following sub-divisions: 1. Credit Rating; 2. Digests of Business; 3. Economic Research; 4. Industry; 5. Investments; 6. Legislation and Taxation; 7. Research.

General Research

Under the head of General Research I have placed seven of the leading concerns of the country, each of which covers a wide range of information on several topics, as for example, investment, labor, building and foreign trade, and I have grouped these companies in the order of formation.

Babson's Statistical Organization. One of the outstanding figures in the field of commercial research is that of Roger W. Babson. His life story has been told in a picturesque manner in the American Magazine for February, 1920, but the real test of his work is the institution at Wellesley Hills which has become a living monument to one of the keenest statisticians in the country.

Forced by illness to live away from the city, Mr. Babson sought the highlands near Boston and while fighting disease conceived the idea of preparing analyses for bankers. From this small beginning, he has built up the well-known service of the Babson organization and from his quarters outside the marts of business has developed an organization which sweeps the country for facts concerning industry.

Space will not permit further discussion of the man, but the Babson reports cover a wide range. Among the publications may be noted a semi-monthly bulletin on industry; a labor forecast; monthly publications entitled Advice to Buyers and Advise to Sellers; an investment bulletin; a speculative bulletin for purchasers of securities and a key publication called Weekly Barometer Letter, which includes the Compositplot of American Business Conditions. There is also maintained an advisory service which renders special reports on labor and production problems. In addition, the organization publishes a desk sheet which groups the basic barometers of business under twelve main heads, and various maps showing trade conditions.
To secure suitable people for this special type of work, there has been organized the Babson Institute which conducts courses in economics, finance, business methods, library methods, printing, advertising and other subjects. The library plays an important part in connection with the organization and makes a strong contribution to the educational work. The employees of the organization and students of the institute are known as co-operators and become identified with the corporation.

The service is based upon the compilation of facts gathered from accurate sources and compiled with the principle that the element of chance may be removed by presenting clear-cut facts and figures.

Corporation Trust Company. One of the older concerns engaged in information services is the Corporation Trust Company which, while primarily "a company for lawyers," maintains several services which keep track of legislation and taxes. Originally created to assist attorneys in the organization of corporations, it has from time to time developed various departments and services. The subject matter of this paper does not permit the discussion of its departments devoted to corporations, trusts and transfer, but should consider the departments devoted to legislation and taxation. The company maintains several services relating to the Federal Income Tax and the Federal War Tax, a notification department which informs attorneys concerning the time to file corporation reports and to pay state taxes, and, in addition, a special service for the New York State Income Tax and another service for the reporting of official orders and rulings of the Federal Trade Commissions. As part of its functions it has a Congressional legislative service which furnishes information concerning legislative action by daily reports. Another service reports the Federal Reserve Act and official rulings thereon.

The company issues numerous publications, including the Corporation Journal, appearing ten times a year. The company has a long record of achievement and does not feature the individual, but makes the Corporation Trust Co. the outstanding element.

Standard Statistics Company. One of the largest organizations of its kind in America is the Standard Statistics Co. which was organized in 1906 to distribute accurate investment information. The company maintains a comprehensive trade service, consisting of a daily survey and forecast, including the general business field and the various key industries; a weekly corporation and news digest relating to finance, legislation, court decisions, labor and industry; a weekly foreign affairs section which is an interpretive digest of foreign economic conditions, and a monthly statistical bulletin containing figures and graphs of finance and business conditions. The company also furnishes a corporation card service which in succinct form presents the essential facts concerning a corporation; a bond card service of similar scope; a special card service for Canadian securities; a market service for inactive, unlisted and local securities; a daily corporation news service and special services relating to dividends, stock market securities, sinking funds and bonds. Other features are a weekly dividend calendar, a weekly market review, and special reviews and prospectuses for corporations. The concern also issues an income tax manual, a loose-leaf income tax service and a list relating to the status of bonds in relation to taxes.

This brief summary gives a small conception of the Standard Statistics organization. Their sales manager in correspondence states: "We have always stood for the institution idea rather than exploiting individuals or personnel," and even the letterhead does not contain the name of an individual.

Brookmire Economic Service. A newer service which has recently entered into competition with the older concerns is the Brookmire Economic Service.

Fourteen years ago J. H. Brookmire of St. Louis developed a barometric chart
and began research work which culminated five years later in the organization of the Brookmire Service. In 1915 Mr. Brookmire severed his connection with the service and the organization removed to New York City with William H. Walker as president.

The Brookmire Service is similar in scope to the Babson Service. It issues a comprehensive set of publications. Among the imprints are a weekly periodical entitled The Forecaster, which discusses in the four issues of the month either financial, manufacturing, business or transportation conditions; a semi-monthly trade bulletin in two sections, one covering commodity conditions and the other, sales and credit; a monthly financial bulletin; an investment opportunity bulletin issued monthly; a bi-weekly analyst which shows the intrinsic merit of securities and notes market policy; a monthly building bulletin; and a monthly sales and credit map. All these publications are supplemented by two barometer charts, one covering industrial stocks and commodity prices, the other, bonds and railroad stocks, and a twelve-month record of the New York security market, entitled The Brookmire Trend Chart.

Alexander Hamilton Institute. As part of the business courses conducted by the Alexander Hamilton Institute there has been established a Business Conditions Service which supplies the subscribers to the course with specific information on current business events. Four monthly bulletins are issued in weekly rotation. The bulletins cover business conditions, investment conditions, business progress and trade. In addition, modern business reports are prepared by the research and editorial division and the organization also extends the use of this service to non-subscribers.

Prentice-Hall, Inc. Prentice-Hall, Inc., which came into existence in 1913, was primarily started to publish business literature. Its first service was the Federal Tax Service which has expanded from a bound volume to loose-leaf form and, as the concern expresses it, "puts taxes on a business basis." The company also issues a special service for inheritance taxes. It covers the inheritance tax law of every state and of the Federal government with suitable references to court decisions and regulations.

A new department inaugurated by the company, known as the Business Information Service, is similar in type to the Business Digest, with the addition of certain interesting features. Business books are reviewed and digested and, in addition, any book digested is loaned to subscribers to the service and may be kept for a period of ten days, after which it may be returned or purchased at list price. The information service covers eight hundred publications, including business magazines, trade journals and house organs. If a subscriber desires exhaustive information on a special subject, the services of the Research Department are at his disposal. It also offers the larger business organizations what is termed a "double service" whereby the department heads are supplied with special binders containing data concerning their particular department. Prentice-Hall also publishes a number of business books and maintains an organization of over one hundred people. The service is headed by Dr. Charles W. Gerstenberg, head of the Finance Department of New York University, and the president of the organization is Richard P. Ettinger, Asst. Professor of Finance of New York University.

Commerce Clearing House. A new company in the field of general research is the Commerce Clearing House which was established in 1917 by William KixMiller, a Chicago attorney. Originally planned to extend tax assistance to banking houses, the organization has undertaken more comprehensive duties and, in addition to an elaborate tax service consisting of publications, tax guides, a Federal Tax bulletin service, a Federal Tax return consultation service, and a tax law training course, it continues to render special service to banks, such as the publication of
syndicated pamphlets and booklets, including a business barometer issued as a monthly bulletin. In 1921 the organization began the issuance of a current business survey prepared by its Research Department, accompanied by a seven-volume set, entitled *Modern business fundamentals*, which is given as part of the service. The Clearing House also issues an *Income and war tax guide* and its Legal Department analyzes corporation accounts for tax purposes. The organization is divided into four departments, headed by the firm of KixMiller and Baar as counsel. While the title Commerce Clearing House would imply a wide range of activity, the strength of the organization is largely placed in taxation and special bank services.

*Specific Research*

In this group I have placed the concerns that are so organized that they confine themselves to a definite line of research or service. As time passes, many of the organizations are changing their formation and adding services or abandoning services which do not pay. I have grouped the seven sub-divisions alphabetically, but have arranged the concerns thereunder in chronological order. Oddly enough, this arrangement places at the forefront of the organizations devoted to specific research, two of the oldest concerns in the country.

1. *Credit Rating*

The outstanding names in the field of commerce are the mercantile agencies of Dun and Bradstreet. When concerns have rendered reliable service for upwards of seventy years, they have achieved a reputation and good will that are enviable. Dun and Bradstreet have been the signets for accurate information regarding business standing. Their very strength has prevented competition from less worthy concerns and both come within the field of information services.

*Dun’s Mercantile Agency.* The panic of 1837 was the indirect cause of the formation of Dun’s Mercantile Agency. The failure of the firm with which Lewis Tappan was connected caused Mr. Tappan to seek a more reliable method of securing information regarding the financial resources of those asking for credit than was then available, and on June 1, 1841, Mr. Tappan established in New York City a mercantile agency “for the protection and promotion of trade,” the first institution of its kind in the world. Later Benjamin Douglas became identified with the firm and soon Lewis Tappan retired in favor of his brother, Arthur Tappan. In 1854 Robert Graham Dun became a partner. Mr. Douglas sold out his entire interest to Mr. Dun, and in 1864 the name became “R. G. Dun & Co.” Branches were established in the principal cities and in 1921 Dun’s Agency maintains two hundred and twenty-three branches in various trade centers throughout the world.

Space will not permit a description of the elaborate system which enables the firm to ascertain the credit standing of anyone in the country. Credit is one of the essential factors of modern trade and the agency plays a strong part in stabilizing business. Undoubtedly organizations of this type decrease the percentage of failures and prevent fraud. In addition to the bulky reference book which places a rating upon concerns throughout the country, special reports can be obtained by subscribers upon application.

*Bradstreet Company.* A concern with an equally honorable record is that of the Bradstreet Company. Founded in 1849 by J. M. Bradstreet, it also has stood the test of time and has maintained a system of investigation, reporting and credit rating which stands for integrity and business honesty. Bradstreet has made a scientific investigation of the statistics of failures. The company publishes a rating book with statements concerning over two million names of persons and, in addition, a gazetteer section containing a compendium of data concerning seventy-eight thousand places. Bradstreet’s gives a mercantile report to subscribers which shows at a glimpse the character of the person, firm or corporation and renders an information
service of the highest value. Both Dun and Bradstreet's derive an income solely from the legitimate business of investigation of credit and the dissemination of reports. Neither have undertaken any activities which extend beyond this function.

2. Digests of Business

The literature of business has grown to such an extent that the reader is over-whelmed with the mass of material. For the convenience of the man in the world of industry and for the aid of the librarian, there have been established business digests which pass in swift review the literature of the industrial world. Another group has a bibliographic function and analyzes reports and documents. As business touches so closely the field of public affairs, some of these publications have included the broader term and place business within the realm of public affairs. In this group I have noted in order of formation the Public Affairs Information Service, the Business Digest and the Business Data Bureau. Prentice-Hall, Inc., also publishing a digest, has been considered under General Research.

Public Affairs Information Service. Twelve years ago the special librarians achieved an organization and soon the need of securing accurate bibliographic information for certain fugitive material caused an informal gathering at a library conference and the selection of John A. Lapp, then editor of Special Libraries, for the task of compiling the data. At first the material was mimeographed, then it was issued in printed form and later was placed in the hands of the H. W. Wilson Co. and for the past seven years has been conducted by that organization.

It is a purely co-operative undertaking and the general conduct of the service is in charge of a publication committee elected by the co-operators. Messrs. Williamson, Godard, Lapp, Hicks and Wheeler are all familiar to you and the caliber of the committee indicates the close affiliation with the librarians. Mr. Williamson as chief has at his command the resources of the New York Public Library and the P. A. I. S. is the gainer thereby, as the publications flowing into the public library are garnered and gleaned for the rich material worthy of inclusion in the bulletin.

A weekly bulletin is issued, a bi-monthly cumulation and an annual volume. The treatment is comprehensive and covers the entire field of public affairs; fugitive pamphlets are noted; books and important features in newspapers are analyzed; and unpublished and typewritten material recorded.

Bibliographical data are prepared by the co-operators under usual routine, sent to the service as manuscript, duly listed and upon request of members the service furnishes typewritten copies at cost. The Research Department is a feature of the organization and membership in the P. A. I. S. gives the co-operator the valuable facilities available in New York City.

An important feature of this service is the furnishing of photostat copies of material listed in the bulletins. The service also makes bibliographical, statistical and general researches and digests, utilizing experienced bibliographers and research workers.

The P. A. I. S. is a unique undertaking. Its chief strength lies in its function as a clearing house of bibliographic activities. It would well pay an investigator to write to the P. A. I. S. before undertaking a research in order to ascertain what has been previously accomplished on the subject.

One cannot resist treating the P. A. I. S. in a friendly vein because it is near to the hearts of the librarians.

Business Digest Service. The Business Digest is an expansion of a periodical into a service. Originally established as Information in the year 1915 by the R. R. Bowker Co. under the editorship of Fremont Rider, it had its initial conception in the Index to Dates, published at first as a part of the American Library Annual. In 1916 the publication had passed into the hands of new owners, but with the same editorial directorship. In 1917 it changed its title to the Business Digest and in that form
has been familiar to librarians for several years. In September, 1920, the Business Digest was entitled Business Digest Service and was divided into sections. These sections have been expanded from time to time and at present are grouped as follows: Accounting and office methods; advertising and sales promotion; banking and investment; executive management; foreign trade; manufacturing; and store management. Each section is printed on different colored paper and has appended thereto a special supplement called the Business Outlook.

The service examines over one hundred and twenty trade and business publications and issues in total three hundred and ninety numbers of the Digest Service, including the weekly issues, seventy-two monthly cumulative issues and six annual bound volumes.

Business Data Bureau. Indianapolis is the home of the Business Data Bureau with the sub-title National Clearing House of Business Information. The organization, established in 1917, publishes a weekly periodical entitled Business Data Weekly Review. This publication analyzes business magazines and the leading trade journals. Subscribers also receive a quarterly cumulation of the digests that have appeared during each quarter and a research privilege is also extended to clients.

In concluding the subject of digests, we should include under this head the various bibliographies of the H. W. Wilson Co. The service rendered by this concern is so familiar to librarians that a statement regarding the various publications is almost unnecessary. Yet, the bibliographic undertakings of this company should not pass unnoticed as they are truly a part of Information Services in the broadest sense.

3. Economic Research

In addition to the large concerns, such as the Babson Statistical Organization, the Brookmire Economic Service and the Standard Statistics Co., there are several institutions and concerns which are engaged in economic research.

Harvard University, Committee on Economic Research Statistical Service. In 1917 the university appointed a committee, headed by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, to conduct investigations of various problems relating to current business affairs. As a result of its investigations, the committee decided to offer to business men for the year 1919 a forecasting service, based on certain new methods of statistical analysis. The service met with warm support from leading business men and is now publishing the following series: An index of business conditions, issued semi-monthly; also advance letters giving the earliest possible notice of the movement of the index; a monthly review; special supplements printed several times a year presenting economic investigations of special interest; and a quarterly summary of world statistics. The service has been especially fortunate in its accurate forecasting of commodity price movements, and under the editorship of Prof. Warren N. Persons, has developed an unusually valuable business publication which bears the stamp of the eminent university.

Bankers Economic Service. The Bankers Economic Service publishes a Weekly Forecast similar in type to publications issued by the various banks. In addition, the service issues bi-weekly charts and graphs, monthly analyses and quarterly statistical compilations. The service is in charge of H. F. Rawll, distributor, but I am unable to learn the history and development of the organization.

International Statistical Service. F. H. Kenney, formerly editor of the World Almanac, has established the International Statistical Service, and offers the facilities of his organization for the purpose of furnishing data upon commerce, finance, labor and production, and, in addition, undertakes research and prepares special reports. I have no further information regarding the service.
4. **Industry**

I have grouped under Industry organizations covering a broad field of activities. The subdivision includes concerns interested in building reports, exporting, sales, industrial relations, marketing territories, purchasing and traffic.

**F. W. Dodge Company.** This organization, established in 1892 by Frederick W. Dodge, was the outcome of an undertaking by six Boston contractors to employ a man to gather news about proposed new buildings. Mr. Dodge agreed to obtain clients and undertook the task. From this small beginning the Dodge Service has grown into a nationally known institution which extends from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley. The company publishes a daily report on building and engineering operations, compiles a monthly record of construction activities, conducts a special inquiry service for subscribers and is the leading American authority on building records. The corporation also prints *The American Contractor, The Architectural Record, The Real Estate Record and Guide* and *Sweet's Catalog*.

**MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.** An organization which renders a building report service for the Dominion of Canada was organized by Hugh C. MacLean in 1911. The moving spirit in the organization is the general manager, A. R. Whitemore, who has been with the concern since its formation. The corporation issues a monthly building review and a system of follow-up reports, beginning with an advance information report, followed by second, third and fourth reports as data concerning certain new construction come to hand. These reports may continue until construction is actually begun and all subcontracts awarded. They are sent out in multigraph form and supplemented in the manner stated. The MacLean organization also keeps closely in touch with construction problems by the issuance of nine trade publications.

**American Export Manufacturers' Association.** The development of the American export market caused the creation in 1911 of this export association which is headed by William C. Redfield, formerly Secretary of Commerce, and has among its directors prominent American manufacturers.

The association publishes a weekly bulletin, maintains a foreign credit service; a patent and trade mark bureau; and a translation bureau.

Contact with foreign buyers is secured by cards of introduction which accredit the buyer to the New York office of the association. These cards are countersigned by the American Consul and are presented to the association when the buyer reaches the country.

The organization maintains a New York and a Washington office and affords a general advisory service to all its members.

**United States Corporation Company.** The United States Corporation Co., established in 1911, maintains a service for lawyers. It issues a semi-monthly report service and prepares a corporation manual. The corporation has an extensive organization with twelve branch offices.

**Architectural Service Bureau.** This organization was started in April, 1915, under the name of the Architectural Service Corporation and in June, 1921, assumed its present title under the exclusive control of P. H. Wood of Philadelphia. The concern has two groups of clients: manufacturers of building materials and specialties; and secondly, actual engineers and builders. For the first class the corporation prepares service sheets which are in broadside and contain both drawings and specification. For the second class the services are issued in standardized form, and newly revised sheets, properly indexed, are sent out at quarterly intervals. An engineer or architect would, therefore, eventually build up a cumulative reference collection of these various service sheets.

**Dartnell Corporation.** A service organized in 1915 and devoted to sales management is conducted by the Dartnell Corporation of Chicago. The concern issues a weekly news bulletin for salesmen, a fort-
nightly confidential service letter for sales managers, a monthly issue of the Dattell Sales Index, and a monthly report on some special investigation relating to salesmanship. The corporation is headed by J. C. Aspley, president, and M. D. Aspley, vice-president and secretary.

National Industrial Conference Board. Thirty national organizations identified with industry organized in May, 1916, the National Industrial Conference Board. One of the fundamental purposes of the board was to provide a bureau of scientific research and a clearing house of information, and with this intent the National Industrial Conference Board established a research department which has compiled over fifty research and special reports. The board, through these reports, keeps in contact with industrial movements and labor problems.

A weekly publication, entitled The Industrial News Survey, digests industrial news as reported in reliable papers and there are in addition an annual book review, special leaflets and monographs. A weekly service letter is issued by the board exclusively for its members.

The board maintains an industrial information service which renders assistance to employers in the solution of industrial questions. The organization, through its affiliations, reaches fifty thousand manufacturing concerns employing over seven million men and women.

Jewelers’ Research Bureau was established in 1917 as an adjunct of the American National Retail Jewelers’ Association. Its purpose is to secure information relating to the cost of doing business. Standard accounting terms have been adopted and a manual of operating accounts for retail jewelers has been prepared. A contract has been made with the Harvard Bureau of Business Research for the preparation of bulletins on the subject of jewelry.

Co-operative Data Exchange. The H. P. Gould Co., publishers of the efficiency magazine 100%, established in 1917 the Co-operative Data Exchange as an expansion of the service rendered by the magazine. It is also called the Gould Report Information Service and was organized by this company to investigate, compile and analyze selling data regarding equipment, combining industrial engineering and cost accounting practice. Reports are made by investigators and these reports are afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form for use by salesmen.

Pacific Coast Bureau of Employment Research. This organization, established in 1919 and located at San Francisco, conducts a service relating entirely to personnel and management. The first publication was entitled Employment Problems and was later replaced with information service bulletins. In 1921, a publication entitled Personnel Club Exchange was created which became the organ of the bureau maintained by the corporation. This bureau was operated in connection with the Personnel Club Exchange and acts as a central clearing house for information concerning personnel. This organization has created a point of contact for the various corporations interested in scientific personnel management.

Industrial Service Bureau. For several years J. L. Tope of Kansas City has been making an intensive study of the economic worth of the various market centers, preparing the material in card form for clients under the name of the Industrial Service Bureau. Recently the material thus filed was compiled in book form for the use of newspaper publishers and the volumes distributed in each market center. This book, entitled The sellers and the buyers, analyzes the various markets, and, in addition, contains a business analysis of the local city in which the newspaper is located. The organization confines itself to market analysis, but co-operates with newspapers by offering to prepare, in addition to the analyses, such special letters as the publisher may desire.

Bloomfield’s Labor Digest. Turning to another phase of industry, we find in Boston, Meyer and David Bloomfield, who for twenty years have specialized on indus-
trial relations. They have organized a service which includes a publication entitled Industrial Relations, containing numerous supplements concerning labor problems. While styled as a service, it is more properly a publication devoted to one particular field, supplemented by charts analyzing plans and methods in connection with industrial relations.

Industrial Information Service, Inc. Boston is also the home of an organization known as the Industrial Information Service, Inc., which was established in November, 1919, and which conducts an extensive service for industrial and mercantile establishments. Its principal publication is a weekly report on various phases of industry. In addition, it has a personal letter service, a consulting service and a department relating to special research. The president of the organization is John Koren; the vice-president is Professor Carroll W. Doten, both well-known in the industrial world.

Tel-U-Where Company of America. The modern ramifications of industry have created a demand for purchasing information and caused the organization in 1920 of the Tel-U-Where Co. of America. Its home office is in Boston, but it is planning to open branch offices in the larger cities of the country. The organization primarily deals with advertised and trade-named goods, and keeps on file in each office a list of local dealers and articles advertised by subscribers. Listing catalogs are mailed to the subscribers from the local office and, in addition, the company furnishes a classified buying service, looking up dealers and manufacturers of any article from shoe strings to real estate. The corporation is headed by Earle G. Knight as President, Wesley E. Monk, Secretary, and J. Harold Drake, Treasurer.

Bureau of Industrial Research was organized at Washington in 1918 to study industrial relations. It was later moved to New York and courses in employment management organized. Its office library and information files are at the service of researchers and librarians.

American Paper and Pulp Association maintains an Information Service which was established in April, 1921. The service distributes to members of the association information concerning conditions in the industry and prepares publicity material for the annual convention. The service is conducted without charge as an association function for members.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association conducts a statistical department for the purpose of supplying members of the association with information concerning market conditions in the industry.

Old Colony Business Information Service, established 1920, is conducted exclusively for members of the Old Colony Club. The service answers questions on commercial and industrial subjects and for this purpose maintains a special section in the Old Colony Magazine.

The National Bureau of Economic Research was formed in February, 1920, to conduct impartial investigations in the field of economic, social and industrial science. Dr. Edwin F. Gay is President of the Board of Directors. There are nine other directors at large and directors by appointment from national organizations of importance. The research staff is in charge of W. C. Mitchell.

Whipple Technical Libraries conducted by George Francis Whipple, of Boston, is a co-operative service among technical manufacturers for the purpose of supplying engineering literature.

The Gas Age. The magazine entitled the Gas Age has recently established a report service for the purpose of furnishing data to manufacturers who are interested in the gas industry. Special reports have been prepared on various subjects relating to appliances, equipment and special machinery. The service is rendered without charge to manufacturers.

Society of Automotive Engineers. The Society of Automotive Engineers has recently organized a research department. It will not only create a laboratory, but also will work in harmony with other in-
dustrial laboratories and kindred depart-
ments.

*International Library Service*, located
at Pittsburgh, maintains a reference li-
brary dealing exclusively with labor and
industrial matters, with special emphasis
upon radical labor propaganda. The su-
pervising director is Edgar B. Spear.

The field of insurance has its own group
of information services. The leading or-
ganization in which all the fire insurance
companies participate is the National
Board of Fire Underwriters. The infor-
mation furnished to members by the Na-
tional Board includes summaries of fire
losses, insurance laws, fraudulent insur-
ance claims and arson. The A. M. Best
Co. furnish a report service for insurance
companies, including special bulletins and
reports, insurance engineering, and tech-
nical advice in fire protection. The Under-
writers and Credit Bureau has conducted a
special service since 1878. This service,
while similar to a mercantile agency, spe-
cializes on character information and pre-
pares confidential reports for insurance
companies.

In concluding the subject of industry
the Harvard Bureau of Business Research
should be mentioned. Created to aid the
business world and to establish standards
of accounting and business practice, it has
been of great service to the grocery trade,
the boot and shoe industry and other
trades. Bulletins have been issued at in-
tervals presenting the results of field
studies and investigations.

5. Investments

The field of investments has caused the
creation of many research bureaus to ad-
vise clients regarding the value of secur-
ities and in some cases to prognosticate
market conditions. The Babson Statistical
Organization, the Brookmire Economic
Service and the Standard Statistics Co. all
maintain departments which analyze the
investment market.

*Poor’s Publishing Company*. The de-
mand for information regarding railroad
securities caused the creation of an an-
alytical publication containing statistics
on railways or tramways and in 1879 Hen-
ry V. Poor issued his first volume entitled
*Poor’s Manual of Railroads*. Thirty years
previous, Mr. Poor had become the editor
of the *American Railway Journal* and had
written copiously on the history of rail-
roads in this country. In 1883 industrial
corporations were added to the manual and
this feature of the publication became so
important that seven years later the data
concerning industrials were placed in a
separate volume called *Poor’s Handbook of
Investment Securities*. This latter volume
was afterwards discontinued, but was re-
vived in 1910 as a second volume to the
*Railroad Manual*. In 1913, the *Public Util-
ties Manual* was established, making three
volumes in the series. Six years later the
*Moody Manual* was merged with *Poor’s
Manual* and the consolidated manual is-
sued by the Poor’s Publishing Co.

While this may not be clearly a part of
service, I am sketching briefly the history
and development of this publication to
show the background of the organization.
The grandson of the founder is the chair-
man of the present company and the Poor
family have been identified with railroad
records for over seventy years.

The daily digest service is a special fea-
ture which, with frequent cumulations,
keeps track of all corporation news. In
addition thereto, daily dividend records,
followed by weekly and monthly records,
are a part of the service. The organiza-
tion issues a weekly investment letter and
a monthly *Investment Outlook*. The com-
pany also prints a volume entitled *Classi-
ified Investment Holdings* which gives valu-
able information concerning the invest-
ment holdings of banks, trust companies,
insurance companies and other corpora-
tions. In addition to the digest sheets, the
company publishes weekly *Recent Security
Offerings*, tables of defaulted interest and
a call bond sheet.

*Moody’s Investors Service*. Wall Street
for many years has been familiar with the
personality of John Moody. He entered
the “Street” in 1890 and became associated
with the banking house of Spencer, Trask & Co. During his connection with the concern, he organized a Statistical Department which then was a novelty in banking circles, but after ten years resigned and started the Moody Manual. Five years later the company was reorganized and called the Moody Manual Co.; but Mr. Moody had withdrawn from the corporation. Mr. Moody for many years had been making a special study of investment security values and in 1909 worked out a rating system which was presented to the public under the title of Railway Investments. From this small beginning which was entirely confined to the leading railroads, there has been developed a series of four rating books which constitute a valuable reference series. Within these books the data are presented in clear-cut fashion, with strong captions, and include the history of a corporation, management, financial accounts and tables relating to bond and stock records. Fifty thousand securities are analyzed and rated and from time to time the rating changed as the investment value changes. The Moody's Investors Service also issues various Investment Letters relating to weekly review of financial conditions; new investment issues; bulletin of ratings; reports of earnings; and special analyses of certain corporations. The letters also contain monthly analyses of business conditions and a special report service for subscribers. The publication has the unique feature of being free from advertising, and the organization exists solely to assist investors in problems relating to securities from an absolutely impartial source.

Thomas Gibson. The need for ample and accurate information in the investment world has created a new profession, the stock specialist. Fourteen years ago, Thomas Gibson issued his first Market Letter and achieved success through the correctness of the forecasting relating to the decline in security prices. Mr. Gibson now issues a Daily Letter; a Special Letter on basic conditions; a Weekly Market Letter which includes a monthly forecast of conditions. The service is largely devoted to the task of urging the speculator away from the ruinous practice of gambling on the quotations and operating on tips. Mr. Gibson has published several books on this subject which carry the same lines of thought.

The United States Investor. The United States Investor, published by the Frank P. Bennett Co., Inc., maintains an investment information service in connection with the magazine. A department, entitled Financial Inquiries, is maintained in each issue of the periodical and, in addition, the corporation permits Chambers of Commerce to make such inquiries as may be desired and also prepares special investigation reports for a nominal fee. The service was established in 1891 under personal supervision of Frank P. Bennett, Jr.

Magazine of Wall Street. The publishers of the well known periodical of that title conduct an investment and business service which has been in existence for ten years. This service was completely revised and improved in January, 1921, and as part of its service issues a weekly circular divided into two sections under the heads of The Security Market and The Business Outlook. In addition to the weekly bulletins, special letters forecasting important changes in the market are published from time to time. The subscriber to the service is also entitled to free use of the inquiry department maintained by the magazine.

Richard D. Wyckoff Analytical Staff. A more complete service conducted by the editor of the Magazine of Wall Street, Richard D. Wyckoff, was established August 2, 1920. Mr. Wyckoff organized an advisory staff who are authorities on money, credit and investment conditions, experts in securities of railroads and public utilities, geologists, engineers and industrial leaders.

Its clients are known as associate members and the consulting service consists of studies of investments held by members, recommendations in regard to securities,
and to members who desire to engage in active trade, a trend letter trading service. In addition, the members receive personal instruction of a confidential nature in regard to their investments and speculations. The membership is limited and the organization serves persons who require fundamental knowledge concerning securities.

Graphic Investment Service. In order to present in a clear manner the stock market changes, a group of men have organized the Graphic Record Corporation, under the leadership of E. M. Zimmerman and G. C. Selden. This organization issues a weekly letter covering economic, financial and investment conditions; a monthly graphic record book showing in graphic form the price fluctuations and volume of sales for certain active stocks; a semi-weekly review of market conditions. In addition, special investment records are made and special opportunity telegrams are issued from time to time. Mr. Selden calls the analysis of security prices "The Stock Market Laboratory."

Financial World Research Bureau. The magazine called The Financial World has recently organized a Research Bureau which makes reports on stock securities under a special service bureau in charge of Laurence Beech, an analyst of market values. Mr. Beech is assisted by the members of The Financial World staff, and in addition to making special reports on securities upon request, the concern from time to time issues analytical reports on selected active stocks. The Financial World also maintains an Investors' Service which furnishes to subscribers a series of publications including a weekly letter on market conditions and various monthly pamphlets such as the Review of Basic Conditions, the Summary of Investment Opportunities and Statistical Tables. As an added feature patrons may make inquiries concerning securities and obtain stock market advice.

American Institute of Finance. A combination of an investment service with an educational course was established at Boston in November, 1919, under the name of the American Institute of Finance. The organization is headed by James R. Bancroft as president and Byron W. Holt as chairman of the board. Among the staff contributors are Irving Fisher of Yale, Floyd W. Mundy, Prof. Persons of Harvard and other well-known men. The service issues a Weekly Investment and Speculative Bulletin Service with advisory privileges and, in addition, an educational course on the "art of scientific investment and speculation." Mr. Bancroft was formerly identified with the Babson Statistical Organization and is a lecturer on investments at Boston University. These texts or lectures are prepared by the staff contributors and cover the field of investments, business cycles, forecasting and economics.

In concluding the subject of investments, one cannot fail to mention the Commercial and Financial Chronicle which for eighty years has been the standard financial journal of the country. As a successor of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, established in 1840, it has now reached its one hundred and twelfth volume and its accurate stock quotations are a mine of valuable information. It lacks the cumulative feature which characterizes the publications issued by Poor and Babson, but its Bankers' Gazette shows in compact form the weekly market report. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle also issues at monthly intervals a banking quotation section and at quarterly intervals special sections relating to electric railways, railroad industrial securities, and state and city bonds. These supplementary volumes summarize the data concerning securities and are a valuable adjunct.

Fitch Publications. Another group of publications are the bond and stock books distributed by the Fitch Publishing Co. These include the Bond Book issued annually which gives all details concerning bonds, a supplementary volume issued weekly called the Bond Revisions, a monthly supplement divided into two sections, and a monthly earning section. In addi-
tion, there is published a Bond Record giving the quotation on all bonds on the New York Stock Exchange and a Stock Record on one hundred and seventy-five of the more active issues. In addition, the concern publishes bi-monthly the Fitch Listings of Investment Banks and Brokers, a supplementary loose-leaf service covering different parts of the country.

While not strictly a feature of Investment Services, a useful aid in the field of investments is the White & Kemble Atlases and Digests of Railroad Mortgages. The maps are so drawn by coloring and characterization that the line of road covered by the mortgage and the character of the lien are clearly shown and, in addition, there is inserted a bond table giving the number of miles covered and a digest of each mortgage with issuance features. Supplemental maps are published from time to time and are leased to subscribers subject to return of the discarded maps.

The firm of A. W. Kimber Co. also issues an atlas of railroad mortgage maps in loose-leaf form and issues supplementary maps correcting data as occasion may determine.

Another form of investment advice is furnished by concerns which prepare stockholders' lists. In 1911 William Jones of New York began selling lists of stockholders and six years later incorporated under the name of William Jones, Auditors, Inc. Another concern which renders a similar service is the Stockholders' Service Corporation, which was established in 1915. The concern also prepares taxation data from the stockholders' lists. The organization has as its president E. Wentworth Prescott and John F. Sherwood as vice-president.

6. Legislation and Taxation

For many years legislation has been a special source of information, but the problem of obtaining this information has been made difficult by the great number of bills introduced in Congress and by the inadequate indexing facilities provided by that body. In addition, the problem of state legislation is rendered more acute by the fact that in one year forty-three legislatures meet and in the following year one-third of that number. Fifteen thousand laws were placed on the statute books by the state legislatures of the United States during 1919 and forty-five thousand separate bills were introduced. This subject is of great interest to the legislative reference bureaus and the state libraries. While many of us are able to follow with accuracy the proceedings of our own state, we find great difficulty in keeping track of legislation in other states.

One of the earliest projects for compiling bibliographic material on state legislation was begun by the New York State Library in 1891 and for a period of nineteen years that institution published an Index to Legislation, a Review of Legislation and a Digest of Governor's Messages. These were later reissued in a volume called The Year Book of Legislation, but the destructive fire at Albany in March, 1911, forced the abandonment of this undertaking.

Several years ago, a joint committee of the associations representing the state libraries, the law libraries and the special libraries was created under the title of Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service. This committee, under the chairmanship of George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, has worked valiantly to obtain an adequate index to state legislation. The committee, of which the writer is a member, held frequent conferences in New York with a firm that was undertaking this type of research and for several years a cumulative index to state legislation was compiled and published under the direction of the committee. The task was an expensive one and the concern did not consider it feasible to continue a project which was not a financial success.

Loose Leaf Index to Legislation. There has been recently established by G. Elstner Woodard of the University of Michigan, an index to legislation which attempts to bridge over the period between the New York State Index to Legislation and the
present time by the use of a card index to Statute Law from the latest compilation of each state to the date of the latest session. This material is listed by subject, with court decisions and valuable magazine references appended thereto. Citations are prepared simultaneously on sheets and also on cards so that the material may be kept in book form by subjects or the cards placed in a catalog.

Law Reporting Company. The Law Reporting Co., organized in 1904, began in 1906 a legislative service to meet the demand for a nation-wide report on state legislation and as a result of the experience of fifteen years this organization is enabled to give a satisfactory service to its clients. The head of the Law Reporting Co. is F. W. Allen, who for many years has been identified with the stenographic reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under Mr. Allen's leadership the concern has developed a legislative information service which covers the entire country. The system consists of an index card which contains essential facts regarding a bill and its progress through the legislature; a filing folder for vertical file with place for inserting a copy of the bill; report of legislative action on the bills affecting various interests sent out to clients; a card index of legislative procedure and copies of laws as enacted, on loose-leaf sheets. Mr. Allen and the Law Reporting Co. for a number of years have been associated with the joint committee previously noted and the committee fully appreciates the services rendered by Mr. Allen in attempting to perfect a satisfactory index to state legislation.

Congressional Information Service. In 1897 there was organized the Congressional Information Service which maintains a reference bureau on national affairs. It is managed by Claude N. Bennett and has absorbed the Bureau of General Information established in 1886 by Joseph B. Marvin. It operates a law department and research department and keeps its clients informed concerning matters of importance in Washington.

Federal Trade Information Service. The Federal Trade Information Service, under the name of the Bankers' Information Service, was organized in 1913 by experienced journalists in the District of Columbia to furnish important information concerning the Federal Government. Shortly afterwards a second service, known as the Federal Trade Information Service, was established. In 1917 the two services were consolidated and a leased wire secured for use between Washington and New York.

The service consists of an eight-page report telegraphed from Washington, printed in New York and sent daily to clients. A cumulative index is issued fortnightly and again cumulated at quarterly intervals throughout the year. In addition, a special inquiry service by mail or wire upon matters of specific interest is furnished to subscribers. It includes the daily range of government activities, including bills pending in Congress, taxation, special reports, rulings and decisions.

Whaley-Eaton Service. The Whaley-Eaton Service, which conducts an international news organization at Washington, was founded by Henry M. Eaton and P. H. Whaley in 1918. Messrs. Eaton and Whaley were formerly associated with the Philadelphia Evening Ledger and employ as their European manager Ben K. Raleigh, also connected with that journal. Mr. Whaley states: "Our object is to perform a distinctly personal service for our patrons in the form of a comprehensive study of tendencies and movements as they relate to the formulation of policies." Their representatives are in close touch with people of importance and thus ascertain the pulse of sentiment. They decline in every way to perform the functions of lobbyists, confining themselves entirely to information. They keep in touch with European affairs, maintain a principal office in Paris and correspondents in all of the important European capitals. They publish a series of letters describing points of interest at Washington, administrative policies and congressional activi-
ties. They also furnish their clients with a series of foreign letters based upon information supplied by their London and Continental bureaus. Much of the data contained therein is of great commercial value. The information concerning European politics is well expressed and informative. The Whaley-Eaton Service is an unusual form of news gathering which is based upon confidence and the highest type of intelligent journalism. The concern does not advertise or solicit, but depends for growth entirely upon the commendation of its patrons.

People's Legislative Service. A new development of publicity is the People's Legislative Service, established at Washington, December, 1920. The organization, headed by Hon. Robert M. LaFollette as chairman, has created a Bureau of Research and Information with divisions devoted to legislation, statistics and publicity. The research work has been placed under the direction of Basil M. Manly, former Director of Research of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations. It is stated in the circular of information that "the service is not a lobby—it is a fact service" and it is apparently organized to combat the action of lobbyists and the creation of bad legislation.

The Traffic Law Service Corporation. A consultation service is rendered by this corporation in connection with its publication The Loose Leaf Traffic Law Service. Transportation law and problems of rate making are the subjects of this consultation service.

National Bureau of Public Information. An organization, recently formed in Washington, bears the title National Bureau of Public Information and Congressional Index and Service Bureau, Consolidated. This concern is publishing a Weekly Compendium and a Monthly Compendium and has apparently taken over the compendium publications issued by the United States House of Representatives Document Room by W. Ray Loomis. The mailing of this valuable government document to librarians was discontinued in March, 1921, and the National Bureau of Public Information promptly canvassed the field for subscribers to a weekly compendium and a monthly compendium. A query regarding the propriety of this procedure was noted in the Library Journal for May 15th by Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Correspondence for this bureau is carried on under the name of Myrta B. Goodman, secretary, but the other officers or organizers are not given. The concern in their prospectus offer the compendium publications and a daily legislative supplement card service.

There are several information services which are maintained in connection with the legislatures of the several states. Space will not permit the inclusion of the entire list, but I have selected for comment the service operated in Massachusetts.

Legislative Information Service in Massachusetts is edited by Elliot H. Paul, who is also editor of the Official Legislative Bulletin. This service prepares typewritten copies of all bills by a classification system, printed copies of bills when ready, actions of committees, texts of amendments, reports of roll calls and final copies of enacted bills.

There is also a New York service called the Legislative Index Publishing Co.

The complicated government and state taxes have caused the creation of numerous tax services. Men formerly in the employ of the Federal Government, or trained accountants, have formed consulting firms for the purpose of adjusting and preparing tax returns. The Commerce Clearing House, The Corporation Trust Co. and Prentice-Hall, Inc., have elaborate tax departments and, in addition, many of the more important accounting concerns have established special tax departments. The scope of this paper will not permit the enumeration of these organizations, but I will refer to the Massachusetts Tax Service as a typical example. It is a special service confined entirely to one state and is conducted by Frank A. North, Melville N. Johnson and David Greer.
7. Research

Research covers a wide range of activity and I have grouped in this class eleven institutions which conduct research services for a compensation. Considering the projects in the order of organization the first named is the

Searchlight Information Library. Under the device of a torch and "Ask Us" with the motto "Anything you want to know," the Searchlight, organized in 1895, furnishes a wide range of information. It has developed a special library and has collected a vast amount of material suitable for a general type of research work. Founded by Egbert Gilliss Handy in 1895, the Searchlight Library has accumulated an information library of classified knowledge and attempts to cover the entire field of research. It has various departments which conduct industrial, economic and general research; pamphlet and book publishing; development of business histories; and preparation of special reports and manuscripts; also an information library, picture and clipping loan service and a photographic and art department. It makes a specialty of literary work, but also prepares industrial reports and business biographies. The editorial work is under the direction of Francis Trevelyan Miller, well known for his long association with the Journal of American History. The service in its scope is akin to the public library and utilizes to a large degree a library of general information. It has developed a large number of book properties, among the most important being the Photographic History of the Civil War and the History of the Great War in fourteen volumes.

The Business Bourse. One of the first commercial research undertakings was established twelve years ago by J. George Frederick and Park Mathewson as the Business Bourse, Inc. This "clearing house of business information" has been successful in making analytical studies of specific industries. These industrial reports are made at the request of a client and some of these reports which are not confidential are afterwards placed on sale at a price ranging from fifty dollars upwards. In addition to the industrial reports, the Bourse undertakes merchandising surveys, making exhaustive industrial investigations. The Bourse also prepares local studies and investigations of dealer, jobber or consumer, prepares statistics on commercial subjects and acts as special counsel on sales organization and business finance.

During its twelve years' experience, the Bourse has accumulated a library of facts on a wide range of industries. Mr. Frederick in a letter to the writer states:

"An organization like ours supplements a library in the fact that business men as a rule desire information which is highly up-to-date, and which is highly specific, and of a nature which does not often get into books. We often consult a library in the preparation of our work . . . .

"This institution was founded twelve years ago on the belief that if really practical business people went into an information service it could be made of great value to business men. Heretofore, the only information service, so-called, which had been in existence was in charge of people who knew very little about business and who knew therefore very little how to provide practical information."

Lefax, Inc. Lefax, Inc., of Philadelphia, was founded by John Clinton Parker, a mechanical engineer, in response to the need for engineering facts in loose-leaf form. He had found the needed data buried in books with a vast amount of duplication and in buying new editions he discovered that he was duplicating the information which he had already obtained in a former edition. As a result, he devised loose-leaf sheets which he distributed to engineering friends. He coined the word "Lefax," a combination of "leaf" and "facts," and in 1912, assisted by S. C. Delamater and Bernard Dieckhaus, established a company under the name of the Standard Corporation. Three years later the Lefax company was incorporated and has issued to date 2,500 data sheets. The con-
cern also prepares condensed catalog data, called Manufacturers' Catalog Sheets, and one hundred and fifty blank forms for business and engineering purposes. The Lefax Magazine was started in 1915 and a year later the organization established its own printing plant. A special department in the magazine is devoted to the interchange of ideas from business and professional interests. It may be interesting to librarians to note that the data are arranged by the Dewey classification, as well as the Lefax classification.

**Engineering Societies Library.** An outgrowth of a library activity which had passed beyond the realm of library routine and requires a fee to compensate for the labor involved, is the research work undertaken by the Engineering Societies Library. The Service Bureau of the Engineering Societies Library was established by William P. Cutter in 1913, but prior to that time Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, had undertaken bibliographic and other engineering research for members of that society. This work was conducted until the merger of the two societies in 1916 and at the present time is performed as a special function of the library by a special staff. Mr. Craver informs me that last year they handled 3,300 inquiries. This service fills a real need in engineering circles and the clients come from all over the world.

**Chemical Catalog Company.** The Chemical Catalog Co., F. W. Robinson, president, established in 1915 an information bureau to answer all sorts of questions concerning chemistry. The company issues a Chemical Engineering Catalog which is supervised by a committee from the leading chemical societies. This service furnishes information concerning manufacturers and sources of supply in the chemical industry; market information regarding the uses of chemicals; statistics of production; reports on the condition of the chemical industry in any portion of the world; and general information concerning the location, personnel and products of any branch of industrial chemistry. A useful little book distributed gratis by the corporation, *An analysis*, shows the use of engineering equipment in industries employing chemical processes.

**National Research Council.** An organization which has the sanction of the National Academy of Sciences cannot fail to merit attention. At the annual meeting of the Academy in April, 1916, a plan was put on foot to organize the scientific resources of educational and research institutions in the interest of national preparedness. This offer, accepted by President Wilson, led to the establishment of the National Research Council.

The purpose of the organization is to bring into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial and other research organizations, and the membership of the Council is composed of leading American investigators and engineers. It operates through central committees dealing with various departments of science, selected after consultation with the officers of the national society in the specific field and, in addition, through local committees in universities, colleges and other institutions.

At the outset an ambitious program was outlined and the organization began its work under the most favorable auspices. The officers and chairmen of divisions are affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution, the Carnegie Institution, the American Museum of Natural History, the larger universities of the country and the scientific divisions of the United States Government.

The permanent secretary is Vernon Kellogg, formerly identified with the Food Administration. The head of the Research Information Service is Robert M. Yerkes and the head of the Division of Research Extension is H. E. Howe.

Its work is divided into two groups, one of which has seven divisions devoted to science and technology, and the other six divisions to general relations concerning government, education, foreign affairs and research.

The Council maintains two series of pub-
lications, one called Bulletins, the other, Reprints and Circulars. Its official organ is the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

It is supported in large degree by a gift of five million dollars from the Carnegie Corporation, part of which is to be devoted to the erection of a suitable building in Washington and the remainder to an endowment. Other gifts have been five hundred thousand dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation and other large amounts from the General Education Board, the Commonwealth Fund and several large corporations.

The Council is organized to encourage and develop American scientific endeavor and it plans to assist in some measure the vast problems of industrial science which depend for their solution on the co-operation of many workers and several laboratories, each striving for a particular end. It is not intended to duplicate work already in existence or to dominate research activities in America. It is also planned to encourage the interest of universities and colleges in research work so that there will always be an output of well trained scientific talent in the country. Its work includes the establishment of special committees for specific scientific subjects; the maintenance of university research fellowships; the publication of valuable scientific papers; the preparation of bibliographies and abstracts of current scientific literature; the development of methods for the collection and distribution of information on current research; the dissemination of knowledge concerning research laboratories; and research personnel. The council is also trying to link the industrial concerns interested in the development of mechanical processes and to urge these concerns to support special libraries or institutes for this purpose.

The Research Information Service, under the direction of Mr. Yerkes, is a clearing-house for scientific information. Its aim is to furnish all sorts of useful knowledge about scientific methods and results, and their practical applications in engineering, industry and education. For this purpose it co-operates with many informational sources, libraries, laboratories, research institutions and individual specialists. It obtains information about research problems, projects, methods, processes and work in progress. It furnishes data concerning laboratories, equipment, apparatus, publications, funds and personnel. It issues bulletins from time to time containing information about research laboratories, funds available for research and bibliographies on scientific subjects. No charge is made for replies to inquiries, but a special fee is required for data needing considerable research.

The sub-committees of the organization also maintain information services, as for example, the Alloys Research Association, maintained by the Committee on Alloys Research which has organized a special information service of its own, including an abstract service, a permanent library, a card encyclopedia and reproduction facilities.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the fall of 1919, the "Technology Plan" which was made a part of the Endowment Fund campaign, was devised and contracts made with a large number of industrial concerns for a special type of research.

This plan in essence proposed an agreement between an industrial organization, called a "contractor," and the Institute, whereby the industry was to pay an annual retaining fee to the Institute under the following conditions: The material in the library and files was placed at the disposal of the industry and personnel files were to be maintained at the Institute which would keep the industry informed regarding available persons for technical positions. Special technical problems requiring extended consultations, investigations or tests, were presented to the Institute by the industry and plans made whereby the research could be undertaken to the best advantage within or without the Institute. At the present time there are more than two hundred contractors who
have made this agreement with the institute and many industrial enterprises which have extensive industrial facilities are presenting from time to time problems on which the staff and equipment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are able to render assistance.

Chemists' Club Library. Another organization which furnishes an extension library service to subscribers is the library of the Chemists' Club, which has its reference work in charge of a trained chemist with research experience. For this purpose reports are made upon special topics, abstracts and bibliographies prepared, documents translated from foreign languages and reproductions of any of the material in its collection are supplied. About fifty firms are subscribers to the service.

Answerall Information Bureau. The Answerall Information Bureau of New York, which claims to answer "anything you want to know," co-operates with Lefax of Philadelphia. Information is furnished on any question for the nominal sum of two dollars. The organization is conducted by Joseph Calcaterra as manager.

Nelson Loose Leaf Encyclopedia and Research Service Bureau. When the publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons decided to publish a loose-leaf encyclopedia in 1907, they instituted a research bureau for special information. The field of the bureau covers the entire range of research and the service is open only to purchasers of the encyclopedia. It is a valuable adjunct to this useful series of volumes and the service is rendered without charge as long as the purchaser continues to be a subscriber.

Industrial Survey and Research Service. The Industrial Survey and Research Service of Washington conducts research along a wide range of subjects covering educational, civic, commercial and industrial topics.

The history and personnel of the service is unknown, but I understand that the concern has been in operation about three years and has built up a small organization.

In concluding the subject of Research, I cannot help making a brief reference to the "Sponsors for Knowledge" plan devised by our fellow-librarian, George Winthrop Lee. For many years Eugene F. McPike of Chicago had promulgated the idea of an information clearing house for the entire United States, and inasmuch as the American Library Association has given the "Sponsors for Knowledge" recognition by the appointment of a special committee, it has a natural place in this address.

A careful study of the history and background of these corporations clearly indicates the growth of demand for condensed statistical information, and the success of many of these organizations attests their worth and value to the country.

Third Session

The third session was a business meeting, called to order by President Redstone, Wednesday evening, June 22.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Demarchus C. Brown, chairman; John P. Dullard; Herbert O. Brigham.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, John M. Hitt; Vice-President, Mrs. Jessie P. Weber; Secretary-Treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham; Member Executive Committee, Edward H. Redstone.

Fourth Session

The fourth session, called to order Friday, June 24, 2:30 p.m., was a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries. President Redstone, of the National Association of State Libraries, presided during the first part of the program.

Historical Sketch of American Legal Periodicals, by Henry E. Dunnack, librarian, Maine State Library, was read by Marion Brainerd, Maine State Library. Mr. Dunnack's paper was printed in the Proceedings of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Mrs. W. F. Marshall, librarian, Mississippi State Library, read her paper next.*

*This paper was printed in the Proceedings of the National Association of State Libraries.
PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES OF SMALL TOWNS AND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

BY MRS. W. F. MARSHALL

I realize that my subject is too broad, and presents too many difficulties in its practical accomplishment to admit of exhaustive treatment within the limits of this paper. I shall, therefore, confine myself mainly to the library situation as it obtains at present in my own state, and an attempt to outline the policy which is to be pursued during the next few years in establishing and maintaining public and school libraries of small towns and consolidated schools.

As a native-born Mississippian, and a former teacher in the public schools, I feel that I know more intimately the educational needs of my own state, than of any other commonwealth, and hope that some phases of the situation in Mississippi will be found applicable to other sections of our country.

Mississippi is almost entirely an agricultural state. We are proud of our hill country and fertile valleys, rich prairies and sandy loam delta land which is second to none in the world in the production of cotton. We are proud of our pure Anglo-Saxon blood so little affected by foreign immigration. Taking the advantages into consideration, we have a wonderful field for development in library work in Mississippi. But with all this, we must admit our backwardness in establishing libraries accessible to the mass of children in the public schools of small towns and rural communities.

Our educational forces are now awakening to the necessity of the library as an adjunct to our educational system, and are getting a larger vision of the practical and cultural value of a good library for daily use in every school.

We have all felt the wave of social unrest that has swept over the world. In the midst of this turmoil we as librarians must set ourselves to the task of educating the masses through the public libraries. And nowhere can we find a point of contact so vital as in the consolidated rural school, the county agricultural high school or the town public school.

In the main the small town is made up of country folk who have moved to town to gain better material advantages and also better educational advantages for their children. The library problem for them is much the same as for their country neighbors, with the advantage of centralized effort in favor of the small town community. We wonder why from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent of the rural population has drifted to the cities. There are many causes contributing to that end; the lure of the job that supplies ready money, and looks so easy at a distance, the craving for human companionship by the isolated country dweller, and the mental thirst to know and understand something of the great world of humanity. The love for good books formed through use of an adequate school library would do much to render the people of these communities happy and content. Knowledge of the varied resources that lie all around them, awaiting development, would impel many to remain, to discover themselves, and the possibilities of their countryside. Every community needs a library not only for information but recreation and inspiration, and who needs this more than the rural communities with their isolated work and long hours of toil?

The great numbers of children passing through the public schools fail to develop resources within themselves by supply the long intervals when mind and body are not occupied with regular work. Observe the crowds at the movies, on the streets, or at amusement parks, with the bored attitude of simply killing time.

Good public and school libraries in cultivating a taste for wholesome reading would go far to remedy this unhappy condition, this reckless waste of time and energy. The school is the place best fitted to develop a desire for good literature, under the guidance of the wise teacher and capable librarian.

Recognizing these conditions as they exist in small towns and country communities, our foremost educators, whether college, high school or grade teachers, are giving enthusiastic support to every effort to establish school and public libraries. In the year 1916, Mr. Whitman Davis, the efficient librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, made a comprehensive survey entitled "The Library Situation in Mississippi." From this report it was found that the library facilities of the small town and consolidated school were in most instances inadequate for modern educational methods.

Recognizing the great need of libraries, the Mississippi State Teachers' Association of over one thousand members is taking an active interest in library work; the State Library Association is co-operating in every way possible; and parent-teacher associations and women's clubs are giving substantial aid.

The 1921 session of the legislature passed a law giving each county with an assessed valuation of $18,000,000, the authority to establish and maintain a county
library. The State Board of Education has raised the standard of requirement for entrance to the State Colleges. It has also adopted a fixed minimum standard for libraries in affiliated high schools. No high school can now be affiliated with our state colleges unless it maintains this standard. The result is that a widespread interest has been awakened in library work throughout the state.

Eighty new school libraries have been established in 1920, and the other established libraries are being brought up to the required standard. As to the methods of finance—some libraries in consolidated schools are supported out of the current school fund, some by gifts of individuals, others by donation from the clubs and parent-teacher associations. It makes no difference really what method is employed, if the library itself is an accomplished fact.

A sentiment is rapidly developing, however, in favor of supporting the library from public funds, just as any other equipment of the school is furnished, and of paying a salary to a trained librarian equal at least to the salary of a trained teacher.

If these aims can be accomplished in the near future Mississippi will enter an era of prosperity along educational lines that we have not dared dream could come true. What is true of Mississippi is also true of every other rural community in other states.

With the public and school library as an ally of the home and the school, we shall have a sane, useful and happy people.

After the reading of Mrs. Marshall's paper, the meeting was given over to business. A Committee on Conference between State and Law Libraries was appointed: for the N. A. S. L., Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana; Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island; John P. Dullard, New Jersey; for the A. A. L. L., George S. Godard, Connecticut; A. J. Small, Iowa; Howard L. Stebbins, Massachusetts.

John P. Dullard, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions of the N. A. S. L. offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mr. Elias J. Lien of Minnesota, member and former President of the National Association of State Libraries, has retired from active library duties to devote his energies to work in other fields, therefore be it

Resolved, that we express our appreciation of his splendid services rendered to this Association.

Whereas, The National Association of State Libraries has learned with deep regret that death has removed from our ranks, on March 26, 1921, Dr. Charles McCarthy, pioneer of the legislative reference movement, valiant fighter for the cause of clean politics, exponent of university extension, and leader of men, who at call of country gave of his strength and power which eventually culminated in his death, and

Whereas, Charles McCarthy with his rugged, forceful personality has aided us in our councils and deliberations for many years, therefore be it,

Resolved, that we spread upon our records our profound regret for the loss of our colleague.

Resolved, that the National Association of State Libraries extend to the Massachusetts Library Club heartfelt thanks for its thoughtfulness in bringing the librarians to the historic shores of New England; to the civic organizations of Lynn for their activities in aiding us to visualize the charm of the North Shore; to the management of the New Ocean House for their constant courtesies; to the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the Board of Free Public Library Commissions for their reception and entertainment; to the various institutions and clubs of the city of Boston who opened their doors to us and to the people of Massachusetts for their hospitality in this year devoted to the memory of the Pilgrims.

Frederick C. Hicks, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, presided during the second part of the program.

Developing State Libraries,* by George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut, was read.

Mr. Godard also presented the report of the Joint Committee of the National Legislative Information Service.

The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

Herbert O. Brigham, Secretary.

First Session

The first session of the twelfth convention of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by the President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., on Tuesday afternoon, June 21st, in the Ball Room of the New Ocean House, with about one hundred fifty present. As Mr. Hyde had addressed the general session of the A. L. A. that morning (see page 154) he confined himself to a brief summary of the year's work. He spoke of the changed business conditions since the convention in April, 1920, and the trying effects upon business people in particular. The census report showed that the Association must organize on a better basis and that every member must feel his obligations towards his professional duties. The membership campaign started in January was showing good results. The magazine *Special Libraries* had changed hands four times during the year until a permanent editor could be found. Adelaide R. Hasse became editor in November. The Census of Survey Committee, under the chairmanship of W. F. Jacob had turned over all its data to Mr. Hyde who was now at work publishing the *National directory of special libraries* containing over 1,300 names. Mr. Hyde thanked the various members and committees that had helped him during the year. The Secretary-Treasurer, Estelle L. Liebmann, read a brief report on the work of the secretary's office. She thanked the members who had helped her by contributing their services and giving their cooperation. One hundred sixty-two new members have been added during the year making a total membership of six hundred one, including five hundred thirty-four subscribers to *Special Libraries*. Margaret C. Wells, the Assistant-Secretary-Treasurer, gave the financial report. Adelaide R. Hasse, editor of *Special Libraries*, asked for more co-operation from members, especially by sending her news and suggestions for the improvement of the magazine. No reports from committees were read. Mr. Hyde then introduced the first speaker, Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, Editor of *Science Service*. Dr. Slosson spoke of the lack of real information on science among the general public and the confusion that arose among scientists through lack of centralized information on scientific research and the duplication of effort. He said:

The War taught the necessity of co-ordinate effort. One of the 'war babies' was the National Research Council to promote co-operative research in all branches of science and technology in America. The Information Service of the National Research Council aims to furnish any sort of scientific information needed by individual investigators, technical laboratories, industrial establishments and libraries. *Science Service* is an entirely independent organization endowed by Mr. Scripps of Miramar, California, for the purpose of disseminating scientific information to the public by means of the press, the platform and the motion picture.

Leroy D. Peavey spoke on *How Business Men Get Facts and Figures*. He described the methods of Babson's Statistical Organization by means of a lengthy description and charts. He brought out the following points and elaborated upon them, Sources of Information, Analysis, Presentation and Need of a Broad Vision.

Second Session

The second session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by President Hyde in the Children's Dining Room of the New Ocean House on Tuesday evening, June 21st, at 8:30 P.M. Daniel N. Handy spoke first on *How Business and Technical Executives Obtain Information*. Mr. Handy said that while the outlook for the special library as a recognized factor in business and industry has never been better, the immediate conditions surrounding business and industrial libraries at present are depressing. Mr. Handy emphasized future possibilities more than present facts. Before the War the special librarian was still considered a custodian and collector of facts but with the
War came a vast expansion of ideas bringing with them new vision and new ambition. As the librarian gets away from the conception of himself as a collector and custodian of information and conceives himself a master of information, he will, undoubtedly, be admitted into a larger share of the profitable responsibilities of business and industry. The increasing demand for information brings increasing opportunity and we may expect in the future to see more and more of the responsible creative work of business and industry centering around the library.

Mr. Hyde announced that Mr. Felker, formerly of McGraw-Hill Company and now Assistant to Mr. Hoover, wished to have ideas for improving the publications of the Department of Commerce with a view towards making them more useful to the business man. A committee was appointed for the purpose. The rest of the evening was given over to a group meeting lead by Lewis A. Armistead on obtaining information for the library.

Miss Hasse spoke of the work of the War Industries Board and its files with its valuable information carefully arranged for future use. Miss Hasse emphasized anticipating wants and following carefully current ideas.

Elise L. Baechtold described the selecting, ordering and acquiring of material, showing by means of a large chart the results of a questionnaire.

Miss Welland, in charge of the New York Times Index, described this work and its value to special librarians.

Helen E. Hemphill described the museum of the Western Electric Company in which one article of everything manufactured by the company was placed, making a valuable historical collection of the telephone industry.

Third Session

The third session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by President Hyde, on Wednesday, June 22nd at 9:30 A. M. in the Ball Room of the New Ocean House. The first paper was by Charles C. Parlin, Research Manager of the Curtis Publishing Company. It was a very interesting and illuminating account of methods of gathering information for research studies by means of all known sources, written reports, printed material and first hand information by men in the field.

The second paper was by Dr. Frederick Hoffman, Third Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company but read by F. S. Crum. It described the library and material of the Prudential Insurance Company and the way of handling it without a catalog.

Fourth Session

The fourth session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order at 3:30 P.M., June 22nd in the Assembly Room. It was partly a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries and opened with a paper by Herbert O. Brigham on Information Services. Mr. Brigham described the field and value of various commercial services.

George Winthrop Lee then took the chair as chairman of the group meeting on Organizing Special Library Data.

Edith Phail, the first speaker, said that the first duty of an industrial librarian was to become acquainted with the personnel of the organization so as to be able to know the specialists in the concern who could be called upon for information. The second step was to know all sources of information in the town outside of the plant, such as the public and other libraries, associations and agencies.

Marguerite Burnett described graphically and with examples the various forms in use in the library of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and was asked to exhibit them for the benefit of all.

Guy E. Marion, formerly secretary and president of the S. L. A., spoke on the librarian's place in business and brought out some points to be kept in mind when organizing.

Margaret C. Wells described methods in
use in the library of the American International Corporation for reports, pamphlets and current legislation.

Estelle L. Liebmann explained by means of a chart the classification of books made for the library of the Ronald Press Company.

Representatives from various filing associations spoke, namely, Helen Craft of Philadelphia, Ruth E. Clement of Boston and Elizabeth MacDowell of New York.

Fifth Session

The fifth session of the Special Libraries Association was a joint meeting with the A. L. A. on Friday at 10:30 a. m. A full account will be found on p. 159. Miss Tyler resigned the chair in favor of Mr. Hyde. It was a most gratifying meeting as it brought out the essential differences and likenesses between public and special librarians and the need of one for the other.

Sixth Session

The sixth session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by President Hyde on June 24th at 2:30 p. m. in the Assembly Room of the New Ocean House.

The first speaker was J. George Frederick on Business Data Methods and Sources.

H. V. Coes spoke on the Dependence of the Business Executive Upon the Special Librarian and the need for some central bureau where information about information could be collected.

Mrs. Jeanne B. Foster gave a paper on the work of the private investment banker.

Frank E. Barrows gave an address with special reference to the problems of the patent lawyer and the patents on chemistry, in which he specializes. He also emphasized the lack of bibliographical training given to students in professional schools and colleges which deficiency follows them throughout their career.

M. R. Winchell described information as found in trade journals and spoke of the Industrial Digest, the first number of which is to appear in September.

In all these papers, emphasis was laid on accurate information of the right kind for the business man and its proper application.

Seventh Session

The seventh and last session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by D. N. Handy, as presiding officer. Part of the evening was given to papers and addresses of representatives of local special library organizations. Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell of Boston, Rebecca B. Rankin of New York, Helen M. Rankin of Philadelphia and Alta B. Claflin of Cleveland described the work of the various associations, giving a history and showing, in each instance, keen interest and activity.

The meeting was interrupted by a short business meeting and continued as a group meeting on Selling Special Library Service, with Orrena Louise Evans as chairman. The speakers were Edith Thomas, describing the Extension Division of the Library of the University of Michigan, Mae Taylor on the Library of the Philadelphia Electric Company and Mary Louise Alexander of Barton, Durstine and Osborne on the library of an advertising agency.

Business Meeting

The only business meeting held was on Friday evening, June 24th, when the report of the Nominating Committee was read and the elections held. D. N. Handy, as a member of the committee, was the presiding officer. The officers elected for 1921-1922 were as follows: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. (re-elected); First Vice-President, Helen E. Hempill (re-elected); Second Vice-President, Rebecca B. Rankin; Secretary-Treasurer, Orrena Louise Evans; Assistant-Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred B. Lindsay; Executive Board, the foregoing officers and Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell and Edward H. Redstone.

Most of the papers presented in the meetings of the Special Libraries Association appear in Special Libraries for September and October, 1921.
NON-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held Wednesday afternoon June 22 at 2.30 in the Annex parlor. The meeting was an interesting and valuable contribution to the subject of the use of reproducing processes in bibliographical work. The chair was taken by Dr. C. L. Nichols.

The President's Address, by George Watson Cole, gave a brief review of the work of the society and the reason for the importance of the general subject of the meeting. The paper by Dr. Lodewyk Bendikson, The Photostat—a photographic copying and reproducing apparatus, gave a careful account of the technic of the apparatus, together with some illustrations of its use.

The Photostat in Bibliographical and Research Work—a Symposium, collected by George Watson Cole, summarized the work and results in different institutions. Among these were Harvard, Boston Public, Massachusetts Secretary of State where the photostat is used for copying many legal papers, Connecticut State, Yale, Columbia where considerable use has been made in copying Chinese books, Engineering Societies Library, New York State Department of Education, New York Public Library, from which Mr. Wilberforce Eames reported in detail on large enterprises and on costs, New York Historical Society, Cornell, Princeton, University of Minnesota, Library of Congress, University of Michigan, Hispanic Society.

The Photostat as a Means of Distributing Copies of Unique or Very Rare Works, by Dr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, went into detail especially from the experience of the Massachusetts Historical Society on some of the subjects referred to in the symposium. The first division was of newspapers, with especial reference to the Boston News Letter and Georgia Gazette, 95,000 papers of the former having been sent, and 1,480 of the latter; the second to broadsides of which over 300 reproductions have been distributed among 15 libraries; the third to the Americana series, of which 44 rare volumes have been reproduced and distributed to 10 selected libraries.

The Photostat and the Huntington Library, by Chester March Cate, referred especially to the detection of bibliographical difference in rarities by means of reproductions of copies in widely separate parts of the world.

Comment followed. Dr. Steiner referred to the possibility of identifying documents owing to marginal notes or marks being reproduced from certain copies. He also spoke of the impossibility of reproducing mended copies where the text has been covered with silk. With reference to the acceptance in court of photostat copies where photographs are not accepted, Mr. Winship and others spoke of the possibility of altering or faking photostat copies. With regard to a question of Mr. Lydenberg as to permanency of reproduced copies, Mr. Meyer said that naturally paper chemically treated would not have the life of other paper, but that so far the results had not proved unsatisfactory. A photostat copy of a card bibliography was exhibited by representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Winship brought up the proposition that large libraries could not afford to subscribe to all the reproduction projects proposed, partly from expense, especially since the cost is not appreciably lowered by number of copies, and partly from the impossibility of finding room on the shelves for all such issues. Since negatives must always be made, he trusted that eventually a central clearing house could be established where negatives could be kept, and that upon demand by scholars and investigators, a library could borrow negatives or secure positives.

The question came up whether reproduced items were cataloged the same as
originals. The Department of Agriculture spoke of its practice of supplying copy to the Library of Congress for cards for all such reproductions, and in such copy annotations are made as to any additions or supplements.

Mention was made of work on a new kind of paper, much quicker and cheaper, and not needing chemical treatment for development.

The papers were referred to the Committee on-Publications.

The Committee on Nominations, A. S. Root, Chairman, reported as follows: for President, W. W. Bishop, first Vice-President, H. H. B. Meyer, Second Vice-President, Victor H. Paltsits, Secretary, A. H. Shearer, Treasurer, F. W. Faxon, Councillor for term commencing 1921, E. C. Richardson. Upon motion, one ballot was cast for these officers.

The Treasurer reported a balance in all accounts, with provision for publication of the 1920 and 1921 Papers and Proceedings.

G. P. Winship for the Publication Committee reported that the publications had been held up successively by questions about one or two papers, then by the cost of printing, then by strikes, but that the material was ready and would be published probably in two or three months.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. H. Shearer,
Secretary.

This Association is not affiliated with the A. L. A. but its report is printed here for the convenience of the members.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Library Workers' Association was held at Swampscott, June 24 at 9:00 P. M. in the sun parlor of the New Ocean House, Catherine Van Dyne, a director, presiding.

Miss Van Dyne opened the meeting with a few remarks regretting the absence through illness of the President, Mary G. Peters. The Secretary, Marian C. Manley, made a report showing how the Association had lived up to its claim of being a democratic and flexibly organized one. She announced that a more detailed written report would be made to the members and copies would be furnished to those wishing them.

The discussion of library conditions and staff relations was opened by a paper on STANDARDS IN LIBRARIES by Emma Baldwin, which brought up for consideration the possibility of working out standards for the various library processes, thus affording a real basis for criticism or approval, and also the adaptation of satisfactory schedules of salaries, such as those for teachers, where the library was new or in process of reorganization.

Miss Alexander talked on the response given by assistants where they were allowed to go through one developing experience after another rather than kept continually in the same limited field of work.

Mr. Cannon then spoke of the necessity of securing some permanence among junior assistants by affording them assurance that they will be able to advance to more interesting work and better salaries in proportion to their capacity and length of service. It should be possible by means of experience gained in the library and by remedying defects in education and in technical training, either in or outside of library hours, for the junior assistant to advance within certain limits. He spoke of Dr. Williamson's pointing out in his investigation of standardization the two general classes of work, professional and clerical, and the various grades in each,
and said that the L. W. A. was now attempting to discover the best means of making possible advancement from the lower to higher grades, while realizing that intellectual work can be over-standardized and that the question must be approached with caution as well as with confidence.

In the general discussion following, Dr. Shearer spoke of the Grand Rapids system which allows a certain number of hours a week for college classes and Miss Manley spoke of the method of adding to the salary for each year of college or library school training, in effect at the same place. Mr. Root described somewhat similar methods practiced at Oberlin. He also told of the efforts made to adjust schedules to permit of work in the college.

Following this came the main topic, THE CORRELATION OF LIBRARY TRAINING COURSES

This was first discussed by Mr. Sumner who emphasized the value a combination of courses leading to a library school diploma but available through correspondence, summer and extension courses, would have for the librarian. He could with perfect justice require work toward a library school diploma, and make increases in salary to some extent dependent on this. Efforts along this line need not always mean the loss of a year or more of a valued assistant.

Mr. McCombs then urged that such a correlation of courses be made but that the requirements for entrance to these courses be as strict and the ground covered as comprehensive as for a regular library school course. While advocating the establishment of a system that would put the librarians' opportunities for advancement in training on a par with teachers, he was insistent that such a course meet the requirements of a recognized school.

Following Mr. McCombs, Miss Manley talked of the effect such courses would have on many assistants who instead of putting summer after summer into sporadic sessions with no recognition could, instead, take them in a logical sequence leading to a definite goal. The individual courses would also be more satisfactory. For a reference librarian, the possibility of getting a comprehensive course in reference work instead of superficial instruction in half a dozen subjects would be stimulating to a degree and this would apply to other fields.

In the general discussion Mr. Bliss questioned the possibility of correlating these in a satisfactory manner and called to mind the fact that much that was vital would be lost by spreading the work over such a long time.

As the acoustics were poor and the discussion became animated, the meeting was transferred to the children's dining room and continued. Miss Downey contributed to the discussion accounts of her experience along similar lines at Chautauqua. The question of credit for experience in certain fields came up, and Mr. Windsor described the method at Illinois for excusing students from classes in certain subjects when they had satisfied the entrance requirements for the library school and had passed satisfactory examinations in those subjects. Mr. Paine, Miss Smith, Miss Rathbone, and Miss Donnelly took part in the discussion.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Catherine Van Dyne; Treasurer, Carl L. Cannon; Secretary, Marian C. Manley.

MARIAN C. MANLEY,
Executive Secretary.

This Association is not affiliated with the A. L. A. but its report is printed here for the convenience of the members.
### ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

#### By Position and Sex

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#### By Geographical Sections

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**By States**

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**Libraries having five or more representatives:**

- Boston Public Library.................. 134
- New York City Public Library............ 71
- Cleveland Public Library.............. 50
- Providence Public Library............. 40
- Harvard College Library............. 38
- Somerville (Mass.) Public Library...... 27
- Worcester (Mass.) Public Library...... 23
- Brooklyn Public Library............. 22
- Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library...... 20
- Detroit Public Library.............. 18
- Newton (Mass.) Public Library........ 18
- Lynn (Mass.) Public Library......... 17
- Malden (Mass.) Public Library........ 16
- Brookline (Mass.) Public Library...... 13
- Massachusetts State Library.......... 12
- Pittsburgh Carnegie Library......... 12
- Springfield (Mass.) City Library..... 12
- Boston University.................... 11
- Simmons College Library............. 11
- Fall River (Mass.) Public Library.... 10
- Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library..... 10
- Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library. 10
- New York State Library............... 10
- New York State Library School........ 10
- U. S. Department of Agriculture...... 10
- Boston Athenæum..................... 9
- Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library... 9
- Waltham (Mass.) Public Library...... 9
- Washington (D. C.) Public Library... 9
Library of Congress 8
Parlin Memorial Library, Everett, Mass. 8
Salem (Mass.) Public Library 8
Salem (Mass.) Public Library 8
Watertown (Mass.) Public Library 8
Medford (Mass.) Public Library 7
Beverly (Mass.) Public Library 6
Chicago Public Library 6
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library 6
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library 6
Melrose (Mass.) Public Library 6
New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library 6
St. Louis Public Library 6
Sawyer Free Library, Gloucester, Mass. 6
Western Reserve University 6
Woburn (Mass.) Public Library 6
American Library Association 5
Buffalo Public Library 5
Cary Memorial Library, Lexington, Mass. 5
East Orange Free Public Library 5
University of Illinois Library 5
John Crerar Library 5
Minneapolis Public Library 5
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn 5
Toronto (Ont., Canada) Public Library 5

Abbot, Gladys L., Boston, Mass.


Adams, Ellen Frances, supervisor Circ. Dept. Dartmouth Coll. L., Hanover, N. H.


Adams, Harriet A., Sleep Falls, Me.

Adams, Jessie French, In F. F. P., Atlantic City, N. J.

Adams, Leta E., head L. Supplies Dept. Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Adams, Maude B., sr. asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.


Alkenhead, Grace D., In W. T. Grant Co. L., N. Y. City.

Allan, Mathew, asst. In Thomas Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass.


Allen, Abbie L., catlgr. Redwood L., Newport, R. I.


Alley, Audrey H., 188 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.


Ames, Sara Jane, catlgr. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.


Anderson, John B., bookseller, 31 W. 15th St., N. Y. City.

Andrew, Mrs. Kate Deane, In Steele Mem. L., Elmira, N. Y.


Andrews, Gladys May, In Stephenson P. L., Marinette, Wis.


Andrews, Mrs. Mary L., 402 Walnut St., Three Rivers, Mich.


Angel, Catherine E., 234 Van Buren St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.

Angell, Mrs. Margaret, asst. East Tech. High School L., Cleveland, Ohio.

Anthony, Dorothy, head Circ. Dept. P. L., Ma-son City, Iowa.


Arnold, Marion L., registrar P. L., Providence, R. I.

Arnold, Sarah Louise, dean emerita Simmons Coll., Boston, Mass.


Ashley, Grace, see'y-to In F. P. L., Newark, N. J.


Ash, Sarah B., In N. J. P. L. Commission, Trenton, N. J.


Avery, Matilda L., In F. P. L., South Manchester, Conn.


Ayers, Louise, asst. In Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation L., 652 S. State St., Chicago.

Ayres, Mary Armstrong, P. L., Kansas City, Mo.


Baechtold, Elsie L., In Irving National Bank, N. Y. City.


Bailey, Thomas D., Library Bureau, N. Y. City.

Bailey, Mrs. Thomas D., trus. F. P. L., East Orange, N. J.


Balch, Ruth, asst. Univ. of Chicago L., Chicago.


Baker, Susan L., 3 Parkvale, Brookline, Mass.


Bancroft, Edna H., In Saratoga Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.


Bancroft, Priscilla, In Deering High Sch. L., Portland, Me.


Barber, Edith L., acting In L., Bernardston, Mass.

Barden, Bertha R., supervisor of Inventory Records and Apprentice Class P. L., Cleve-

land, Ohio.

Barette, Lydia M., In P. L., Mason City, Iowa.

Barkliean, Mrs. Rena M., In P. L., Joliet, Ill.

Barkhurst, Marjorie, child. In South Br. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.

Barker, Sarah P., In P. L., Nashua, N. H.

Barnes, Mrs. C. A., Coll. of Business Admin-

istration, Boston Univ., Boston, Mass.

Barnes, Charlotte, In Greendale Br. P. L., Wo-

rcester, Mass.

Barnes, Cornelia S., ref. asst. Dept. of Agric.

Bureau of Markets L., Washington, D. C.

Barnes, Mabel T., asst. Delivery Dept. Har-


Barnett, Claribel Ruth, In Dept. of Agricul-

ture L., Washington, D. C.

Barnett, Helen, 32 Cushing St., Providence, R. I.


Barnum, Mabel F., In Boston Univ. Coll. of Lib-

eral Arts L., Boston, Mass.
Barr, Annie L., State L., Augusta, Me.
Barr, Charles J., asst. in Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Barr, Elizabeth M., sec'y to City L., Providence, R. I.
Barrows, Mrs. Frank E., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Barry, Kathleen E., vice-pres. Chivers Book Binding Co., 911-13 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barry, Kathleen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baxter, H. M., Boston, Sch. of Filing, Somerville, Mass.
Bates, Mary R., asst. in Vermont Univ. L., Burlington, Vt.
Baumer, Bertha A., ref. in P. L., Omaha, Neb.
Bayer, Edna E., head of station Ls. Extension Dept. P. L., Rochester, N. Y.
Beale, Helen M., asst. in Adelbert Coll. L., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.
Becker, Mrs. May Lambert, N. Y. Evening Post, N. Y. City.
Bell, Dorothy G., in Jackson and Moreland Engineers L., 387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Bell, Florence C., research asst. Bureau of Efficiency, Washington, D. C.
Bell, Harrie C., in McLean Hospital L., Waverly, Mass.
Bennett, Clara G., in Easton, Mich.
Berry, Mrs. Belle C., in P. L., Gardiner, Me.
Biscoe, Walter Stanley, sr. in N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.
Blackall, Mrs. Elizabeth W., in P. L., Oneonta, N. Y.
Blakeley, Bertha Elisa, in Mount Holyoke Coll. L., South Hadley, Mass.
Blanchard, Grace, in P. L., Concord, N. H.
Bogli, Sarah C. N., asst. sec'y American Library Assoc., Chicago.
Bongartz, Harry, bookseller, Providence, R. I.
Bongartz, Mrs. Harry, Providence, R. I.
Bongartz, J. Harry, Law Book Publisher, Providence, R. I.
Bonnellie, J. H., representing Prentice-Hall, N. Y.
Bordien, Fanny, ref. in Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bresen, Lilly M. E., in P. L., LaCrosse, Wis.
Bostwick, Arthur Elmore, in P. L., St. Louis, Mo.
Bostwick, Mrs. Arthur Elmore, St. Louis, Mo.
Boyer, Marion, in P. L., West Springfield, Mass.
Bowman, Florence M., in P. L., Plainfield, N. J.
Boyd, Elmar T., in P. L., Bangor, Me.
Brace, Marion, general asst. P. L., Detroit, Mich.
Bradford, Louise, Waltham, Mass.
Brainerd, Jessie F., in Horace Mann Sch. for Boys L., N. Y. City.
Brainerd, Marion, asst. in Maine State L., Augusta, Me.
Brett, Clara Amelia, asst. in P. L., Brockton, Mass.
Brewer, Margaret E., in High Sch. L., Attleboro, Mass.
Briggs, Ethel N., child. in Macon Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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Brigham, Herbert Olm, in State L., Providence, R. I.
Brigham, Mrs. Herbert Olm, State L., Providence, R. I.
Brigham, Johnson, in State L., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brigham, Mrs. Johnson, 511 Franklin Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brock, Genevra, in State L., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Brough, Mary M. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown, Alice E., child. in P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brown, Demochus C., in Indiana State L., Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Evelyn Lord, child. in P. L., Auburn, Me.
Brown, H. Beatrice, ref. in Radelcliffe Coll. L., Cambridge, Mass.
Brown, Louise Fargo, Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Brown, Margaret W., 1207 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Brown, Marie L, in Carnegie P. L., Conneaut, Ohio.
Brown, Walter L., in P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Browne, Nina Eliza, 44 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
Brunot, Eugenle, in charge Soho Reading Rm., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Buckhous, M. Gertrude, in Univ. of Mont. L., Missoula, Mont.
Buckingham, Hesper M., asst. U. S. Army Ls., Honolulu, T. H.
Buckley, Pierce E., P. L., Boston, Mass.
Bucker, Lucy M., stud. N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y.
Bull, Mrs. Louise P., asst. in Mott Haven Br. P. L., N. Y. City.
Burbank, Mrs. George E., in Weston Mem. L., Sandwich, Mass.
Burdeett, Helen Ripley, in Macon Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Burnet, Marguerite, in Federal Reserve Bank L., N. Y. City.
Burnett, Marguerite, in Federal Reserve Bank L., N. Y. City.
Burnham, Alice E., principal Loan Desk L. of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.
Burnham, Mary, head of Loan Desk P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Burnham, Max E., child. in Sawyer F. L., Gloucester, Mass.
Burt, Frank H., Barristers Hall, Boston, Mass.
Butterfield, David W., Boston, Mass.
Callahan, Gertrude F., br. in Thomas Crane P. L., Quinnc, Mass.
Campbell, Clara Evelyn, child. in P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.
Campbell, Donald K., Information Desk P. L., N. Y. City.
Campbell, Ida B., Akron, Ohio.
Carey, Miriam E., supervisor of Institution Ls. Minn. State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn.
Carlen, Lillian W., P. L., Providence, R. I.
Carleton, Helen F., in Shepperd and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
Carroll, Josephine E., in Far Rockaway Br. Queens Borough P. L., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Carroll, K. Beatrice, asst. to manager, Shaw-Walker Co., N. Y. City.
Carruthers, Martha C., Chelsea, Mass.
Carson, Helen K., in McKinley High Sch. L., Canton, Ohio.
Carrington, Grace, in National Aniline and Chemical Company Ls. N. Y. City.
Carver, Julia C., in Holland L., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Cawley, Reba S., head Catalog Dept. Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J.
Chamberlain, Mrs. Allen, 30 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
Chandler, Ellen M., head Catalog Dept. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chapin, Mary L., asst. F. L., Newton, Mass.
Chase, Mildred F., P. L., Providence, R. I.
Chase, Mrs. Mildred H., 73 Elm Road, Newtonville, Mass.
Cheney, Nellie Mae, In. F. P. L., Ilion, N. Y.
Chew, Clara, 4519 Iowa Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Chick, Mrs. Eugenie, principal Sch. of Filling, Boston, Mass.
Childs, Marjorie W., 500 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.
Childs, James Bennett, asst. Univ. of Ill. L., Urbana, Ill.
Church, Caroline M., asst. P. L., Fall River, Mass.
Claffin, Alta B., In. Federal Reserve Bank L., Cleveland, Ohio.
Clark, Clara M., In. Bible Teachers' Training Sch., N. Y. City.
Clark, Etta M., In. Howe L., Hanover, N. H.
Clark, Margaret M., ref. asst. P. L., Haverhill, Mass.
Clark, Mary Eleanor, child In. P. L., Medford, Mass.
Clark, Sarah E., asst. Selsby F. L., Charlestown, N. H.
Clarke, Sara B., trus. Millicent L., Fairhaven, Mass.
Clatworthy, Linda M., head catlgr. N. H. State L., Concord, N. H.
Clement, Caroline B., asst. In. City L., Manchester, N. H.
Clement, Ina, catlgr. Municipal Ref. L., N. Y. City.
Clences, Mrs. Emma F., Edgewood, R. I.
Coe, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, head Catalog Dept. State L., Boston, Mass.
Coles, H. V., Ford, Bacon and Davis, N. Y. City.
Con, Helen, legislative ref. In. Conn. State L., Hartford, Conn.
Coker, Evelyn M., sec'y to In. Athenaearum L., Boston, Mass.
Cole, Mrs. Emma, Winham, Mass.
Colt, Alice M., In. The Ferguson L., Stamford, Conn.
Colwell, Mrs. Mabel Emerson, In. Olneyville Br. F. L., Providence, R. I.
Cone, Jessica G., 1st asst. Goodwyn Inst. L., Memphis, Tenn.
Cook, Grace L., catalog In. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City.
Cook, Frank N., manager Shear Klean Grate Co., Chicago.
Cook, Marion A., 1st asst. catlgr. P. L., Providence, R. I.
Cooper, Helen S., P. L., Lynn, Mass.
Cottrell, Annie Louise, asst. In. People's L., Newport, R. I.
Dame, Katharine, ref. In. P. L., St. Paul, Minn.
Damon, Mrs. C. J., Aron Mass.
Damon, Laila M., chief catigr. National City Financial L., N. Y. City
Dana, John Cotton, In. F. P. L., Newark, N. J.
Darlington, Genevieve, asst. The John Cre- rar L., Chicago.
Datz, Harry R., Library Bureau, N. Y. City
Davenport, Harriet E., Morrill Mem. L., Nor- wood, Mass.
Davison, Adeline T., sec'y and asst. to In. P. P., East Orange, N. J.
Davis, Mrs. Robert A., Waltham, Mass.
Davis, Mrs. Olin Sylvester, Laconia, N. H.
Day, Carlos P., Hartford, Conn.
DeAngelis, Annina, head of Lending Dept. F. P. L., East Orange, N. J.
Dearborn, James M., chief Order Dept., Athe- naeum L., Boston, Mass.
Deery, Della Jean, P. L., Boston, Mass.
Dewey, Melvil, ex-In. Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
Doane, Stella T., instructor Syracuse Univ. L., Sch., Syracuse, N. Y.
Dobson, Valarie M., asst. P. L., Providence, R. I.
Doncourt, Amy E., in charge child. dept. P. L.,
Duffy, A., asst. to Mrs. L. L., Boston, Mass.
Dugan, Alice M., head catigr. Purdue Univ. L., Lafayette, Ind.
Dunham, Francis G., asst. P. L., Providence, R. I.
Durst, William, ref. and chief Order Dept., F. P. L., St. Paul, Minn.
Dugan, Alice M., head catigr. Purdue Univ. L., Lafayette, Ind.
Dougerty, Mrs. Harold T., Newton, Mass.
Dougan, Mary E., child, in P. L., Milwaukee, Wis.
Downey, Mary Elizabeth, sec'y and organizer Dept. of P. Instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Doyle, Agnes C., ref. in P. L., Boston, Mass.
Doyle, Katherine, periodical in Univ. of Ill. L., Urbana, Ill.
Draper, Miriam S., in Children's Museum L., Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Drury, Francis K. W., asst. in Brown Univ. L., Providence, R. I.
Drury, Mrs. Francis K. W., Providence, R. I.
Drury, John B., Providence, R. I.
Dudleston, Matthew S., in P. L., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dullard, John P., sec'y to in State L., Trenton, N. J.
Duncan, Eleanor florileg. managing editor Library Journal, N. Y. City.
Duncan, Margaret Lilian, child, in P. L., Birmingham, Ala.
Dunn, Rose Loring, in Museum of Fine Arts L., Boston, Mass.
Dunton, Florence E., in P. L., Belfast, Me.
Duryg, Alice, asst. P. L., Bridgeport, Conn.

Eames, Cora B., ref. in P. L., Somerville, Mass.
Eames, Dorothy, Milton Bradley Co., Boston, Mass.
Earl, Mrs. Elizabeth Clappool, pres. Indiana P. L., Commission, Muncie, Ind.
Earson, Mrs. E. M., Urbana, Ohio.
Eastman, Edith L., in P. L., East Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastman, Linda A., in P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.
Eaton, Mabel, asst. in Bates Coll. L., Lewiston, Me.

Eddy Sarah S., child, in P. L., Hartford, Conn.
Eggert, Elizabeth M., catalog. P. L., Bridgeport, Conn.
Ellidge, Bessie L., in N. Y. State Normal Coll., Oswego, N. Y.
Ellis, Hannah C., in Hamilton Fish Park Br. P. L., N. Y. City.
Emerson, Martha F., head catalog. Dartmouth Coll. L., Hanover, N. H.
Engstfeld, Mrs. Caroline, head catalog. P. L., Birmingham, Ala.
Essex, Mary C., catalog. P. L., Providence, R. I.
Estabrook, Lillian O., in F. L., Newburgh, N. Y.
Estey, Helen G., Dept. of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston, Mass.
Evans, Mrs. Alice G., in F. P. L., Decatur, Ill.
Evans, Mrs. George H., Somerville, Mass.
Evans, Margaret Hunt, head Child. Dept. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Evans, Orrella Louise, asst. dir. of Exhibits American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
Ewing, Marian, child, in P. L., Cleveland, O.
Fairbanks, Cornelia T., in St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Fairbanks, Frances, in Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Fairfax, Virginia, in Carnation Milk Products Company L., Chicago.
Farr, M. Edna, Greenfield, Mass.
Faxon, Frederick Winthrop, proprietor F. W. Faxon Company, Boston, Mass.
Faxon, Mrs. Frederick Winthrop, Roslindale, Mass.
Fay, Lucy E., in Univ. of Tenn. L., Knoxville, Tenn.
Feazel, E. A., in Cleveland Law L., Cleveland, Ohio.
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Ferguson, Dorothy, child, in P. L., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Fenaid, Hannah G., in P. L., Portsmouth, N. H.
Fisher, Elsie E., 1st asst. Farm Management and Farm Economics L., Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Fiske, Abby E., P. L., Providence, R. I.
Fitzpatrick, John T., law in N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.
Flack, Horace E., Dept. of Legislative Ref. City Hall, Baltimore, Md.
Fletcher, Fanny B. trus. Fletcher Mem. L., Proctorsville, Vt.
Flemmey, Mary, Winthrop Coll., Rockhill, S. C.
Follansbee, In C. Rm., in P. L. Amesbury, Mass.
Foote, Mary S., in New Haven County Bar L., New Haven, Conn.
Ford, Eva M., asst. sec'y American Library Assoc., Chicago.
Fosdick, Margaret W., asst. in P. L., Fitchburg, Mass.
Foster, Elima A., head Philosophy and Religion Div. P. L., Cleveland, O.
Foster, Helen W., general asst. F. P. L., Newark, N. J.
Foster, Mrs. Jeanne B., in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., N. Y. City.
Foster, Jennie W., 1st asst. State L., Boston, Mass.
Foster, William Eaton, in P. L., Providence, R. I.
Fowle, Priscilla H., ref. in Athenaeum L., Boston, Mass.
Fowler, Harold N., prof. Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.
Franklin, New Century Co., N. Y. City.
Frantz, Cora, in Gilbert M. Simmons L., Kenosha, Wis.
French, Anna L., asst. in Western State Nor. Sch. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Fretagot, Mrs. Nora C., New Harmony, Ind.
Fullerton, Caroline Q., ref. in F. P. L., Louisville, Ky.
Funnel, Helen L., in Eagle Sch. Br. P. L., Cleveland, O.
Furbish, Maritie C., in P. L., Portland, Me.
Furnas, Marcia M., chief Delivery Dept. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind.
Furey, Mrs. Elizabeth H., in Frederick E. Parlin Mem. L., Everett, Mass.
Gansev, Frances, child, in P. L., Chisholm, Minn.
Ganser, Helen A., in State Normal Sch. L., Millersville, Pa.
Gardner, Mrs. C. C., Newport, R. I.
Gardner, Eva E., asst. ref. in P. L., Providence, R. I.
Garland, Caroline Harwood, in P. L., Dover, N. H.
Garrity, Mary C., child, in P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gaylord, H. J., Gaylord Bros., Library Supplies, Syracuse, N. Y.
Gaylord, Mrs. H. J., Syracuse, N. Y.
Gentles, Ruth, stud. N. Y. State Sch., Albany, N. Y.
George, C. A., in F. P. L., Elizabeth, N. J.
Gibbs, Laura Russel, in charge Research Dept. The Tell-U-Where Co. of America, Boston, Mass.
Gibson, Judith C., asst. in The Hadley L., Winchester, Va.
Giffin, Beulah, Catalog Dept. Univ. of Chicago L., Chicago.
Gilmor, Sarah, asst. in Fiske F. L., Claremont, N. H.
Ginsberg, Beatrice, asst. Dept. L. Extension P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glover, Abbie G., asst. in Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.
Godard, George Seymour, in Connecticut State L., Hartford, Conn.
Godard, Mrs. George Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
Goddard, Alice, 1354 E. 45th St., Chicago.
Goddard, William Dean, in Deborah Cook Sayles P. L., Pawtucket, R. I.
Goeppinger, Mrs. Eva C., 1st asst. and catiglr. P. L., South Norwalk, Conn.
SWAMPSCOTT CONFERENCE

Goldstein, Fanny, in. Tyler St. Rm. P. L, Boston, Mass.
Gooch, Harriet Bell, instructor Sch. of L Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gordy, Nathaniel L., in. Dartmouth Coll. L, Hanover, N. H.
Gordon, Alys M., head ref. Dept. F. P. L, East Orange, N. J.
Goss, Edna Lucy, head catigr. Univ. of Minn. L, Minneapolis, Minn.
Goss, Harriet, order ass't. Adelbert Coll. L, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.
Greenwood, Katherine E., catigr. P. L, Washington, D. C.
Griffin, Mrs. E. C, Niles, Mich.
Guierich, Edith, supervisor of Circ. P. L, Boston, Mass.
Gugel, Katherine L., asst. in. P. L, Columbus, O.
Hagen, Florence M., asst. P. L, N. Y. City.
Haigh, Elele L., head Catalog Dept. P. L, Utica, N. Y.
Hale, Ralph Tracy, managing dir. The Medici Soc. of Am., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Mrs. A. F., asst. P. L, Meredith, N. H.
Hall, Mrs. Heziah, bookseller, Hall's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.
Hall, Mrs. Albert H., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Anna G., organizer L, Extension Div. N. Y. State Dept. of Education, Albany, N. Y.
Hamelton, Mrs. Olive D., chief Travel L, Dept. Queens Borough P. L, Jamaica, N. Y.
Hamilton, William J., sec'y and state organizer Ind. P. L, Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hamlin, Winthrop A., 6 Charles St., N. Y. City.
Hamlin, Mrs. Winthrop A., 6 Charles St., N. Y. City.
Hammond, Ruth, in. P. L, Muskogee, Okla.
Hanagan, Gladys E., acting child. In. P. L, Washington, D. C.
Hance, Emma, dir. of Ref. Work P. L of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Handerson, Juliet A., asst. P. L, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Wadlin, M. Frances, asst. in Dyer L., Saco, Me.
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Yust, William Frederick, In. P. L., Rochester, N. Y.

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Omaha Public Library
AZARIAH S. ROOT
Oberlin College Library
GEORGE B. UTLEY
Newberry Library

TREASURER
Edward D. Tweedell
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