

COUNCIL MEETING  
FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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April 25 & 30, 1932  
Roosevelt Hotel  
New Orleans, La.

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COUNCIL MEETING

Monday Morning, April 25, 1932

The first session of the Council, held in conjunction with the Fifty-Fourth Annual Conference of the American Library Association at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25-30, 1932, convened at ten o'clock, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The first item on the Council program is the Report of the Committee on Chapters and Sections for the Petition from Lincoln, Nebraska. Is any member of the committee here present to present that petition? If not, I will ask the Secretary to read it.

... Secretary Milam read the Report of the Committee on Chapters and Sections for the Petition from Lincoln, Nebraska (paper retained by Mr. Milam) ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: You have heard the report of this committee. What is your pleasure?

MR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK (St. Louis, Mo.): I move that it be accepted.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The second item is a group of resolutions from the Regional Group of Southern Workers who have been meeting here for a pre-conference meeting. Those resolutions will be presented by Miss Barker.

MISS TOMMIE DORA BARKER (Atlanta, Ga.): Madam

President and Members of the Council: We had a meeting here on Friday and Saturday of the past week of a group of librarians and others interested in the library program in the South to discuss particularly the relations of the school in public library development. There were two statements adopted by that group, with the direction that they be transmitted to the Council. I will read the two statements.

... Miss Barker read the two resolutions presented by the Regional Field Group of the South (copies of which are in the possession of the Secretary's office) ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Inasmuch as this is a very important subject with a great many ramifications and the resolutions come from no recognized group, if there is no objection on the part of the Council I shall refer the matter of these resolutions to a special committee, asking that they consider them and bring in their recommendations at the next meeting of the Council.

I am going to ask Mr. Brigham, Mr. Sherman, and Miss Countryman please to take these resolutions under consideration and report at the Saturday morning meeting.

The next item on the program, and one of the most important subjects to come before the Council at this session, is the report of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions. The preliminary report has been distributed--I hope that you have all read it--but I know that you will be interested in hearing the presentation by Mr. Brigham, Chairman of the Committee.

MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM (Louisville, Ky.): Madam

Chairman and Members of the Council: The Council has heard for a great many years many reports of progress in the study of annuities that has been going on in these years, especially since the Salaries Committee began its intensive study in 1924 under the chairmanship of Mr. Compton.

In 1930, President Strohm appointed a Special Committee on Annuities and Pensions to give impetus to this study. This special committee worked up the matter thoroughly and, at the Mid-Winter Meeting in Chicago last year, presented the first report which was, at least, an action report although tentative. At the Mid-Winter Meeting the Committee on Annuities and Pensions presented a definite plan, a plan to establish annuities for librarians by the American Library Association, through the agency of one insurance company, a plan which would offer two kinds of contract: first, a contract which would enable a librarian to obtain a retiring annuity by paying all the costs himself; and, second, a contract which would enable a librarian to set up a contributory library plan with the library and its employees sharing the cost. That plan as presented to the Mid-Winter meeting is substantially the plan which the committee brings to the Council now for more definite action.

This recommendation for definite action is based on the findings of a special meeting which was held two weeks ago in Chicago, a meeting of members of the committee with representatives of A. L. A. Headquarters and with representatives of several insurance companies.

At the meeting in Chicago we discussed the whole plan in thorough detail, and it was agreed at that meeting that the plan was valid and was perhaps the only possible means of doing something to obtain retiring annuities for a librarian. At that meeting it was agreed that this plan was the most advantageous manner of obtaining retiring annuities because we could obtain a group proposition which would mean lower rates for librarians because of the group arrangement and other special benefits that would come because it could be done on a group basis.

It was agreed at that meeting also that our plan is the most practicable means because we can set up a retiring annuity plan for librarians without any cost to the American Library Association for administration of the plan. That, I may say, was the most difficult problem which the committee had to solve; and at our meeting in Chicago we ourselves were rather surprised to find that the problem settled itself through a proposal received from the insurance company to take over the operation cost and enable the American Library Association to establish the plan immediately.

At the meeting our committee drew up new specifications for all details of the proposed plan. These specifications were submitted to the several insurance companies that have been interested in the proposal, and these companies have submitted revised proposals which incorporate provisions that the committee has been working toward. In other words, we have at least two, probably three, companies which would be ready to set

up the plan immediately.

At the meeting in Chicago it was finally agreed that we should present to the Council of the A. L. A. an outline of our plan and ask the Council to authorize the Executive Board to enter into a contract to set the proposed plan into operation after it had satisfied itself that the details were satisfactory and that certain legal questions were also worked out to its satisfaction. Therefore, this report which I am about to read gives an outline of the proposed plan, with the recommendation which the committee wishes to make.

... Mr. Harold F. Brigham read the Proposed Plan of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: You have heard the report with the accompanying resolution. What is your pleasure? I am sure that there will be a good deal of discussion, but in order for that to take place we must have a motion to accept it.

MR. CHARLES H. COMPTON (St. Louis, Mo.): Madam President, I would like to move the acceptance of this resolution.

I think that I have been in a position to know of the very careful and splendid work that has been done by Mr. Brigham, first, in the Salaries Committee and, later, in this committee. I have the greatest confidence in the work that has been done, and I think that this is a step that is extremely important for the Association.

MISS ADAH FRANCES WHITCOMB (Chicago, Ill.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The subject is now open for discussion. In beginning the discussion I want to say that I think that everyone who heard the report will agree with Mr. Compton that the committee has done very careful and most valuable work upon this subject. Are there any questions or discussions?

MR. BOSTWICK: Madam President, I would like to ask Mr. Brigham what would be the advantage to the individual on the non-contributory plan over ordinary endowment insurance.

MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM: The answer is an average of 15 per cent more annuity than he could buy for the same amount of money. We have checked that very carefully. We have a group proposition, with group rates, which means an average of 15 per cent larger annuities for the same investment.

MR. CLARENCE EDGAR SHERMAN (Providence, R. I.): There were two points that I missed that may have been brought out by Mr. Brigham's excellent report. One was the absence of a provision for permanent and total disability on the part of the insured, and also any reference to the securing by the individual of interest on money paid in in case of withdrawal. Those are two points which are of some importance, I think, and I wonder whether they have been included for very good reasons.

MR. BRIGHAM: The question of disability provision has been deliberately left out of the plan, because as soon as we

include disability and other provisions in group insurance we are complicating our whole plan, and the committee has felt that we should give all emphasis to the retirement provision and make it as simple as possible and secure the greatest possible annuity for the money that it has put in. That will explain our present plan to omit the provision for disability.

On the question of interest, that has received the greatest consideration and the greatest amount of time on the part of the committee in all its deliberations. The present feeling of the committee, or of the majority of the committee, is that again we should give emphasis to the annuity, the amount of the annuity; and as soon as we inject a provision whereby the employee or librarian will receive an interest on money refunded, as in the case of withdrawal, you automatically reduce the amount of the annuity. We want, first, to make every effort to give them the maximum annuity.

I may say that the question of interest, as well as many other questions of detail of this sort, are not yet permanently settled in the minds of the committee, and even if they were these questions would all be referred to the Executive Board before any final action was taken, so that this question of interest will receive that further consideration; but for present purposes we are inclined to give full emphasis to the annuity provision as such.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Mr. Brigham, would not the paragraph under "Retirement Age" at least partially answer that?

It says that the retirement age is sixty-five, but that retirement at other ages would be permitted. Would not that have some bearing on the question of disability at some other age?

MR. BRIGHAM: That provision is an option regarding simply the age of retirement, that the librarian and the employer may together decide on a retirement age, either before sixty-five or somewhat later than sixty-five, depending on individual cases; but it does not affect the question of interest return or the question of disability.

MR. MATTHEW S. DUDGEON (Milwaukee, Wis.): The question of disability having been raised, I want to ask the question whether or not a person with an existing disability is in the position of being able to retire and receive at least that compensation for what he has put in--the fact that he is under a disability will not entirely rob him of the fruits of what he has contributed.

MR. BRIGHAM: There will be no physical examination required for the entrance of present employees, so that anyone who is a librarian and active in the work at present could enter and build up whatever annuity is possible in the remaining years of service.

MR. DUDGEON: I did not make myself clear. The question is this: If a disability should occur at any period the person can then take such advantage as there is of withdrawing and will receive some consideration notwithstanding any specific disability?

MR. BRIGHAM: In the case of the employee pay-off plan, the librarian will always have the full annuity that has been built up to the date of disability and also the benefit of any additional annuity built up by contributions of the library, and it is entirely possible that in individual cases the library might want to make special provisions for an additional annuity.

MR. SAMUEL H. RANCK (Grand Rapids, Mich.): I would like to ask Mr. Brigham whether the annuities are fixed or whether they will vary with the rates of interest. The rates of interest at the present time are tending to fluctuation very much, and over a long period of years they might vary much indeed.

Some of the insurance companies have a large proportion of their investments in railroad stocks and bonds. Some of the well-known railroad stocks--I could mention companies--have decreased in price on the stock exchange from \$260 and \$275 in 1929 to \$11 and \$12. The point is that that is going to affect the income of the company. Are they in a position to guarantee the income indefinitely for the future?

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes; the annuities will be based on tables set up and incorporated in the plan. Anyone who enters the plan will be guaranteed absolutely the annuity based on those tables. Those tables will not be changed without at least a year's notice, and if they affect annuities they will affect the annuities of those who enter the plan at a later date; but at that time the annuitants will always be guaranteed the annuity

provided by the tables as revised so that it is definitely guaranteed.

On the point of the investments of the insurance companies, the committee has felt that if there is any financial institution that has weathered the storm of the past two years with remarkable success, it is the insurance companies; and our committee is dealing only with the double A companies--chiefly triple A, the best companies that are available--and although the companies in many cases have reduced dividends, they have not made any other important changes. As one insurance company representative said, the reduction in dividends means that they are getting back to a more sensible basis, and the anticipation is that there will be no future need even to reduce dividends; but it will not affect the annuity benefit.

MR. RANOK: There is another question, Mr. Brigham, that I did not quite understand the import of. The phrase you used was "involving the A. L. A."--just how far does that involving go?

MR. BRIGHAM: That is what we were very much worried about ourselves up to the time of our meeting in Chicago. Our original plan was to have an office set up at A. L. A. Headquarters to collect premiums, to do a lot of correspondence, and to do intensive promotion work, involving a staff and equipment and all the costs of that operation; but our pleasant surprise has been to find that this department will be, or can now be, set up by the insurance company with the insurance company bearing

all of these operating costs, and the Association will simply have to cooperate particularly in the publicity and a little promotion work at no extra cost.

MR. RANCK: Legislation will be needed in some of the states to get cooperation on the part of public institutions.

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes; the legislation question is a serious one that will have to be investigated further, but we know that there is a very large number of cases in libraries of all kinds, not merely public libraries, where they could enter immediately and make the plan available at once to employees, and we will work as rapidly as possible on those states which require special legislation.

Mr. Milam asked whether there is any objection to mentioning the companies. We have been dealing so long with the Equitable of New York and the Metropolitan that it is certainly no secret, and those are the two companies that have been interested from the beginning and have led the committee in all its work; and now both of them are very anxious to have the plan set up in one or the other.

MR. COMPTON: I think that you said that in an individual contract the payment would be taken from the salary and sent direct to the institution. Is there not a possibility of complication even in that?

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes; there is the case of Oakland, California, where Mr. Kaiser says that it would be legally impossible for the library to make deductions from anticipated

salary. That, I would think, is an isolated case--at least it applies only to California.

MR. BOSTWICK: The same situation exists in St. Louis, Missouri.

MR. BRIGHAM: It would seem that since there is no money involved in having a library transmit to this office in Chicago an amount designated by the employee--no deduction from the library's income, only from the income of employees--means can be found to enable these libraries to send the money on, even though it may have to be done through some extra-legal arrangement.

MR. RANCK: In other words, it would involve a certain amount of bookkeeping on the part of the local institutions.

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes.

MR. RANCK: Where you could not do it legally, you could easily set up a staff organization to handle it.

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes; that is the idea.

MISS MARY U. ROTHROCK (Knoxville, Tenn.): I would like to ask what provision has been made for transferring existing annuity policies into this plan.

MR. BRIGHAM: No provision can be made to transfer existing annuity policies into the plan. It would mean that if a person wanted to come into the plan from another arrangement he would simply withdraw from that arrangement, retaining any annuities that they have purchased up to that time through this other

plan; and then they would begin fresh with our plan and carry on, presumably with larger benefits.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Are there any further questions? If not, are you ready for the question?

MR. RANCK: Madam Chairman, I would suggest that Mr. Milam read the resolution again. I think that there are several who came in since it was read.

SECRETARY MILAM: "The committee recommends that the Council authorize the Executive Board on the recommendation of this committee to negotiate a contract, subject to the advice of the Association's attorney, for annuities and pensions, approximately as indicated in the above statement."

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: That has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

... The question was called for and the motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The next item is a report on College Library Advisory Service presented by Mr. Brown in the absence of the Chairman.

MR. BROWN: Madam President and Members of the Council: The College Library Advisory Board was organized as the result of the action of the Council, and it was instructed by the Executive Board to outline the program for the service to the American College Library's interest.

This outline has been mailed to all of you, and no doubt you have all read it. I am not going to read it here.

The outline goes into considerable detail as to the duties and the functions of the service of the college libraries, the collecting and the study of material in the colleges, and college administration.

The Board recommends that for the best service of the American College Libraries by the American Library Association an informational and advisory service for college libraries be established at Chicago Headquarters of the A. L. A. under the direction of a full-time secretary and such staff as may be necessary and possible.

The report is signed by Mr. W. W. Bishop, Miss Fanny Borden, Mr. J. S. Fowler, Mr. D. B. Gilchrist, and myself.

Madam President, I move the adoption of this report. I should be glad to give further details, but it has been mailed to all of you and no doubt you are familiar with it.

DR. FRANK P. HILL (Brooklyn, N. Y.): I second the motion, and I would like to ask Mr. Brown just how he proposes to finance this new activity of the A. L. A. It seems to me that we are in so many things now that it is time to curtail rather than to add to our expenses.

MR. BROWN: The College Library Advisory Board was not instructed to find means of financing. We "pass the buck" on that to the Executive Board of the Association. We were instructed to outline the program, which we have done. We have submitted it to several university librarians and some college librarians and it has been acceptable to them. It was discussed by

the meeting of College Librarians at Chicago in December and was approved by them in general. It meets the discussion of the University and College Librarians held at New Haven on this subject.

How this is to be met, it seems to me, is a question for the Executive Board. We have done what we were told to do-- outlined a program which is acceptable.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Is there any further discussion?

It is, of course, just barely possible that there are members of the Council who have not read this with the care that it deserves and who would like to have some points elucidated. If that is the case, this is the time to ask Mr. Brown if there is anything that you would like further light upon.

MR. BROWN: I would like to say one more word in reply to Dr. Hill's question. The Carnegie Corporation, during the last few years, has been very active in assistance to many struggling college libraries. Mr. Randall has been visiting them, aiding them with advice, and in some cases grants of money. We hope that the Carnegie Corporation will continue this interest through this new channel. The gifts formerly made are to be discontinued, I understand.

... The motion to accept the report on College Library Advisory Service was put to a vote and carried, there being one dissenting vote ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The next item on the Council

program is the Recommendations of the Committee on Library Terminology, to be presented by Miss Susan G. Akers, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

MISS SUSAN G. AKERS: The Report of the Committee on Library Terminology, as the report to which Mr. Brown referred, is printed in full in the annual reports, I will read only the recommendations which we sent in especially to the Council.

... Miss Susan G. Akers read the recommendations of the Committee on Library Terminology (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

MISS AKERS: I should like to emphasize the fourth point. Those of you who have had time to read the annual reports will notice that we have outlined a tentative plan of terminology permitted in the Bulletin, a Terminology Department; and we hope to put in that, if this work is continued, terms and definitions with the hope that every member of the Association will feel free and feel it his obligation to send in criticisms and terms, so that when the work is completed we will have a list of library terms which are used with the same definitions and the same meaning by all the members of this Association.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: You have heard this report. What is your pleasure?

SECRETARY MILAM: Miss Akers, there is nothing in that report that needs action? You are not asking the Council to adopt any resolution?

MISS AKERS: We are just asking that the work be

continued.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: All in favor of continuing the work therefor please signify by saying "aye". It is a vote.

That proceeding of taking counsel with the whole Association as the work goes on is the very best possible plan that could be devised, and I hope very much that everyone will take an interest in it and help the committee in forwarding it.

Is Mr. Paul North Rice present, or has he sent a report to anyone to be read--the Report on Cooperative Cataloging?

MR. RANCK: Mr. Rice has a report. He talked with me about it coming down on the train, but he is not here this morning.

MR. HARRY M. LYDENBERG (New York City): In connection with the Report on Cooperative Cataloging, if you want that brought up this morning I have a duplicate of the report. I am sure that it would be much more constructive, not to say pleasant, for the Council to hear the report from Mr. Rice who has done so much work on it.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Thank you very much, Mr. Lydenberg. I do not think that it is necessary that we have it this morning as we have another session of the Council to come. I thought that if Mr. Rice were here we would have it.

SECRETARY MILAM: Is Miss Witmer present to report?

MISS ELEANOR M. WITMER: We have not had a chance to have a meeting of the committee.

SECRETARY MILAM: In general, the custom of the past few years will be followed: namely, that the Secretary will not make a long series of announcements about meetings at the general sessions, but such changes as are necessary will be posted promptly on the bulletin boards in the Venetian Room and you are asked to watch those bulletin boards rather than to listen to my voice for fifteen or twenty minutes.

... Secretary Milam made announcements concerning the Council program for Saturday morning ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The Council Meeting now stands adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at ten fifty-five o'clock ...

## COUNCIL MEETING

Saturday Morning, April 30, 1932

The meeting convened at ten o'clock, President Rathbone presiding.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Is Mr. Severance in the room? If not, the Recommendations of the Committee on Committees will be read by the Secretary.

... Secretary Milam read the Recommendations of the Committee on Committees (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

SECRETARY MILAM: That statement of functions is the same as the one adopted a year ago except as adjusted to the new Joint Committee with the N. E. A.; it simply leaves out this cooperative feature.

On behalf of the Chairman of the committee I move the adoption of the report.

... The motion was duly seconded ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: It has been moved and seconded that the report be adopted. All in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary the same sign. It is a vote.

The next item on the agenda is the Library Exhibit at Chicago Centennial, which will be presented by Mr. George B. Utley, a member of the committee. Mr. Utley.

MR. GEORGE B. UTLEY (Chicago): Madam President, I am very sorry that Mr. Roden cannot be here to present this report. We have held, as Mr. Roden says, numerous meetings in

Chicago, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory thus far.

May I say, Madam President, that at the conclusion of reading this report I would suggest that Mr. Milam be asked to explain this plan more fully than Mr. Roden has gone into it here. Mr. Milam is more familiar with this plan than anyone else except the Chairman of the committee.

... Mr. George B. Utley read the prepared report of the Committee on Library Exhibit at Chicago Centennial (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

MR. UTLEY: Madam President, I think that the Council should take some action; and, therefore, I move that the Council accept this report in principle and refer the details to the Executive Board for further action.

Appended to this report is a description of the various dioramas which are recommended to be put on this wall space, forty feet long, and I should like to suggest that the Secretary of the Association tell the Council a little more about those.

... The motion was duly seconded ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: It has been moved and seconded and the subject is open for discussion, and we will ask the Secretary to begin by amplifying his plan.

SECRETARY MILAM: We have no chart large enough to be seen in this audience which illustrates what we propose to do, and I shall ask you to visualize with me the exhibit on this wall.

The exhibit, according to Plan B, is to be in a booth about forty feet long and about ten feet deep, which fits very well, as I should say, in the proportions of this room. There will be no picture, presumably, below perhaps four and one-half or five feet above the floor. There will be a screen hanging, perhaps, three or six feet from the ceiling, which will throw all of this exhibit space into darkness or semi-darkness. The wall will be black or nearly black.

There will be a false wall brought out so that at the end the exhibit wall itself may be the full ten feet from the actual wall, and you will have there an imperfect segment of a circle in order that a person standing here may see the pictures on the wall over at that end, or anywhere else. It may be seen from any distance.

The first thing that we have according to this picture is the dark wall. You see nothing as you enter into what we call Scene I except in the very center and near the top a little light which blinks on and off for four or five seconds--if you happen to come there at the beginning of the show--to attract your curiosity.

That light goes out and there is a light over the panel--perhaps a panel of about the size of that ventilator over by the wall--and there you have the library of 1833 for the preservation of books.

We proposed to the artist a shelf of books with closed doors, an old gentleman with his hat on examining a book--

obviously the reader--another old gentleman without a hat on standing with his key in his hand ready to lock that book back in the shelf. That will show for much less than the time I have taken to try to picture it to you--six seconds or ten seconds.

That light will go off, and then across the top of all the rest between the panels--there will be a panel at either end--there will be something like this: "Libraries 1833 for the diffusion of ideas." When that is lighted it will stay lighted for the next several scenes, many scenes--in fact most of them.

Then in the center, about where you see the mirror but not so large, will be a picture of a very much simplified interior of a library--not a public library, not a college library, not a school library--just a library, every man's library. That will be shelves of books, a goodlooking woman librarian, a simple desk, and when it is first shown there will be a small boy--we sent a twelve-year-old boy to the artist--receiving a book. There is no action, that just appears. There is the boy reaching out his hand and taking the book.

That light goes off and up about where you see the medallion over the door will be a picture, three feet square, of that boy lying down on the livingroom floor of his home, with his heels in the air, absorbed in the reading of that book.

When that light goes off you come back to the center again, and we have a mechanic in overalls receiving a book. The light goes out in the center and you come up to another picture on the wall, and there is the mechanic at his bench in the

workshop with his tools all around him and the book opened in front of him.

And so it continues, alternating between the center showing the person receiving the book and showing the person using the book. We propose a young business man receiving a book and then pointing out something from the book in his office to an older man; a Slavic woman in a bright shawl receiving a book and later sitting in a little rocking-chair in her kitchen reading the book; a young mother, with a small child, receiving a book and then at home, with the child in her lap, reading the book; a studious looking man receiving an armful of books, the same man in a private study with books before him on a desk or table; a woman receiving an armful of books, and this woman and several other women and men in different positions, each examining one or more books in a home intended to represent a study group or an adult education class; a middle-aged business man or professional, just an average kind of middle-aged man, receiving a book at the library, and then the same man in an easy chair in a typical comfortable livingroom smoking a pipe and reading.

By that time we have come clear across the center portion, which is between these two end panels, and we have alternated, having only one light on at a time except the heading which stays on. We have had only one picture at a time for about five or six seconds.

Then we come to four larger pictures, two on that side of the centerpiece and two on this side. What we have in

mind for those pictures is, first, the interior of a children's reading room, filled with children reading books; and we propose carefully to conceal from you and the general public any identification as to whether that is in a school or in a public library. The idea that we wish to get across is that here is a reading room and children reading books and magazines, and that is the type of thing that we are advertising.

Next is the exterior of a college library. We cannot very well show a distinction between a college library and a public library if we show an interior, but we can have some college Gothic if we take the exterior; and so we propose to have students appear, walking in and others coming out, all with their arms filled with note-books and library books.

Then over on this side is a hospital library scene, showing a row of beds at the front. There will be the librarian with her little teacart book-wagon delivering a book to the patient. Finally, in a picture over here at the lower right, still this side of the final panel, is the automobile book truck with the outside doors opened and all the books exposed, and the country school-teacher and country schoolchildren swarming about examining the books.

Then all the lights are off for a second and then all the lights are on for everything, except "1833", for about fifteen or twenty seconds--an attempt to show the variety of library service all at once. Meantime, these eight persons who have appeared at the library to borrow a book will appear, one at

a time, for just a second and then disappear, so that you have, we think, caught these things one at a time and then you get the whole flash.

Finally, at the end panel--no picture--with all the rest of the lights out, you will see a lighted sign which will read something like this (I do not like this very well as yet): "What about your library service? Ask the attendant."

Then all the lights are off except the light in the center which begins to blink again, the whole thing taking only from three to six minutes, depending on how it is regulated, according to the advice of our experts.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The question is open for discussion. Does anyone want to ask any questions of Mr. Milam or make any comments upon the resolution as it now stands?

MR. RANCK: I am just a little curious about where the \$27,000 is coming from.

SECRETARY MILAM: Madam President, I wish that I could answer that question, but I do not know. It ought to be made perfectly clear, however, that there are minimum and maximum amounts presented in Mr. Roden's report which Mr. Utley presented, ranging from \$9,000-some-hundred to \$27,000. If we made each of these pictures a diorama, each of those twelve or thirteen pictures would cost \$1500. If we make them a simple picture, a painting by not too good a painter, they will cost only \$100 or a few dollars each. If we make them cutouts with a picture background, they will be somewhere in between. So there is the pos-

sibility, you see, for a very wide range in cost, and I suspect that we will stick nearer to the bottom than to the top--if we find it possible to do even that.

MR. SHERMAN: I wonder if those who are close to the situation in Chicago have any information that would indicate to what degree the exhibitions are going to, in the vernacular, "go over big." In the part of the country from which I come there does not seem to be very much interest in the Chicago Exposition--the newspaper editorials indicate that sentiment.

This is a very ingenious program, it ought to be very effective; but if we are to have another Philadelphia fiasco, only more so, in Chicago because of lack of interest in the country as a whole, is an exhibit going to count for much?

I am not trying to be facetious or gloomy, but I am thinking of conditions that surround the country at the present time and the general lack of interest in expositions as was evidenced in 1926 when we were much more buoyant in spirit than we will be in 1933.

... Secretary Milam answered Mr. Sherman's question, but asked that his remarks be deleted from the record ...

MR. UTLEY: May I add a word to what Mr. Milam said in answering Mr. Sherman's inquiry. People in Chicago have asked that same question, because even in Chicago we are not hearing so very much about the exposition plans with anything definite. That is intentional. I have discussed the matter--I dare say Mr. Milam has--with the exposition officials and have

called their attention to the fact that Chicago citizens were not hearing much of the plans for the exposition. That seems to be a part of their regular propaganda.

In other words, they figured out psychologically (to use that much over-worked word) that publicity for the exposition should not begin until a certain point had been reached, a certain point in time as well as a certain point in preparation; that if publicity is begun too soon the peak of interest will be past before the doors are opened. Consequently, they are putting off the buildings. They are working according to schedule, I am told. Certain buildings are being started on scheduled time, on the schedule which has been carefully worked out; and regardless of whether that plan would have gone on had they foreseen two or three years ago what conditions would be in 1932, the plans are going on according to a prearranged scheme. They are delaying these things so as not to reach the peak of interest until they feel that the psychological time has come to develop that interest.

The country people of Providence, Rhode Island, will hear about the affair--I do not say that facetiously, Mr. Chairman--and all places in the United States are going to hear about the Fair in due time; but it is a part of the exposition officials' plans for definite publicity projects to be withheld until they feel that the time has come for it to be more definitely brought out.

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Are there any others "from

... The question was called for and the motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The next item is the Report on Cooperative Cataloging by Mr. Paul Rice.

... Mr. Paul Rice read the Report on Cooperative Cataloging (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

MR. PAUL RICE: Acting for Mr. Metcalf, I would like to move the adoption of this report.

... The motion was duly seconded ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The subject is open for discussion if there are any questions or comments. If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary the same sign. It is a vote.

The next is one of the most important things that has to come before us this morning. We will now have Mr. Dudgeon's report on "Libraries in a Depression."

MR. DUDGEON: Madam Chairman, I am presenting the recommendation of the Executive Board on a statement having to do with the present condition of libraries and the public in general.

... Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon read the report on "Libraries in a Depression" (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

MR. DUDGEON: I move the adoption of this recommended statement.

... The motion was duly seconded ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The question is before you.

Are there any comments or any discussions? If not, I take your silence to be complete endorsement of the resolution. I will ask for the vote.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: The next is the Report of the Committee on Library Salaries, by Mr. Charles H. Compton, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries.

MR. CHARLES H. COMPTON: Madam President, this is a very brief resolution, but it seems to me extremely important.

... Mr. Charles H. Compton read the report on Library Salaries (copy of which is in the Secretary's office) ...

MR. COMPTON: I move the adoption of this resolution.

... The motion was duly seconded ...

PRESIDENT RATHBONE: Is there any question or discussion of that? I think that that is one on which we can all vote most heartily. All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is a vote.

We will now hear from Mr. Ranck who has a subject to present before the Council.

MR. RANCK: Madam President and Members of the Council: The matter that I wish to present at this time is a matter that was brought to my attention in a very vital way about two months ago and in a still more vital way in our own state in the last three weeks.

In the April number about two weeks ago, as I re-