

PROCEEDINGS

Executive Board
~~BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS~~ OF THE A. L. A.

December ~~28~~⁷, 31, 1923
January 2, 1924

Hotel Sherman

Chicago, Illinois

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The meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association at the Mid-Winter Conference was called to order at ten o'clock, Saturday Morning, December 29, 1923, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., by President J. T. Jennings.

Those present were:

President J. T. Jennings
Secretary Carl H. Milam

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle,
Mr. Wm. W. Bishop
Mr. H. H. B. Meyer
Mr. Chas. H. Compton
Mr. P. L. Windsor
Mr. Ernest J. Reece
Mr. Edw. D. Tweedell
Mr. Jas. I. Wyer
Miss Gratia H. Countryman
Mr. Carl B. Roden
Miss Marilla W. Freeman

The Board immediately began the consideration of the Docket of Business.

1. There being no objection, the reading of the minutes of the Executive Board meetings of April 23rd, 24th and 28th, was dispensed with.

2. Secretary Milam reported on correspondence votes.
(Papers in hands of Secretary Milam)

3. (a) After Secretary Milam read the report on the Carnegie Corporation, on behalf of the Board, Mr. Bishop expressed its sense of obligation to the President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary for their presentation of the Association's needs and opportunities to the Carnegie Corporation. He felt

that they had been most forceful and backful, and that the Board should note its feelings of gratitude for them and its high hopes of future usefulness in carrying out the plans outlined in the Secretary's report.

The Board directed that a note of these remarks should be spread upon its minutes.

For the purpose of discussion, Mr. Bishop made a motion that there be referred to the Committee on Constitution and Revision, the general matter of securing more continuity of service from the members of the Executive Board, and specifically the continuance of the President for one year of service on the Board, and, if possible, an advance choice of a President for one year's service before he takes office, so that the Executive Board will be larger than ever before. Three new members are at present elected annually.

After considerable discussion, President Jennings requested that this resolution be drawn up in writing and be presented later.

The following resolution was then considered:

"RESOLVED, that the Executive Board of the American Library Association accept the gifts for the Carnegie Library in Paris, \$15,000 for two years; for the work of the Temporary Library Training Board \$10,000 for one year; for the preparation of the Library Textbook \$5,000."

Upon motion by Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Windsor,

the resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote.

The following resolution was then considered:

"The Executive Board of the American Library Association on behalf of the members of the Association, records its grateful appreciation of the interest of the Carnegie Corporation of New York in the library movement, as shown by the grants to the Association for the work of the Temporary Library Training Board, for the preparation of an experimental textbook and for the work of the American Library in Paris; by the report on 'Training for Library Service,' made for the Corporation by Dr. C. C. Williamson under the supervision of a special committee; and by the study of the library movement by Dr. W. S. Learned as made for the Corporation during the past several months. It believes that these activities are a logical development of the interest of the Corporation in the past and of Mr. Carnegie's own appreciation of the importance of libraries.

"The Executive Board looks forward to the publication of Dr. Learned's report with confidence that such a study must inevitably reveal opportunities for the service to America through the library movement which will justify a continuing and increasing interest on the part of the Corporation.

"The Board believes that the Corporation will recognize the library as perhaps the most important agency for the diffusion of knowledge in every field and that it will wish to provide generously for the promotion of libraries through the

Association, especial attention is called to the further needs for education for librarianship, textbooks and other publications, surveys and studies, experiments and demonstrations in the newer features of library service, library extension and promotion, and for an A. L. A. Headquarters Building.

"It renews its approval of the statement submitted to the Corporation on November 24, 1922, under the title 'American Library Association Finances, Activities, Needs,' and authorizes the President and Secretary to represent the Board and the Association on matters covered in that statement or other related matters."

Upon motion by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Meyer, the second resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Bishop emphasized the importance of emphasizing demonstrations and experiments.

Upon motion by Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Meyer, it was unanimously carried that the Temporary Library Training Board be asked to submit a five year budget for the Permanent Training Board as soon as possible after the duties of that Board have been decided upon for the consideration of the Executive Board and for its appropriate action.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously carried that the Editorial Committee be asked to submit a proposal and a budget for a series of textbooks and a detailed plan for the first to the Executive Board in order that the necessary

funds for the series may be specifically requested some time in the spring of 1924.

... The meeting adjourned at twelve-forty-five o'clock to meet again at two-thirty o'clock ...

The second session of the meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association at the Mid-Winter Conference was called to order at two-forty-five o'clock, Saturday Afternoon, December 29, 1923, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., by President Jennings.

The Board began the consideration of the Docket of Business as follows:

3. (b) Mr. Meyer was requested to draw up a resolution of thanks to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for a gift of \$10,000.

3. (c) The resolution to the American Committee for Devastated France, already accepted by the Board, was called to the attention of the Board.

4. (a) Miss Bogle presented her report on the Paris Library. It was moved by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Meyer, and unanimously carried that the President name a committee of three to frame the definition, and the accompanying text to indicate clearly, according to the tenor of the afternoon's discussion, the Executive Board's conception of the relation of the A. L. A. to the Paris Library.

President Jennings appointed the following committee to handle the matter:

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Chairman
Mr. Wm. W. Bishop
Mr. H. H. B. Meyer

4. (b) The budget for the Library School and the

Paris Library was then considered. Mr. Roden, Chairman of a special committee made his report with the following recommendations:

"That authority be given for the transfer of one-half of the sum granted by the Carnegie Corporation for the use of the American Library in Paris, namely one-half of \$7,500 or \$3,750, to meet the budget for the six months beginning November 1, 1923.

"That the Board of Trustees of the American Library in Paris be invited to consider the comments and suggestions herein submitted before the budget for the ensuing six months is compiled, and that the urgent necessity of applying a portion of its income to the purchase of books, as soon as the pressure of other needs begins to subside, be called to the attention of the trustees.

"Your Committee has also considered the budget of the Paris Library School submitted by the Assistant Secretary as Director of the School.

"The Committee recommends that this budget be adopted as submitted."

It was moved by Mr. Bishop that the report read by Mr. Roden be adopted, carrying with it the approval of the budget. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wyer and unanimously carried.

3. (b) The resolution of thanks to the Laura Spelman

Rockefeller Memorial for \$10,000, drawn up by Mr. Meyer was then presented as follows:

"Resolved that the Executive Board on behalf of the American Library Association accept with a high appreciation of the opportunity for service thus made possible, the grant of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to promote the preparation of a Union List of Periodicals, and that the Secretary convey to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial the thanks of the American Library Association."

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Windsor, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Wyer presented the following resolution:

"In order to achieve a greater continuity of the membership in the Executive Board of the Association, the Committee on Revision of the Constitution be requested to draft and submit at the approaching annual meeting a provision which will accomplish such an end. It is suggested that the former helpful and effective practice of continuing the retiring President on the Board for one year and the practice of other kindred professional associations of choosing a president one year in advance may well be considered in this connection.

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Meyer, and carried unanimously.

5. Proposed budget and plans for the Paris Library School were presented by Miss Bogle.

Mr. Wyer submitted a communication from Dr. Baker, of London, on this subject. In the opinion of the Board, it was not deemed advisable to cooperate with Dr. Baker in his proposed plan submitted to Mr. Wyer.

President Jennings requested Mr. Wyer to draft a minute on this subject to bring to the meeting Monday.

Mr. Wyer moved the adoption of the report of the budget and plans for the Paris Library school, and approval of recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Meyer and carried unanimously.

Secretary Milan called attention of the Board to the fact that this action automatically takes care of Item 3 (c) on the Docket.

6. Mr. Windsor read his report on proposed bequest for books on weights and measures.

It was moved by Mr. Bishop that so much of Mr. Windsor's report as relates to this specific gift of Mr. Dale's, embodied in the first five points numbered, be adopted and the Secretary of the Association communicate the substance of them to Mr. Dale. The motion was seconded by Mr. Reece, and unanimously carried.

Discussion on Item 6 of the Docket was as follows:

MR. WINDSOR: Several raised the question whether the Council would have to be called on for this thing or whether the Executive Board itself would be qualified to give Mr. Dale

the assurance that he desired. I am not sure what the members of the Board feel now, but if we look upon this as merely giving Mr. Dale our assurance that we believe it would be accepted, if made, it is quite possible that the Executive Board members who are here now would agree that that much of assurance to Mr. Dale could be given by this Board after this Conference or meeting without reference to the Council.

I make that suggestion partly because I don't see quite how we could refer it to the Council without raising a lot of questions that would lead us into rather profitless fields if we get in a Council meeting where the spirit runs that way. I don't think we should bring up in the Council any proposal that would open up any such questions at this time.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: When the suggestion was made it seemed to me it was a rather new departure and if there was any question at all it might be referred to the Council for decision. Since I see the last wording of the last clause "the Council authorizing the Board to accept gifts for special purposes when they are in harmony with the purposes of the A. L. A.", I think we have already done that without the Council's advice. It would raise a lot of questions in the Council if we did that, "What is this bequest? Who is making it? Why does it differ from the other things? Why didn't you come to us before with the other bequests?"

MR. BISHOP: It would raise questions of constitution-

al provisions and whether the Council had authority to act, and you wouldn't get any action.

MR. WINDSOR: I should like to suggest, in view of the fact of our greatly enlarged duties as an Association in respect to the administration of gifts and funds of one sort or another, it is quite possible that our By-laws or provisions for handling funds, trust funds especially, ought to be gone over.

I am really inclined to think if the Committee that is still handling amendments to the Constitution and By-laws could be made acquainted with the greatly increased financial responsibilities and the practical necessity of establishing some proper machinery for the rather prompt acceptance of gifts we might possibly be able to get through an amendment which would confer upon the Executive Board alone, by unanimous vote of all members, the authority to do that or to reject it. I hesitate to recommend it because I don't like to get into the Constitution and By-laws again. But I do think there is a real necessity and it is due to the fact that we during the last two or three years, really during the last year, have had very unusual amounts of money committed to our care. I think the proper machinery for prompt consideration and official acceptance or rejection of such gifts, either gifts the principal of which should be expended or bequests of any sort, ought to be established.

If the Committee on Constitution and By-laws should feel as I do at present, they would be likely to propose an amendment that would give the Board authority to accept or reject by unanimous vote and only submit to the Council those gifts and bequests, etc., where the vote was divided. I thought of that as possibly something we could get through the general session or Council.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I don't quite see the last point, Mr. Windsor. Suppose it was not accepted or rejected by unanimous vote, you would then refer it to the Council?

MR. WINDSOR: Yes, but if the Board is not unanimous it will probably be because of some question of policy or approaching that which the Council properly can take up. But so long as the vote is unanimous on the Board, I am rather half inclined to think they ought to be able to get a thing like that through the A. L. A.

MR. REECE: Mr. President, I would suggest a start seems to be made toward the machinery Mr. Windsor suggests in his recommendation, that the cost of administering such a bequest as this be charged to the principal. I think I was one of those who suggested to the Council in this matter, and they accepted that provision, feeling that there was no objection.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: No objection to the Executive Board's willingness to accept without reference to the Council?

MR. REECE: Yes.

MR. WINDSOR: I also was one of those that thought it should go to the Council. As I recall it, the question was put this way, that the Executive Board handle the matter by correspondence vote and I didn't like the notion of handling a matter of that sort by correspondence vote.

MR. BISHOP: I was suggesting that after all these things are somewhat matters of precedent. We are an organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Massachusetts for a specific purpose. We have been carrying out those purposes during a pretty long number of years. We have had other bequests. They have been small but we have had them. My recollection is that the Hebbly bequest and Oberly prize and other gifts have been accepted by the Executive Board, reported to the Association and approved by the action of the Association. So it seems to me we have a rather definite precedent created through which we can appeal if there is question raised. Therefore, I don't feel any more than Mr. Windsor does the advisability of opening up discussions which prove not only somewhat unprofitable but interminable on a matter which is after all simply a question of whether this man does put it in the will. He may change and cut it all out and we would land ourselves into a very difficult matter. Perhaps I am unduly touchy on the matter (recalling my experiences three years ago at this time, and later) but after all is the game worth the candle in the case of a pure supposition on a thing like that?

We don't know if he will actually draw his will in this way. If we indicate our general willingness, it seems to me we would go as far as we need to.

MR. WINDSOR: I quite agree with what Mr. Bishop says. I think it might be well to indicate to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws that all of our financial and trust arrangements should be gone into and put in apple-pie shape and order because we are bound to have more things coming along like this.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: That comes up further on in our docket. The Chair will be glad to entertain a motion as to what sort of a communication shall be sent to Mr. Dale.

MR. BISHOP: Have you the wording to put a motion into?

MR. WINDSOR: No. You see most of our lawyers were Illinois folks. We had one lawyer from Massachusetts. We are a Massachusetts corporation. They talked to me three hours, and I don't want to repeat all of the various points they raised.

MR. BISHOP: In order to meet this particular contingency, I move that the Secretary be instructed to inform Mr. Dale that so far as the Executive Board can forecast, the disposition of the Association will be entire willingness at the time when the matter comes up to accept the bequest of the nature outlined.

... The motion was seconded and unanimously carried ...

Mr. Meyer stated the Library of Congress had in preparation a bibliography of weights and measures and when such

bibliography could be of use in connection with the Dale bequest the Library of Congress could be called on for help.

7. The American Library Association budgets for 1924 were then considered.

MR. RODEN: The budget is presented by the Finance Committee which has examined it carefully and presents it without comment. The amounts listed both as income and expenditures are practically the same as those of a year ago; no changes were suggested by the Committee with one exception, that the appropriation for committee expenses was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 under the expectation that possibly such a committee as that on the fiftieth anniversary would incur some traveling expenses.

I think that is the only amendment, and I have nothing further to add, but I assume Mr. Milam may have some comments to make.

You will observe that the books-for-everybody fund is going to be practically exhausted this year. In the other funds, as I have said, the expected income is quite like that of last year and the appropriated expenses are equally similar. The Secretary has recommended no increases anywhere, and that covers, also, the statement of salaries. We have accepted his recommendations, but there is still time for this Board to amend our report and to act upon any part of this budget as it sees fit.

SECRETARY MILAM: The Secretary feels he ought to

apologize for permitting a voluminous budget of this sort to be presented at the meeting at which it is supposed to be adopted. I would suggest that this be allowed to go over to another meeting in order that the members of the Board may be allowed to familiarize themselves with it in detail.

MR. BISHOP: Mr. President, perhaps that might be all right. If we have a definite report from the Finance Committee which has given expert attention to this matter, doesn't that to a certain extent relieve us of responsibility? It doesn't relieve us of duty to act but of responsibility to examine all the items and question them.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think Mr. Milam's feeling is if we postpone action on this until Monday morning, each member of the Board will at least have a chance to read it through once and perhaps acquire a little keener interest and know more about what is going on and vote more intelligently. I believe the Board as a whole will accept the Committee's recommendation.

What do you wish to do, act on it now or postpone action until Monday morning?

MR. RODEN: The motion of the Chairman of the Finance Committee is that the budget be adopted as presented.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Meyer, and un-animously carried ...

SECRETARY MILAM: The budget as adopted includes the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Temporary Library Training

Board, and \$5,000 for the textbook with no details. Those budgets are budgets for expenditures of those items that will be presumably adopted by the Training Board and Editorial Committee tomorrow and Monday, respectively, and they should then come back to the Executive Board for critical examination.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We will pass to No. 8 on the docket -- the next annual conference.

I believe some five different places have been considered. The members of the Board will remember that at the Hot Springs meeting, (those Board members who were there) after some discussion, a tentative vote was taken and, I think, they were unanimous in the feeling that the A. L. A. should meet somewhere in the Northeast in 1924, somewhere in the Northwest in 1925, and in Philadelphia in 1926.

I believe five different cities in the Northeast have been considered more or less during this last year: Toronto, Montreal, Providence, (the other two are not cities) Swampscott and Saratoga Springs. I believe Asbury Park also has been considered.

Toronto is out of the question because of other conventions and interferences that made Mr. Locke feel it should not be considered.

Providence has been strongly urged by Providence librarians and we have a report from Mr. Utley on Providence. I guess you have all had copies of that report. It sets forth the

possibilities of Providence. Mr. Utley went to Providence last July after the Hot Springs meeting and we requested him to look into the possibilities of an annual conference being held there.

... President Jennings read a letter dated July 20th from Mr. Utley to Secretary Milam, giving his opinion of Providence as a convention city ...

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think Mr. Milam can take it up at this point and add some other information about other places. As I said, we considered Saratoga Springs and Asbury Park and Swampscott and Montreal. Miss Bogle, I think, has visited Saratoga Springs.

SECRETARY MILAM: Out of numerous invitations and places considered -- and we haven't limited ourselves to invitations by any means -- we have come to the conclusion that there are three or four places which are worthy of consideration by the Board -- Montreal, Providence, Asbury Park, Saratoga Springs, and possibly Atlantic City.

I would eliminate the New Ocean House because they are not able to give us a date which is satisfactory. Their last telegram indicates that practically all the month of June is taken and, of course, after the first of July they are not available for conferences. They urge us to come in May or in September. They could probably give us a little less than a full week some time early in June. I think that practically eliminates Swampscott.

Montreal has a new hotel with 1,100 rooms, all outside rooms they claim, all with bath, the largest hotel in the British Empire. There are two assembly rooms under the roof of that hotel, one seating 2,000 and one seating 1,500. It must be a rather magnificent place. We went through the formality early in the game of getting the librarian of the Civic Library, I believe, to say he was sure the librarians and civic bodies of the city would be very glad to welcome us. It was a very cordial letter. The hotel has kept after us rather strongly and urgently and somewhat effectively.

The next on the list is Providence on which you have had Mr. Utley's report which is the most authoritative. The rates there will be about \$3.50 a day up, European plan.

Asbury Park would like to have us again. The New Monterey could be made headquarters. Their rates are considerably higher than when we were there last. One double room with bath, very large, four persons, is \$8 a day for each person; one double room very large without bath, hot and cold running water, three persons, \$7.50 a day each; one double room, hot and cold running water, twin beds, \$8 a day each. So the lowest rates are \$7.50 American plan and that provides for a large number in a large room. Otherwise everything seems to be lovely.

The old auditorium has been torn down and we would meet in a pavilion over the lake which is, I think, the

dancing pavilion, one which apparently seats a sufficiently large number of people. Our latest request for information wasn't answered on that. Apparently they can take care of us. The rates, of course, in other hotels are down as low as \$5 a day American plan. The Asbury Park Hotel can accommodate, I think, in the hotel about six hundred persons. So that actually our people would be scattered about in other hotels which happen in that case to be very close by.

At Saratoga Springs the rates are \$6 and \$7 per day American plan in the Grand Union. So in the matter of rates they are quite the best bidder. Miss Bogle has been there. The rates are the same at the United States, slightly lower in the Hotel American, and still lower in the Saratoga Inn. Apparently they would be able to accommodate 900 people with 600 rooms in the Grand Union, also exactly the same number in the United States, although they have only 500 rooms. So in the two large hotels which, as I recall, are about a block apart there could be 1,800 people accommodated if, as they promised, we would have practically the exclusive use of the hotels. Certainly 1,500 would get in those hotels comfortably. Their meeting rooms seem to be large enough and convenient enough for all purposes.

Atlantic City offers the facilities but at enormous rates. Their rates are about the same as Asbury Park only they are on the European plan.

Those are the four places I would recommend for consideration: Montreal, Providence, Asbury Park and Saratoga Springs.

MR. MEYER: I would suggest every member of the Board write on a slip his preference, and then the Executive Board vote on the two highest.

... A tentative ballot was taken ...

SECRETARY MILAM: Beginning at the bottom, Asbury Park none; Providence 2; Montreal 3; Saratoga Springs 6.

MR. WYER: I move we proceed to a formal ballot.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Bishop, and unanimously carried ...

... A formal ballot was taken, Saratoga Springs receiving 11 votes ...

MR. BISHOP: In view of the fact that this was unanimous, all the votes being for Saratoga Springs, and in view of the fact that the Secretary wants to communicate with the hotel people in order to reserve a date so we may not be cut out by some other organization, can we not consider this final?

I move the vote taken be considered final, contingent upon satisfactory arrangements being found possible.

... The motion was seconded and unanimously carried ...

MR. MEYER: A proposition came up that what remains of the war service funds be devoted to the completion of the library at Louvain. Dr. Putnam knowing I had a good deal to do

with that asked me what was being done with the funds at present and I outlined briefly the development of supplying library service to the ex-service men at detached points. He agreed that that was a service that should certainly go on and one that had a claim on the war funds that could not be matched by any other. He wrote to Mr. Hill to that effect, but that didn't satisfy him. They had some further correspondence on that matter. Mr. Hill wrote to me, and I at first didn't know anything about this proposal he had made specifically to Dr. Putnam. I suggested that he write to either the Secretary or President. I don't know whether he fully misunderstood my letter or not. He wrote me a preemptory letter, saying of course he would present it in person to the Executive Board, that they weren't such an exclusive body that he need approach them through the President or Secretary. I didn't think it necessary to make any response to that communication.

I sent a letter to the members of the Committee, outlining my own attitude as being this: as long as we had in sight certain definite uses of this fund that were exactly in line with the purpose for which the fund was originally donated there could be no reason for devoting money to Louvain. I haven't heard anything that would change my opinion in that respect, and I doubt if Mr. Hill could say anything that would influence me any other way. He proposes to present the matter in person to the Executive Board on Monday morning.

... The meeting adjourned at six-five o'clock ...

The third session of the meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association at the Mid-Winter Conference was called to order at ten-five o'clock, Monday Morning, December 31, 1923, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., by President Jennings.

Those present were:

President Jennings
Secretary Milam

Miss Bogle
Mr. Bishop
Miss Freeman
Mr. Godard
Mr. Compton
Mr. Windsor
Mr. Reece
Mr. Meyer
Mr. Wyer
Mr. Tweedell
Miss Countryman

Mr. Roden appeared at eleven-twenty o'clock.

Mr. Wyer made a verbal report for the special committee on relations between the Paris Library and the A. L. A.

President Jennings requested the committee draft a statement and have it typed so the Board could consider the exact wording in the next session.

It was moved by Mr. Tweedell, seconded by Miss Freeman, and carried that the whole matter be referred to the committee for report, with the request that they consider Miss Bogle's suggestions as well as their own and draft a complete statement.

It was thought advisable to hear Dr. Hill at this time. Dr. Hill's presentation of the Louvain Library proposition was as follows:

DR. HILL: Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Board: I am glad to see the present President of the Association at the head of this dignified movement. His appearance is really very gratifying to those of us who have seen him otherwise.

The problem which I wish to submit, Mr. President, relates to the distribution of the present balance now in the credit of the war service fund. A long time ago I suggested that it might be a good plan if the balance then on hand should be put into a sort of endowment fund or at least be put out at interest and only the income of that fund be used for the purposes remaining. That didn't seem to meet with favor among those to whom it was suggested. But I have felt, quite naturally, too, (I think you will agree) as a member of the committee that assisted in raising the money for the purposes named in the original circular, that such disposition should be made of this fund. The amount now, of course, is very small, being only about \$50,000, I think. I have tried to think of some way by which the fund might be used to the better glorification, if you please, of the American Library Association, and if some means couldn't be found by which we could have a memorial to indicate what the Association as an association has done for the soldiers and

sailors in the war. I wasn't able to think out anything very definite but the scheme which I want to suggest for your consideration is one which has appealed to two or three, in fact half a dozen different people. The suggestion is that the Executive Board consider appropriating, I would say, \$40,000 (I would like to say \$50,000 at least) of the balance now in the hands of the Committee, toward the rebuilding of the library building at Louvain.

In the first place this thought was brought to my attention by one of our trustees, Mr. Frothingham, who is interested in libraries in general as well as in the Brooklyn public library, and he wrote me as follows:

"November 27, 1923.

"I understand that the work on the library at Louvain which America undertook to rebuild has been stopped for lack of funds. It has just occurred to me that completion of the necessary amount might be a proper work for the American Library Association to undertake. How does it strike you? If favorable, we might put it up to the Executive Board and see how they feel about it. Of course, any scheme of that sort would have to be worked out with the Committee in charge, but no doubt they would welcome cooperation.

"Yours faithfully,

"Theodore L. Frothingham."

After receiving that communication, I got in touch with Dr. Butler, who is the supposed head of the committee in this country, and who hasn't done perhaps very much more than

the American Library Association in actual work on this particular object. I told him what I had in mind and asked him his opinion of it, and he writes:

"If, as I understand is the case, the Association has at its disposal a considerable fund, how could it be better used than in rebuilding the one most famous library destroyed by the war? About one-third of the new building is completed and the work of construction is now halted by the funds not accumulating in sufficient volume to enable the payment of \$40,000 monthly, the need to keep the work going at full speed. We still have about \$500,000 to raise to complete and equip the building.

"If the American Library Association were able to contribute to this great task it would be easy and indeed delightful, too, as one of the main reading rooms should bear a tablet to commemorate the gift and be named for the American Library Association. I know it would rejoice the heart of Cardinal Mercier and all our friends in Belgium if they could be advised there is some prospect of such gift being made."

I then got in touch with Whitney Warren who was the architect of the building and who has given not only his time and the services of his office force but considerable money toward the rebuilding of this building and is naturally very much interested in it. I had a long talk with him at his office and received later a letter from him to this effect, part of which I will quote:

"Might I suggest that a considerable sum remaining in the treasury of the A. L. A. for the fund of war work could not be better put to its original purpose than applying it toward the construction of the new library building. The reconstruction of this ancient library

brings a peculiar appeal to American librarians and naturally to the A. L. A. Practically nothing outside of New England has been done in the way of organized work through American libraries."

I believe all together the librarians of the country have contributed about \$200,000, and most of that has come from New England, and most of that from the state of Massachusetts. The balance is, if I remember correctly, from Chicago or the neighborhood.

"I need hardly say to you how important an aid that would be just at the moment, we having almost exhausted the possibility of help from school children, policemen and others. We are now turning to those individuals and organizations that can make large gifts in order to carry our work to completion. We need between \$30,000 and \$40,000 a month to go forward with the construction uninterrupted, and this amount we have not been able to send them for a few months past.

"We have felt that if \$50,000 or \$60,000 could be obtained from the American Library Association or through its innovation, our movement would have a great impulse forward. Contributions and pledges thus far received total a little over \$400,000, and we need \$500,000 to complete this memorial which is to be the one outstanding gift of the American people to Belgium in recognition of the devotion and sufferings of the Belgian people in the great war. Perhaps at the meeting in Chicago arrangement might be made to organize a committee of the A. L. A. to institute a countrywide movement through the libraries."

That, of course, is a possibility which those of us who served on campaign committees, referring particularly to Mr. Wyer and myself, would shrink from undertaking. The possibility

of a campaign among librarians is one which we don't want to think of, yet it seems to me we ought to take advantage of this opportunity of showing, not only contributing to this particular fund in this way, what the American Library Association did for the soldiers and sailors during the war.

"We are now at the great crisis in our campaign, and I trust that we may rely upon the full cooperation of the American Library Association."

A letter from Mr. Warren again a little later says:

"When I had the honor of appearing before the American Library convention at Detroit last year on the subject of reconstruction of the Louvain library, I stressed especially the reason why the libraries of this country might take an interest in the undertaking.

"The longer I am associated with this work the more I am convinced of what Cardinal Mercier said. It will be the monument in Europe consecrating the efforts America made in the great war. Every university, college and school will before the end have its stone column or fire place, etc."

"So I wish the libraries could get together through the Association and collect funds to dedicate a specific unit of the building, preferably the large reading room. There will be no other war memorial such as this, none so permanent, none so useful, none so inspiring."

Then Mr. Dana (who, by the way, has been in the hospital for some six weeks or more and who came out about the Friday before Christmas, you will be glad to know is on the mend and his physician and surgeon report he is in better

physical condition that he has been for several years; that I am sure will be pleasing news to those of you who have been long associated with Mr. Dana) writes in a quiet way:

"My attention has been called to the fact that a suggestion will be made to the Executive Board of the Council to make a liberal contribution to the Louvain library building fund from the balance left in the war work fund. The loss of the building and contents was due entirely to the war, and it would seem to be fitting that part of our fund should go toward repairing the ravages of the war.

"Published accounts of the distribution of the fund form a precedent for such an expenditure, for they show money has been spent for many things outside of directly furnishing books and aid to the soldiers. A minor reason for making this appropriation is to be found in the likelihood of a room, possibly the main reading room, being named in honor of the A. L. A. All together I believe the Association and public at large will approve and allow the application of the balance in the fund, some \$50,000, toward the rebuilding of this library."

I took the matter up quite naturally with the Chairman of the Committee, the War Work Fund Committee, Mr. Meyer, and with Dr. Putnam. Mr. Meyer and Dr. Putnam both felt at first that possibly it wasn't possible to make any such contribution, but as they looked it over they found out just what disposition had been made of the funds, one of them at least. Dr. Putnam came around to see that it was possible to use the money in this way if the Board thought fit to do so.

I think it will be necessary to read only the last

letter of Dr. Putnam's which is favorable. I will merely say that I received from him and Mr. Meyer at the outset the information that they didn't think it was very feasible. Dr. Putnam under date of December 20th says:

"Certainly you are at liberty to use the paragraph in my letter."

"As a member of the American Committee, I, of course, welcome any contribution, and in any relation I shall be glad of any feasible aid from the A. L. A."

I asked his permission to use this part of the letter with the Committee today. He says in letter of December 18th:

"I certainly think that the A. L. A. should put in some more substantial effort even if no more than a one dollar contribution from its members, without any limitation of sex, such as the appeal the Knights of Columbus are making to the Women's Advisory Board, or whatever it is called, and those women members are expected to pay one dollar toward this fund aside from what the Knights of Columbus have given."

Then on December 20th, Dr. Putnam writes:

"Certainly you are quite at liberty to use that paragraph in my letter or any other portion in any way you choose.

"As to the war service balance itself, should the application of the whole of it or the major part of it seem to the Board impractical because it would involve a discontinuance of certain projects which the Board feels should for a time longer have preference, the application of a fraction of it which would not impair the most urgent of those undertakings during, say, the coming year would not in my opinion be criticized. I have said this to Mr. Meyer.

"A phrase in Dr. Butler's letter indicated (Dr. Butler's letter to him) the fact that the contribution from the A. L. A. might be in its influence even more important than the amount of the contribution."

Dr. Putnam was, as you all know, quite intimately associated with the expenditure of this fund. So much for the correspondence which I have had in regard to the matter.

It seems to me that as an Association we can very well make this contribution out of this fund, because it is a live one, it is a library which is being rebuilt from funds raised in the United States. We have a fund which was raised for the soldiers and sailors and marines and for other purposes in connection with them and the war. The library at Louvain is being used by soldiers to quite an extent.

The expenditures, as I find, from this fund have been applied to all sorts of purposes. We have paid for salaries and we have paid for this thing and that thing and the other which you will find under the head of incidentals are miscellaneous, not directly toward the purchase of books or for the care of those books, etc. I remember that \$75,000 was loaned to that unfortunate committee on enlarged program, the whole of which at least has not been returned to this committee. That in itself is a precedent for appropriating a goodly sum to this rebuilding if you care to do it.

The amount of our fund at present is so small, only \$50,000, that we are not able to do with it everything we want

to do. The little that we can do will soon be done and then we will not have a cent to do the things that today seem so important to do. As these little things that we are doing must stop within a short time, why wouldn't it be just as well to stop them now, turn that work over to the various agencies, associations, etc., and make this contribution a living, a permanent memorial of the work which this Association did in the war? It is the only thing we can do, it is the only thing left for us to do.

That you may say is a little pride, but why shouldn't we as an Association which raised all that money have a little pride in the raising of it and accept this opportunity of showing to the world what the librarians of this country did?

Another reason, it seems to me, is that these other agencies are ready and prepared to take on a great deal of the work which your Committee is doing at present and which will have to be taken on in any event by these other committees when your money stops. That, it seems to me, ought to have some force, some consideration. Those agencies are the Veterans' Bureau, which, of course, we smile at at the moment perhaps because of its non-achievement, but which I believe will be organized so that it will function in a most thorough manner; the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare, and all those things that are now looking after these people. As I say, the time will come very shortly when we won't have any

money even to give out in what I have been pleased to say to Mr. Meyer seemed to me sort of dissipation; that is, the money was put out in dribblets and given a little here and a little there. I heard of a case coming on where you are going to be asked to appropriate \$600 towards the salary of a man in a certain department in Washington. That is the way those things are coming in, and we have done it in the past.

I noted what we had done as an Association toward helping the rebuilding of this library and I find that in June, 1922, at Detroit we resolved that the American Library Association record its deep interest and cordial approval of the project for the restoration of the library and university of Louvain for the free gift and testimonial of fellowship from individuals, organizations and institutions representing the scholarship of America.

That is a good resolution but it didn't get us or anybody else anywhere. On December 29th, a year ago here in Chicago, we voted that the Executive Board endorse the project as outlined in Dr. Putnam's letter of December 8th, and urge libraries to have a part in the movement as suggested in that letter, and that the Secretary advise the committee that all possible publicity will be given by the Association through available channels.

If the Board doesn't want to do that, I submit another proposition which I don't like myself -- two others in

fact; the first that if you don't want to do this, we ought at least keep this fund of \$50,000 intact for some time and spend only the interest of it for the needs of the people whom you are serving. That doesn't amount to anything. It would have been better if it had been done long ago, but better late than never.

If you don't feel like doing that, the American Library Association as an association ought to help this very worthy cause by appealing directly to the librarians through the Executive Board, the President and Secretary, for a subscription, individual subscriptions, perhaps on the basis of this dollar.

I want to conclude by recommending very strongly that this Executive Board do appropriate \$40,000 toward the rebuilding of the university library at Louvain. I will, if you wish, bring this matter to the attention of the Council if you care for their opinion, but I presume that is not necessary.

I am greatly obliged to you for giving me the time to present this subject which, as I say, appeals to me very strongly, in the first place because of my connection with the original campaigns, and in the second place because of the worthiness of the object. If I can answer any questions, Mr. President, I shall be glad to do so.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We thank you very much, Dr. Hill, for the very clear statement of what you have in mind. May I ask first before we give an opportunity to ask Dr. Hill questions if Miss Ahern would like to speak on the same subject?

MISS AHERN: I don't believe there is anything I can add to what Dr. Hill has so well said. As I have sat here and watched faces of those who were listening to him, it has seemed to me, and I believe, he has made his point. I have been very much distressed about this thing. I have taken it upon myself once or twice to write to Dr. Butler without anything which could be called encouragement coming back. I have felt so strongly that this wasn't exactly to our credit.

I can't add anything else. This is no place for display of oratorical feeling. It is a condition that confronts us where the honor of American scholarship is at stake, and we have pledged, you know, that library should be considered part of the educational institution. In a matter of this kind where we have so many splendid last words from those who were American soldiers in the great war --

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep." --

it seems to me we can't afford as American librarians to let this thing go on. This is a memorial to American soldiers, and where could one turn more easily or more rightly than to the Executive Officers who speak for and by the authority of the American Library Association?

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Are there any questions you would like to ask Dr. Hill or Miss Ahern?

MR. BISHOP: May I ask a question? I presume I under-

stood the letter correctly in which you said \$500,000 was needed, that means \$500,000 in addition to what already has been contributed?

DR. HILL: I understand the cost of the building is to be \$1,000,000, and \$400,000 has been raised and has been put into the building, and part of the building is now being used, and \$500,000 will be needed to complete it. That is under way and will be collected without any more difficulty than collecting \$40,000 from the American Library Association.

May I ask a question? Would you like to have me present this to the Council and secure from the Council a sort of discussion and consideration? You are a deliberate body and a body that is going to vote on it and you might not want to say only what the members of the Council would be quite willing to say. Of course, if you are going to vote right off, Mr. President, to give this fund, it won't be necessary to go any further, we couldn't go into the Council.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think we can assure you, Dr. Hill, we will give it careful consideration, and I think possibly we might postpone the answer to the last letter as to whether you shall present it to the Council until after we discuss it here. After this meeting we can answer the question a little more easily. I do wish to say that I am sure all of the members of the Executive Board are in sympathy with the project for rebuilding the library at Louvain, there is no question about

that. But we have a responsibility for the use of these funds that were given for a definite purpose for our own soldiers and sailors, and it is not quite fair to say that the funds are being dissipated. This last year, for instance, we spent \$13,000 for direct service to our own men; \$5,000 for men in hospitals; \$3,000 for men in the Navy, and \$5,000 for men in institutions not served by the United States. Our fund is considerably lower now than it was one year ago and as you have already stated, we have now only \$50,000 left. Several of these needs for which we have been spending money this last year for our own men will carry over into this next year and later years.

DR. HILL: Mr. President, they will be carried over for years and years, and if we had the money we ought to do it, we ought to carry it on, the only thing I think of now is that we will have to stop. As I recall, we have spent some \$25,000 in the last year, or is it since the Hot Springs meeting? Mr. Meyer, do you recall?

MR. MEYER: It is nearly \$25,000 during this last fiscal year.

SECRETARY MILAM: Between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

DR. HILL: So you see it won't last a great while. I think the suggestion of Dr. Putnam is one which could be considered seriously, to carry on for the balance of the fiscal year and then to give a substantial sum toward the rebuilding of this library. You haven't money enough there to

warrant you making it a fund for investment from which you draw only the interest, because you wouldn't get anything out of it, and you can see that within two years all your energies will have been spent.

When I said dissipated, I merely meant to spread over a lot of causes and purposes, all good, I am not questioning that. I am only suggesting the possibility of a way of spending a part of this balance now which will reflect credit, call it our pride, upon the American Library Association, and it is something, I think, that deserves very serious consideration because you are not only going to stop this work but it is going to be done by these societies and organizations that are doing more or less of it.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Thank you very much, Miss Ahern and Dr. Hill.

DR. HILL: Thank you for listening, all of you, so kindly. May I hear from you before the Council meeting, not as to the vote but whether you think it would be a good plan to bring it up?

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We will let you know.

MR. BISHOP: Mr. President, may I make a suggestion? The item on our docket which comes next is directly concerned with this matter that Dr. Hill has presented to us and might we not properly and profitably before considering it hear Mr. Meyer's definite report on this transfer of library war service activities?

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think that is a very good suggestion, and if there is no objection we will ask Mr. Meyer to report.

MR. MEYER: To begin with, Mr. President, I would like to say personally I am in hearty accord with the intent of Dr. Hill's recommendation. The building of the library at Louvain appeals to me very strongly. There isn't a single thing he said that I am not ready to endorse as an independent proposal. But it seems to me that he did not state the case for the ex-service men or the men who are still in the service of the United States, in the Army and Navy.

As I looked at this whole question it seemed to me that the American Library Association occupied the position of a trustee of trust funds legally, and that they should be very strictly applied for the purpose for which they were needed.

Without going into details of the original gift and subsequent developments, anything we can do with this fund for the men in the Army or the Navy is properly done. I mention that at this point because I have a letter here from Captain Train in the Navy who has asked me for help again this year. That seems to me to fall provident within the deed of trust as far as a deed of trust exists. No one will dispute the fact that even a more urgent need than the need of the men in the Army and Navy is the need of the men in the hospitals and the penal institutions and reformatories and other places where ex-service men

are now found.

When I discussed this matter with Dr. Putnam, he agreed that as trustees we should look at this thing from the legal point of view, and he as a lawyer looked at it from that point of view at the moment, and said we should be very careful, as careful as we could in administering this trust fund within the limits of the purpose and intent of the trust.

Now, the need still remains, there is no getting away from that fact. In the face of that need, it seems to me that very serious hurt will result from devoting any of these funds to any other purpose than that for which they were originally made and any legitimate outgrowths of that original need which the service to ex-service men certainly is one. I don't think it is necessary to go into any lengthy detailed statement of this whole matter, because the situation is so perfectly clear.

To bring the matter before the Board for discussion by other members, I should like to offer this resolution:

"RESOLVED, that as long as there remains any of the original purpose in any form whatever for which the war service fund was donated, it is not advisable to appropriate any of the funds to rebuild the Louvain library destroyed by the Germans."

If you wish, you can leave out the last phrase "destroyed by the Germans" because perhaps there is no need for rubbing that in.

I make a motion for the adoption of that resolution.

MR. WYER: Mr. President, I would be very glad to second that resolution heartily, at the same time agreeing, as we all agree, with the statement made about the peculiar appeal of the Louvain library project. That is wholly aside from requesting appropriations. You are operating this not only under a trust but specifically under a trust to be governed by the terms of the memorandum concerning the expenditure of the funds raised by the United War Work Campaign, drawn up and signed by the officers of the Committee of Eleven, formally and legally and ethically as if it were a trust fund. That is very specific indeed, and its terms should be recognized throughout. We must distinguish close cases as to appropriateness of expenditure. This to me seems a very easy distinction to make. I can see no trouble in my own mind in agreeing with Mr. Meyer in the terms of that resolution, and certainly there does still exist several outlets exactly akin to the original purpose for which these funds were made.

A question not raised by Dr. Hill at all, is as to how an appropriation to the University of Louvain would benefit American soldiers, sailors and marines in needs arising out of the late war. Those needs are around us and about us on every hand. The appeals that were so prompt, so authentic came to us immediately after our action of a year ago making the funds available for hospital work in non-government hospitals, and they certify to these needs abundantly. Figuring the expenditure

of the past year as certification of the existence of these needs, it seems to me there is nothing for us to do except to use our money as long as it lasts. It seems clear from the financial statements before us it will not last as long as the need. It is very obvious the need exists. I am very earnestly disposed to second the resolution.

MR. BISHOP: Assuming for the moment that we were disposed to vote favorably for it, as I certainly am, if a specific reference were made to the budget and plan of the United War Work and to the disposition of these funds by which we are now bound and by which we have been bound right straight through, it is after all that legal obligation resting upon us as an Association which governs my feeling in the matter. It is nothing whatever a matter of sympathy with one project or another project. Mr. Meyer's resolution does not mention that matter, but simply takes it for granted.

People who do not know as intimately as Mr. Meyer and Mr. Wyer and the Secretary of the Association and as I have been forced to know the conditions surrounding this gift and surrounding the expenditure of this money, if they forget them or do not recall them at the present time, although previously familiar, if they merely take the pronouncement that we are going to devote this to what we have been doing and not spend it on the Louvain Library, I think there is opportunity for an emotional appeal, an appeal which is more than an emotional

appeal which may very properly, very possibly put a very considerable pressure upon this Board. Whereas, if we recall our legal obligation and the commitments which we have already made, I do not think criticism can be made of us seriously for sticking to that which is our plain duty to carry out and not going off into other things. The resolution does not refer to such matters, I don't know that it should, but my feeling is it should.

MR. GODARD: Mr. Chairman, will Dr. Meyer read the resolution again, please?

MR. MEYER: "RESOLVED, that as long as there remains any of the original purpose in any form whatever for which the war service fund was donated, it is not advisable to appropriate any of the funds to rebuild the Louvain library destroyed by the Germans."

MR. GODARD: Mr. Chairman, I was going to suggest we don't want in any of our resolutions to do anything that is going to give anybody any chance whatever to think this Board isn't in sympathy with the Louvain library. My idea would be to cut out the reference entirely to the Louvain library and say "this fund should be devoted entirely to the purposes for which it was intended." That doesn't leave any insinuation whatever that we are not in entire sympathy with the project before us. I should hate to see the resolution go through as it is.

MR. MEYER: May I speak on Mr. Godard's suggestion?

In the first place, Mr. Hill has placed before us a definite proposal on which he expects definite action. If we do not include that in this resolution it will have to be taken up in a separate resolution or separate motion. In other words, it seems to me having invited Mr. Hill to lay his project before us that we are more or less bound to give him an answer.

MR. GODARD: Mr. Chairman in response to that I think it would be better for us to have a separate resolution in which we can express our regrets that we haven't the funds for this Louvain project, and not do anything that will give anybody any chance to assume we are not in sympathy with it. I think a second resolution would be much better.

MR. MEYER: In the second point Mr. Godard raises, my opinion is this: I always found it extremely inadvisable to pass any general blanket or sweeping resolutions. If we use only general terms in this resolution it will be brought home to us either in a very short time or more remotely that we can't do certain things which we may be called upon and which seem to us advisable to do. That was one of the reasons for making this specific. We are considering only this one proposition, the rebuilding of the Louvain library. Let us stick to that and make a specific determination on that point. We do not want to commit ourselves to any general sweeping statement that we will not appropriate any money to anything.

MR. BISHOP: We are already so committed by a reso-

lution the Board passed previously. You will find there is a very definite line laid down. You know more of that than I do.

MR. MEYER: I think we have done something like that even in the period I have been a member of the Executive Board.

MR. BISHOP: Mr. Chairman, not saying too much on the matter, may I come back to what I suggested originally, that we take up Mr. Meyer's report so the Board may know intelligently what commitments we have for expenditure of funds at the present time? After all, it comes down to a choice between going on with the kind of work we have been doing, which we have given our express approval, or saying we will stop that or the greater part of it and give this money for a memorial. We have got to make a choice between those two things. What are our activities at the present time? What are our commitments? What are we pledged in piety at least to do with the remaining funds?

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Let me say I find in giving figures to Dr. Hill while he was here I quoted from the wrong column and under-stated the amount spent this year for American soldiers and sailors. I had the 1924 budget figures instead of actual expenditures for 1923.

We spent this last calendar year for hospital work \$8,393; for the Navy \$6,000; for men in institutions not served by the United States \$2,581, making a total of practically \$17,000 instead of \$13,000 as I quoted when Dr. Hill was here. We spent in addition to that \$17,000, a little over \$6,000 for

other things, and there is some question in my mind as to whether we can as easily defend the expenditure of this \$6,000 as we can the expenditure of the \$17,000. The items that make up the \$6,000 are miscellaneous \$2,700; depreciation on Liberty Bonds \$32; American Library in Paris \$1,476.

Mr. Hill might very easily come back and ask what the American Library in Paris has to do with American soldiers and sailors.

MR. MEYER: That, of course, has occurred to me in considering this matter. That original grant of \$25,000 was made at a period when none of this hospital work had developed to any very great extent beyond the Public Health Service. At that time it looked as though the government would absolutely take care of all that situation and we would have the money to do with practically what we pleased. When that vote was made no one thought there would be such a complete failure to meet the needs of the ex-service man as the country has witnessed in the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. Hill intimated there would be a re-renovation. I think under General Hines that is going to take place but it will be more or less slow. The point is that when we made that vote of \$25,000 to Paris, the present situation did not confront us, and I am free to say if it had Paris wouldn't have been enriched by \$25,000. The subsequent expenditures, of course, were made necessary by the commitment that we then made. It is

an outgrowth of the war or more or less an activity connected with our relations to men in Europe and European situations, and it seems to me it is a perfectly fitting corollary to our expenditures to continue a certain aid to Paris, that is, not starting a new project as Louvain would be. It is an old thing we committed ourselves to in perfect good faith at a time when another situation confronted us. Now since this new situation has arisen we have indicated our purpose to be more careful and devote what remains to the original trust. Something along that line would be my answer to any challenge made by Mr. Hill or anybody else on expenditures made in Paris.

MR. WYER: It may be said in further justification of our expenditures in Paris, at the time of the \$25,000 grant the United States still had troops in Europe. They were often in Paris and used the library a good deal. We have even heard from Miss Bogle's own report made last summer that there is still a moderate service of the Paris library made to ex-service men.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: There is still another item in our expenditures last year that might be difficult to defend, and that is an allowance of \$2,000 for the A. L. A. Headquarters expense.

MR. TWEEDELL: That is overhead.

MR. WYER: That \$2,000 is very cheap administration. Two thousand dollars is a very low price for the A. L. A. to

pay for the amount and grade of work that went into the administration of these war funds. The \$2,000 is a bargain rate of getting the work done.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Two thousand dollars overhead for the expenditure of \$23,000 looks a little large to Dr. Hill perhaps.

MR. GODARD: I think we are all in sympathy and all in one accord on this. What I have in mind is to obviate, in handling any reports the possibility of any opposition that might possibly arise or feeling that we are not in entire sympathy. Perhaps we could add to the end "as commendable" to show we are in sympathy. That is my point.

MR. MEYER: We will be very glad to put in something of that kind.

MR. GODARD: As it stands now we are simply against the wall, there is no word of commendation or anything for it. That is what I think we should have.

MR. WYER: Mr. President, I am wondering if it is in order to suggest a substitute for the resolution somewhat to this effect: that the Board feels that the expenditure of the balance of the war work fund must be governed by paragraph 4 of the memorandum of the Committee of Eleven, that these balances must be applied to the needs of ex-service men arising out of the late war and to no other purposes, and that in view of these considerations the Association feels unable to make

any other disposition of the fund. Or if you wish you can leave that off and embody it in a second resolution stating in view of these considerations the Association feels unable to contribute. I don't think a second one is necessary, it can be put in one. The Association is in full sympathy with the Louvain project but feels unable to make an appropriation in its support.

I would like to offer that as a substitute resolution, Mr. President, if it is in order.

MR. MEYER: I will be very glad to accept that as the original mover of the resolution.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I have Mr. Milam working on one almost exactly the same.

MR. WINDSOR: Mr. President, as I heard the resolution it was for ex-service men, does that mean you do not wish to do work for the men now in the Army but only for ex-service men?

MISS COUNTRYMAN: Would it be out of order to ask Mr. Wyer to read the paragraph he refers to?

MR. WYER: Paragraph 4 in this very significant memorandum printed in the report of the United War Work Campaign, is a fundamental document. It says: "The organizations shall severally assume as near as may be their respective proportionate share and responsibility the work to be done, and all expenditure of the money shall be strictly in accord with their respective war work activities, and none of the funds shall be expended for general non-war work or for permanent structures

or for establishments or for endowments."

MR. BISHOP: Permanent structure certainly shuts us out. I think it ought to be quoted in full.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: May the President assume authority that perhaps he has? We have a large program still this morning to handle and I will ask Mr. Wyer and Mr. Meyer if they will retire and complete that resolution and bring it back as soon as they are ready. In the meantime we will go ahead with some matters that are not so important and save a little time.

In that same connection, I might read a letter which has just come to us from Captain Train of the Navy.

... President Jennings read a letter under date of December 19th, from Captain Train ...

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I don't suppose that money could be said to be used for ex-service men. Some of these would be ex-service men.

MR. BISHOP: It would be for the purpose the fund was given, for service to soldiers and sailors in the United States.

MR. WINDSOR: Mr. Meyer's resolution said ex-service men only. It ought to include the present soldiers, marines and sailors.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I don't suppose we can act on Captain Train's communication at the present time until we hear the report of the special committee.

MR. TWEEDELL: Is this \$2,600 in addition to the

\$3,000 which has already been appropriated?

SECRETARY MILAM: This is a new request I never saw until five minutes ago. The other is appropriated and is available up to June 30th. This is for another year.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We will go to item No. 10, Committee on Insurance and Pensions.

SECRETARY MILAM: The Secretary wishes to present a recommendation that a new committee be created or some committee, probably the Salaries Committee, be given the responsibility of studying and reporting on retiring allowances, or pensions or whatever you choose to call them, for librarians. I have talked with Mr. Compton about it as Chairman of the Salaries Committee. He is willing, I think, to have this tacked on to his Committee if the committee can be enlarged. This matter first came up in a communication from Miss Fuchia, acting librarian of Utica, recommending the appointment of a committee to study the matter because of a situation in New York state. Since then communications have been turned over to Headquarters by the John Crerar Library where some members of the staff were hoping to be taken into the Insurance Annuity Association, the Carnegie Endowment. I have been in discussion with Mr. First, the Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment and of the Insurance Association, the American Annuity Association, and he recommends out of his experience with the teachers that the sooner the library people begin to study the problem the

better it will be. He said, "Otherwise you will wake up some day and find you have a great many people in the library profession who ought to be retired with no provision having been made for their retirement."

What he has in mind specifically, I should say, if he were making a recommendation off-hand which he would hardly do, would be the study of the matter and a probable recommendation that individual libraries which do not have local or state insurance plans go into the matter with the Manhattan or the Equitable, both of which write annuity group policies, the librarians paying five per cent, the library paying five per cent, etc. I don't want to make the committee's report but want to present enough to justify the appointment of the committee as I see it.

MR. GODARD: Is it limited to those two companies?

SECRETARY MILAM: Oh, no. He says those are the only two that write it.

MR. GODARD: The Travelers and Aetna take it up.

SECRETARY MILAM: He prefers the Manhattan for reasons he stated.

MR. TWEEDELL: The Metropolitan, also.

SECRETARY MILAM: You are right, the Equitable and Metropolitan.

MR. BISHOP: I hope the duties will be added to the other committee because practically all pension schemes proposed

in recent years are declared by the actuaries to be unsound; for example, proposals have been before the Michigan Legislature, furthered by the Detroit and State Teachers' Association. I happen to know very well an expert actuary, one of our professors and he says they are simply laughable from the point of view of the actuaries. It seems to me it is highly desirable the thing should be studied very carefully and not be based on sentiment but purely mathematical considerations. I hope very much that the committee can be constant.

SECRETARY MILAM: My specific recommendation, Mr. President, is that the Salaries Committee be made a Committee on Salaries and Retiring Annuities. That may not be the right terms. Mr. Compton's thought was that annuities was a better term. Perhaps it is not so common or so well understood.

MR. COMPTON: I have some doubts whether it is wise to make it the Salaries Committee. We will be very glad to take it, but, of course, it would be well in the hands of a sub-committee.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I don't know how the other members of the Board feel; I dislike the word "allowances"; "annuities" has no charitable sound. I don't know whether that is what you had in mind.

MR. COMPTON: I think annuities would be better than pensions or allowances.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: The individual himself contributes

part of it and to call it an allowance is hardly fair.

MR. BISHOP: I move the title of the Committee on Salaries be changed to Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuity.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Tweedell, and unanimously carried ...

10. Committee on Ethics of Librarianship. This subject was considered by the Board and dropped without any action.

11. Secretary Milam reported to the Executive Board as follows: With the authority you gave to the President he agreed to the authority which the Special Library Executive Committee gave to its president to discontinue the Committee of Seven.

12. The question of whether the Association was legally incorporated and whether their actions were legal was considered. A letter from Chapman, Cutler & Parker was read. It was moved by Mr. Bishop that the letter be spread on the minutes of the Executive Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Tweedell, and carried unanimously.

13. There was nothing to report on the matter of A. L. A. representation at meetings as this matter would be covered in another place.

16. Secretary Milam reported on the situation of definition of status of trust funds without any recommendations.

It was suggested the matter go over to the meeting of the Board in July.

It was moved by Mr. Bishop, in line with the Secretary's suggestion, the Executive Board request the Secretary, acting under advice of counsel, if necessary, to prepare recommendations for the consideration of the trustees of the endowment fund and for further report to the Board on the matter of status of trust funds and employment of a trust fund. The motion was seconded by Mr. Roden and unanimously carried.

Mr. Bishop made the following statement: The University of Pennsylvania lost \$80,000 through an employee. The University of Michigan has insured all its securities in the safety deposit valut. Insurance is a very small thing in total amount but it is a distinctly worth while thing to have.

The matter of insurance of securities was discussed and the President suggested it be left to the Secretary and Treasurer.

18. The Treasurer's report on new accounts and unusual receipts was not ready for presentation.

19. The Treasurer's annual report was not ready for presentation.

14. Communications.

(a) A communication from Dr. Bostwich regarding representation of the A. L. A. at regional meetings was read by Secretary Milam, containing the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, regional meetings of the A. L. A. have been authorized by Section 22 of the By-laws of the Association; and

"WHEREAS, it seems desirable to announce under what conditions the Executive Board will arrange for such meetings and what part the Association itself will take in them;

"RESOLVED, in general the Board will arrange for regional meetings only in case of a formal request from three or four neighboring state library associations, each request being in the form of a resolution passed at a meeting of such Association or by its Executive Committee; the regions where there are no active library associations or where it appears that members of the American Library Association desire a meeting independently of the action of the state associations, the Executive Board may arrange for these independently. It will be expected that the Associations that apply for a regional meeting will pay the expenses of a representative of the Association to be designated by the Executive Board and that this representative shall be given a place upon the formal program."

It was suggested that there be added to the resolution that each request come in the form of a resolution being passed at a meeting of such association or by its Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Bishop that this matter be postponed until the June meeting of the Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Roden, and carried unanimously.

14. (b) National American Council. The Secretary's recommendation was that they be advised that the American Library Association doesn't feel this matter is closely enough related to its fundamental purpose to justify formal affiliation. It was moved by Mr. Wyer that the Secretary's recommendation be adopted as the sense of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Meyer and carried unanimously.

14. (d) An invitation from the National Council for the Prevention of War for affiliation. Secretary Milam made the same recommendation concerning this as made on item 14 (b). The same motion was made by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Roden, and unanimously carried.

14. (c) A report on the American Peace Award was made by Secretary Milam. No action was deemed necessary.

14. (e) Communication from the American Legion re preparation of a history was presented by Secretary Milam. Mr. Wyer moved that the Secretary be instructed to reply to this letter to the effect that the American Library Association is more interested in the distribution and use of books than authorship and preparation and, therefore, feels they are not in a position to be of service to the American Legion in this particular instance, although vitally interested in the preparation of sound historical textbooks. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

Another communication from the American Legion regard-

ing an invitation to attend a conference in Washington, D. C. was read by Secretary Milam. It was moved by Mr. Bishop that the President appoint a delegate to attend the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Compton and carried unanimously.

14. (f) A letter from a member re copyrighting the A. L. A. open book was read. Mr. Bishop moved that the Secretary be directed to ascertain the facts in the matter and if possible register this insignia. The motion was seconded by Mr. Meyer and carried unanimously.

14. (g) Secretary Milam gave the gist of a communication from Mr. Utley re British Museum Catalog, and suggesting that some sort of action be taken by the Executive Board or an appropriate committee to urge the printing of the British Museum Catalog on paper which will last longer as the paper which is now being used is very poor.

President Jennings suggested if there was no objection the communication be referred back to Mr. Utley with the request that he discuss the matter with Mr. Bishop and communicate with the Board again later if he finds it desirable.

14. (h) Secretary Milam read a letter from Mr. Joy Morgan on the Bureau of Education Library, and Mr. Meyer made a verbal report. Mr. Bishop moved that a letter be written by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, expressing our regret at the present state in which the library of the Bureau of Education is placed and the hope further that some provision

may be made in the near future to make it more available to scholars, educators and librarians who find it necessary to use it. We fear the work will be halted to a certain extent if the conditions are such that they can not take care of the material. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously. Mr. Bishop stated "As we all sent material there to help improve the library, we have a right to say something about it."

14. (i) Secretary Milam presented the matter of a Benjamin Franklin Memorial Committee; no action was recommended.

Secretary Milam made a statement regarding a suggestion from Dr. Bowker re uncompleted bibliographies of Evans and Sabin. Mr. Bishop moved the President be empowered, after consultation with Mr. Bowker, to appoint a committee to further the publication of these two bibliographies without going further into detail on the recommendation, and that the remarks about the desirable restrictions or limitations of the Evans catalog be communicated to Mr. Bowker. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wyer and carried unanimously.

Mr. Roden gave the following as the list of survivors of the first A. L. A. conference: Mr. Dewey, Mr. Evans, Mr. Foster, Miss H. L. Matthews, Miss East. Fanny Whitney, then of the Concord, Mass. public library, was present and is living at Concord, but never joined the A. L. A., though a charter member of the Massachusetts Library Club. Miss Florence Cushing of Vassar also was present but can not be identified with the lady of that

same name living in Boston. Mr. J. G. Rosengarth was present at the conference but is not enrolled as a present member of the A. L. A.

Mr. Rogers died last year and Mr. Peebles this year. One time I included Mr. Griffin, but he was not at the A. L. A. conference until 1877. Mr. Griffin was sent a list of all the names that could be found and identified and his reply states: "We have thoroughly combed the list by the help of Dewey, Mrs. Carson and others. I think this memorandum is complete."

The report of the special committee consisting of Mr. Meyer and Mr. Wyer was presented by Mr. Wyer, as follows:

The Executive Board feels that expenditures from the balance of the war work fund must be governed by paragraph 4 of the memorandum of the Committee of Eleven, which reads: "The organizations shall severally assume as near as may be their respective proportionate share and responsibility the work to be done, and all expenditure of the money shall be strictly in accord with their respective war work activities, and none of the funds shall be expended for general non-war work or for permanent structures or for establishments or for endowments." and that this balance must, therefore, be applied to the needs of men now or formerly in the Army or Navy of the United States and for no other purpose so long as these needs exist. In view, therefore, of these considerations, while keenly sympathetic toward the commendable project for the rebuilding of the library

of the University of Louvain, the Executive Board finds itself unable to grant war funds for this purpose.

Mr. Meyer moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Godard, and carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer that an appeal be made to the members of the American Library Association through the library journals and its bulletin and by inserting a suitable slip in the annual dues envelope asking for a contribution of a dollar from each member, or as much more as the member would care to contribute, and thus in this way carry out to the best of our ability Dr. Hill's suggestions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor, and carried unanimously.

The remaining items on the Docket were postponed until the Wednesday night meeting of the Board.

The meeting adjourned at one-thirty o'clock.

The fourth session of the meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association at the Mid-Winter Conference was called to order at eight-twenty o'clock, Wednesday evening, January 2, 1924, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., by President Jennings.

The following members were present:

President Jennings
Secretary Milam

Miss Bogle
Mr. Godard
Miss Freeman
Mr. Roden
Mr. Reece
Mr. Compton
Mr. Windsor
Mr. Meyer
Mr. Tweedell
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Wyer

9. (a) Mr. Meyer made a verbal report on the transfer of Library War Service Activities. There being no objection, the informal report of Mr. Meyer was received.

4. Secretary Milam read the report on a matter referred to Mr. Wyer and Mr. Bishop and Mr. Meyer, as a committee of three to draft a statement of the relations between the American Library Association and the American library in Paris. Mr. Bishop moved the adoption of the report as amended. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

9. (d) Mr. Meyer gave a verbal report on the Headquarters Building Committee, and turned in a check for \$100

from Dr. Putnam for this purpose. It was suggested by Mr. Bishop that the President informally thank Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Bishop moved the report be received as a report of progress. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

9. (c) Mr. Bishop made the following verbal report on library cooperation in other countries:

MR. BISHOP: I can only make a very informal report, in fact it was only after I saw the Docket that I supposed any report would be asked of me at this time. What the Committee has done is practically known to all members of the Board so far as public appeals have been made for books to be sent to Europe and elsewhere. I may say the result of those appeals has been rather disappointing. We have received something like 5,000 volumes, is that not right?

MR. MEYER: We have no exact figure because a great many packages were received marked "Paris Library" and we have no way of telling how many books are inside.

MR. BISHOP: At least 1,000 were contributed by the American Service. For turning over to them a file of their journal which they very greatly wanted, which Mr. Meyer thought would not be very much needed in Paris, we got about 1,000 books, a transaction, I think, which benefited the American Library in Paris.

These books were sent to the Smithsonian Institution

and Mr. Meyer, as the Washington representative of the Executive Board, engaged a young man, Mr. Swanson, to sort the material in general. I will ask him to perhaps supplement this and attempt to describe it.

The material has been forwarded. I have just received through Mrs. Potter, who has come back from Paris, the first information we have had from any source whatever, that this material reached its destination.

I think it may not be out of place to comment mildly on the fact that she said she left there the first of December and none of the rest of us had information from the Library of Paris that the material had reached them. She said about 1,000 volumes had come in and they were very acceptable indeed and contained a great many books they had very much wanted to buy, files of journals they could immediately put to use, and they were very rapidly being put on the shelf and being put into use.

In addition to that, the list secured from Paris of the specific needs and published by the Secretary, as you know, brought immediate response, how general a response I do not know. But if I can judge from the titles contributed from our own library, the specific titles must be very largely met already. I was in hopes that a further specific list of this sort would come. Moreover, we have urged whenever we have had an opportunity that the needs of the American Library in Paris come first in the minds of the people contributing so far as we could

outline.

The Washington office or service have probably felt that the remaining books, perhaps some 3,000 in number would serve very little use if they were scattered throughout the large number of European libraries in small dribblets, and as we have had very particular requests for books in English from the new Baltic states formed out of the old Russian Empire, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, by Mr. Meyer's direction about 1,000 volumes, roughly, were sent to the libraries of the University of Kronstadt, Revel and Riga. Those were sent by means of the Europe International Exchange and if they have yet reached their destination word has not come to us. We, of course, wrote letters saying we were sending them, and so on.

A very interesting side line of this work which I think will still have very far reaching results was through the initiative and ingenuity of Mr. H. W. Wilson, and I feel like rendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his energy and courtesy and assistance in this matter. Mr. Wilson and I have frequently been at disagreement on matters connected with his own publications, and I have had occasion in print and elsewhere to express disagreement with him. It gives me all the more pleasure to speak more frankly of my real admiration and gratitude to him for what he has done.

He represents a great many magazine publishers who have copies sent back from the news stands. He thought it would

be perfectly possible and indeed desirable to get a number of magazine publishers to give fifty copies monthly for distribution in European and Eastern European libraries, and some in the West of their magazines as they were returned. He took the initiative and wrote to some of the publishers, and I think we have now received affirmative replies from eleven publishing houses agreeing to send their magazines either as they come back from the news stands or in a number of cases directly. In fact one journal, the Farm Mechanics, has asked us to send a list of institutions they could put on their mailing list, offering to send first fifty and then one hundred numbers monthly.

Mr. Wilson has gone further than that. I secured some myself in addition -- only one or two, still I have done a little. These have already been forwarded, some through the mails, some through the Bureau of International Exchange to a list of main universities and some public libraries. They have, of course, few public libraries of our sort in the same countries I spoke of, in Czechoslovakia, in Poland, in Germany, in Austria and in Hungary, and a few in the Balkan states. They have gone to the Library of Paris, but as yet we have not attempted to improve the other French libraries in this distribution. Should we get larger numbers of these books, we might.

I found an extremely interesting reaction on the part of these publishers to a suggestion from Mr. Wilson that it was very good advertising for them and very good policy to ship

books as well as periodicals to these countries whose exchanges are so depreciated at the present time that they can't buy anything, absolutely impossible for them to do so. Mr. Wilson takes the very broad ground that if the publisher sends this material over now, the people will get in the habit of reading it and wanting it, and when they get on their feet they will buy.

It is rather interesting that he hopes (and I think he will succeed) to collect a number of modern up-to-date books from publishers on just that plain business ground that it is a good advertising investment. Naturally, I think he is absolutely right about it.

May I say also I have taken occasion in writing to these magazine publishers to stress our sense that we are not doing this out of charity, although we are in great sympathy with the colleges on the other side, and that it is our very firm belief that it is a very unhappy thing for these countries whose currencies are so depreciated they can't buy anything, to be cut off from American public printing. Our feeling has been, and I have known this to be a fact, that the news that comes to them in propaganda and otherwise is the perfectly sensational things, the hold-ups and murders and things of that sort that they learn about America. It is the American movie which is uncensored, the stuff that can't get by the Censors Board in the states that gives them these ideas of American life.

I have little time to go into detail on this matter,

but if you go to Belgium and France you will see posters of movies that have been dead and gone here for years, and others that you have never seen before with all the descriptive matter in English, and most of them are the weirdest and wildest sort. Those people actually believe we all wear chaps and wear revolvers and our principal occupation is resisting hold-up men and holding up people and our women spend their time in drinking and gambling and various other ways that are not what is the truth at all.

That doesn't concern me so much as the fact that they don't know at all what we think about our own relation to the affairs of the world or to them. They have no means of knowing. I will give you a very concrete instance. One of the letters that came to me was from an architectural school in Vienna. This letter said, "Can you send any publications of an architectural nature, periodical or otherwise, from America? Since the 1st of August, 1914, we know of nothing that has been done in our own profession in the United States and Canada. We know almost nothing of what has been done in England, very little of what has been done in France. We haven't seen a picture or drawing of an American building in all that time and we are absolutely cut off from the possibility of buying one."

I was told you had to pay the equivalent of forty cents for a Saturday Evening Post in Prague. If the Saturday Evening Post costs like that and if the people, or very many of

them are on the verge of starvation, what is the possibility of their getting any of this material?

There has been another consideration in appeals to your committee, and that is the fact that in a good many of these countries English was made a required subject of study directly after the war. That is true in all of what used to be the Baltic provinces, now the Baltic countries, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, and it is equally true in every one of the countries, and they have had to rescind the action because they couldn't get books in English and they have gone back to German which the students learn in the high schools. That is a pretty deplorable thing. That condition was reported to us officially through the state department by the American Counsel in one of these countries.

Therefore, on all these accounts the committee hopes that this work may be continued and enlarged. At present I don't think there is very much more we can do except to get results as best we can. We get letters from Europe to show material we have sent there has actually reached destination and is doing good.

I may say, also, there has been a very considerable correspondence on professional matters that has come in asking professional advice. There has been a good deal of correspondence with China, more with Japan since the earth quake. I suppose Mr. Milam has referred a half dozen letters to me and a

good many others have come from other sources. It has been chiefly correspondence work and all I can do is to submit this as a report of progress, Mr. President, with the statement that as the work has fallen almost entirely on the Chairman of the Committee, and as the Committee is scattered, I think it highly desirable that another chairman be appointed during my leave of absence to take the work up when I leave.

I neglected to say it has been impossible to divorce the work of this Committee from the work of the Committee of which Mr. ^{Lydenberg} Liddenburg is Chairman in supplying books to Central Europe by money given by the Rockefeller Memorial. I happen to be a member of the other committee, and the two have worked in the closest harmony.

I think you will all be interested in one thing that ought to be said. Mr. Gerould has taken the work over while Mr. ^{Lydenberg} Liddenburg has been in Russia, and has shown most extraordinary good sense and tactful ways of going about it. He has succeeded in getting specific titles of books that are wanted and he instead of just simply saying he wants books, gets them to send in books of things they need. For example, a lot of our publications at the University of Michigan were wanted by various places, and what he has done has been to take the clerical assistants provided by the fund (a small portion of the fund goes to clerical assistants) and write letters to societies, to institutions, to publishing firms asking if they would give

these things for the places where they are wanted. In many cases this has led to very voluminous correspondence.

I neglected, also, to say that we have had relations with the Institute of International Education who has been sending to us a great many requests. A great many requests we have transferred to Mr. Gerould and others we have handled the best we could.

One concrete instance of what Mr. Gerould has done. He had a list from the University of Lemberg in Poland, which if bought at publishers' prices at favorable discounts would amount to \$1,600 to supply out of this \$8,000. By writing around, as he has done, he has secured practically the entire list at a cost of about \$500, getting all the rest contributed by societies, by publishing firms, by universities, etc.

Another thing he has brought out is the failure which is probably a necessary consequence of post-war conditions, of many of these places to receive material sent on exchange. A good many cases we have written and said, "We sent you material on a certain date." We have subsequently traced them and discovered they generally were not in their libraries but somewhere on the way. So the committees have worked in excellent accord and harmony.

Mr. Godard moved that the question of a chairman for Mr. Bishop's Committee be left to the President. The motion was seconded and carried.

9. (b) Mr. Roden gave a report of the Fiftieth

Anniversary Committee, and recommended the following: there should be Committees on Exhibition, on Publication and on Conference. Chairman for those committees are designated as follows: for Exposition, Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler; for Publication, Mr. George B. Utley, and for Conference, Mr. W. W. Bishop. The other nominations for those committees were largely let to the chairman, and they are reported now as follows:

Exposition: Mr. Jos. Wheeler
 Mr. Joslin
 Miss Flexner

By the way, Mr. Chairman, Miss Flexner was not a member of the Committee of Twenty-Five, and it is my suggestion she be added to fill one of these vacancies.

Publication: Mr. Utley
 Mr. Wellman
 Mr. Kerr
 Mr. Kehoe

Conference: Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Kehoe
 Mr. Meyer
 Mr. Ashurst
 Mr. Landon -- to represent Canada

The meeting in Chicago was fruitful in the direction of defining a little more clearly the project so far as we had been able to visualize it. For instance, Mr. Bishop made the very interesting distinction between an international conference, which was the phrase that has been used in discussing our plans, and an American conference with international or foreign participation, and we agreed. And we agreed again today it was an American conference to celebrate our own birthday with invi-

tations to foreign guests.

We also agreed that any exhibition or exposition -- I like the latter word best -- that was organized should be strictly scrutinized and censored as to its subject matter and it should be comprehensive and representative and should avoid going too deeply into detail and should by all means be organized for the information of the general public and not necessarily or exclusively as an exhibit for librarians themselves.

We had the very interesting suggestion from the President that the exposition might take the form of a model library in operation in a model building to be erected in Philadelphia. That building might afterwards become part of the Philadelphia public library system.

On publications: The committee reported today favoring three publications; first, the survey report, the report of Dr. Bostwick's committee which is recognized as one of the most important and the most eagerly awaited reports of any committee that we have ever had and which would go particularly, signally and appropriately for the occasion of the anniversary; second, an A. L. A. catalog of the best books to supercede the A. L. A. catalog of 1893 and of 1904; third, a historical publication covering the record and history of the A. L. A. with attention to biographical sketches of its prominent members.

When we came to discuss budgets, I was forced to say we were blithely uninformed as to where any means of any sort

were to come from to finance any projects we might develop. We, nevertheless, very cheerfully proceeded to lay down tentative budgets. The Committee on Exposition had a rather detailed budget, very interestingly developed and concluded \$28,000 would be practically the minimum sum on which they could organize an exposition.

The Committee on Publication guessed freely and glibly that \$40,000 would be required to finance the report of the Surveys Committee, that to pay for the editorial expenses of compiling an A. L. A. catalog. It should begin at once if it is going to be finished in 1926. It would require an editorial staff of two or three people at least and \$10,000 to \$15,000. The historical volume was left without any guess at all.

When we came to the conference with invitations for foreign representation, it was impossible to set down any reasonable approximation because the extent of such participation would depend absolutely and directly on how much we had to offer. I think we all agree that we can not hope for foreign representation over here in the present state of Europe except on a basis of some sort of subvention that will make it possible at least for the government to designate official representatives, if not to underwrite the expenses of any librarians who would undertake the trip. We have some indication that arrangement might be made on the basis of international relations, semi-official relations between the government and European governments for

representation but in such cases I imagine that the representatives would be limited to only a very few persons from each country, possibly one or two which is not what we are thinking of. On the other hand, we have the report that Mr. Stevens brought over from his experience at the convention of the British librarians last fall, where his unofficial intimation that such a celebration was being planned and the hope that it will be attended by many British librarians was received with the greatest enthusiasm and is welcomed by the British librarians as an opportunity to visit this country and to learn by observation and contact American methods and practices. So there is no question whatever of the eagerness on the part of European librarians to avail themselves of such an opportunity, but we are agreed that without aid of some sort such attendance would be extremely small.

One of the very first ideas in discussing this whole program was a conference with international delegates on their experiences while in this country to be covered by the A. L. A. in some way. Another plan which I have mentioned only very tentatively but which has met with so much interesting response that I am beginning to feel confident in owning my parenthood is to organize a tour of the principal libraries of the country under the auspices of the A. L. A. on a special train, inviting the foreign delegates to visit the important public libraries over a given section as wide as our means will allow, arranging

for their entertainment locally perhaps by the library board but making it a national circle tour, the publicity value and the notice taken locally and nationally of which would redound to the credit and advantage of the Association. We would have every local library visited, which would be a great object lesson, the more splendidly effective way of impressing the ideals and successes of the American librarianship on European visitors than anything else we could possibly hope to organize -- convention, exposition or anything else.

Those are, briefly, our plans, and, as I say, we are going blithely ahead although we haven't the slightest idea whether we shall be in a position to realize any of our hopes.

Finally we were gratified to hear from Mr. Meyer of the progress of the campaign and plans for making it possible for the A. L. A. to secure a headquarters building, and we agreed with him that that was probably the most dramatic central point around which our whole celebration could gather, if we should make that the goal of any financial campaign or any appeal for material participation on the part of our own members to make our plans possible, to place as a central object the realization of our hopes for a permanent headquarters building. If we have to resort to pledges, campaigns or appeals of that sort, then, of course, our plans will have to be materially trimmed. We know of the possibilities among ourselves in our own membership. We know how little success there has been and how very diffi-

cult it is to arouse enough enthusiasm at long range to raise any sort of a sum of money that would make plans such as I have described approximately possible. I have consulted the local drive experts. There are several firms here that are known nationally for their campaigns and one member of a firm assured me he would be glad to tender his services. The thing was too small to take on a commission basis but he thought probably he could raise \$100,000 in a few days.

I do think Mr. Meyer's idea of putting up the building plan to shoot at is a mighty good one and effective one. I hope this will be accepted as a report of progress. It doesn't show much progress but we are by no means discouraged.

When we came to the publications we began to realize that all of those three items were such as were intrinsically important whether they were associated with the idea of an anniversary or not and that intrinsically important as they were, sooner or later the means would be found to finance them; that perhaps they would not be properly included in what we might call an exposition budget although we very much hoped they would at least be simultaneous with the date of the celebration and we might assume some of the credit for their publication.

There is one more thing I think the Executive Board should take up officially. It was mentioned in the resolution that directs that the Executive Board appoint an honorary committee of the survivors of the first convention in 1876. Mr.

Bowker writes that the names of these survivors have finally been determined definitely as -- Mr. Dewey, Charles Evans of the bibliography, Mr. Foster of Providence, Miss H. L. Matthews, who is an invalid, and Dr. Bowker himself. Those five are the only survivors. I recommend as part of my report that the Executive Board appoint these five as an honorary committee to be associated with the Committee of Twenty-five on the fiftieth anniversary.

... The recommendation was seconded by Mr. Windsor ...

MR. BISHOP: If Mr. Roden is willing to incorporate the name of Mr. Henry Carr, I think it would be a good thing to do.

... The motion made by Mr. Roden that the survivors of '76 and '77 be appointed an honorary committee was carried unanimously ...

President Jennings suggested inasmuch as Mr. Bishop is going abroad, it would be fitting that he go with credentials from the A. L. A. Mr. Roden moved that this action be taken: that Mr. Bishop be supplied with credentials from the American Library Association to present in Europe to invite European librarians to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A. The motion was seconded by Mr. Meyer and carried unanimously.

15. The report of the Editorial Committee was next considered.

President Jennings asked Mr. Wyer if he thought it

desirable that the Executive Board take any action on the matter of a book post. Mr. Wyer read a letter from Mr. Spencer regarding this matter.

It was moved by Mr. Wyer that this action be taken: it is the sense of the Executive Board that as between the second class rate for book post or any modification of it and a modification of the parcel post rate under parcel post regulations, the Board favors the latter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bishop and carried unanimously.

15. Secretary Milam read the report of the Editorial Committee. It was moved by Mr. Bishop that the recommendations in the report be adopted by the Executive Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

A communication from Captain Train of the Navy was then considered. Mr. Meyer moved a grant be made to the Navy Department for the purposed outlined in the communication, as it is a perfectly legitimate fund for this purpose, the war fund being raised to supply library service for the men in the Army and Navy of the United States, and this is a need that still continues and which is perfectly within the scope of the trust. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wyer and carried unanimously.

19. Mr. Tweedell presented his annual report as Treasurer. Mr. Wyer moved the approval of the report subject to the favorable action of the Financial Committee and auditor.

The motion was seconded by Miss Freeman and carried unanimously.

18. Mr. Tweedell presented a report of new accounts. Secretary Milam submitted a proposed budget. Mr. Wyer moved the approval of the budget as a guide for the Editorial Committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

Secretary Milam presented a budget for the Temporary Library Training Board. Mr. Reece moved the adoption of the Secretary's recommendation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wyer and carried unanimously.

Secretary Milam reported on \$2,000 for general committee expenses and recommended the President and Secretary provide for distribution of the fund to the committees of the Association. Mr. Wyer moved that such authority be given the President and Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

President Jennings presented a letter from Dr. Keppel regarding the appointment of Miss Ann Morgan as one of the trustees of the Paris Library.

A letter from Mr. Joseph F. Sabin was presented.

The following action regarding motion picture films was taken: Mr. Bishop moved that the matter of appointing a committee to investigate this matter be referred to the President and Secretary with power to act. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

A communication regarding the award of the Newberry Medal was read by President Jennings. Mr. Wyer moved the plan be approved with the amendment that the vote be confined to the members of the Children's Librarians Section if it meets with the approval of the donor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bishop. After considerable discussion, Mr. Wyer withdrew his motion with the consent of his second.

Mr. Bishop then moved that the Chair appoint a committee of two members of the Board and the Secretary to discuss this matter with the officers of the Children's Librarians Section and with the donor, and the committee be given power to act for the Executive Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Windsor and carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer that the matter of representation of the A. L. A. in connection with the reclassification matter at Washington be referred with power to the Committee on Federal and State Relations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Godard and carried unanimously.

The suggestion by Miss Guerrier regarding bill to be introduced in Congress -- Library Service Bill will come up for hearing in January or February -- and that member of Executive Board and members of the Council be present at hearing was considered. The Commissioner of Education has signified the desire that the A. L. A. be officially represented.

Mr. Bishop moved the matter be referred to the Com-

mittee on Federal and State Relations. The motion was seconded by Miss Freeman and carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at eleven-thirty o'clock.