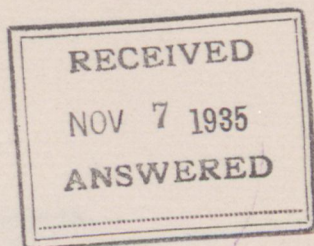


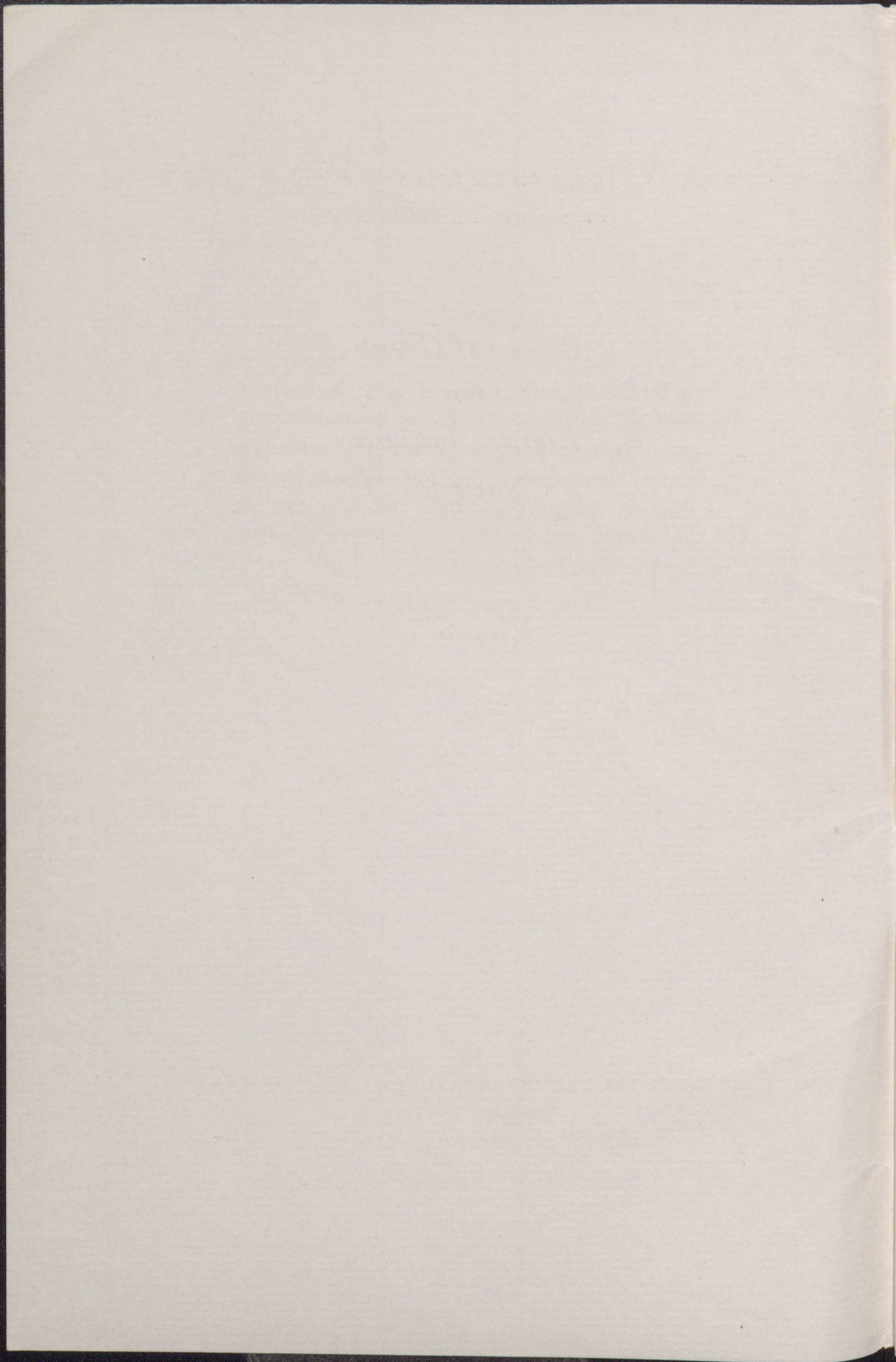
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Review of Grants
for
Library Interests
1911-1935*



BY ROBERT M. LESTER
SECRETARY

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A REVIEW of the relations between the Corporation and the library profession is unusually appropriate now, since the present year marks the end of the so-called Ten Year Library Service Program adopted in 1926, and also the one hundredth anniversary, on November 25, of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

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LIBRARY INTERESTS

Carnegie Libraries

The concept of the free public library as an institution of social service, education and recreation, under local ownership and control, has been so long associated with the Carnegie name that the term "Carnegie library" is one of common parlance today, and bids fair to remain so for at least another generation.

It may be that, as the years pass and new and more adequate buildings and services are created, the term "free public library," which really indicates Mr. Carnegie's ideal, will replace the earlier designation. Not one-third of the buildings erected by Carnegie money were christened with his name.

In recent years the Carnegie Corporation, as a successor to Mr. Carnegie, has been so identified with library interests that many librarians, and a large part of the educated public, believe that the Corporation was established by Mr. Carnegie largely for the benefit and control of libraries and librarians. Despite the fact that the final grants for library buildings were made in 1917, the Corporation still receives an average of one hundred requests a year for buildings. Many demands are made each year that the Corporation do something about conditions in a given library, or that the Corporation rebuke a local library committee for permitting or refusing to permit some particular meeting to be held in a library; that certain books be removed at once from a collection; or that the Corporation buy, say, 20,000 copies of some one book for distribution to Carnegie libraries. People find it hard to realize that the Corporation does not own, control, supervise, administer or advise any library or library board anywhere; and that it does not have a library at 522 Fifth Avenue for its own use.

Since its establishment in 1911, the Corporation has devoted but one-sixth of its total appropriations to library interests, and even during the past ten years, in which library affairs have been of particular concern to the Corporation, only one-seventh of its income has been made available to library enterprises. This is simply one way of saying that the American free public library and its academic counterpart are going concerns, with their own momentum and are not dependent upon philanthropic support.

Grants for Buildings, 1911-17

The development of the free public library, as was stated in the *Report of informal conferences on library interests* held in New York and in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1930-31, may be divided roughly into two stages, separated by the war of 1914-18. The Corporation has been intimately associated with both stages. In the first or pre-war stage, professional and popular interest was centered on the erection of library buildings and on the initial acquisition of book reservoirs. Mr. Carnegie, as an individual, provided nearly \$43,000,000 for buildings, and after 1911, through the Corporation, some \$13,000,000 more was distributed. A total of 2,507 buildings were erected; 1,900 of these were in the United States and Canada. Our library records of this period deal chiefly with pleas and plans for buildings, the levying of local taxes for support, and the fulfilment of agreements upon which gifts were conditioned. It soon began to appear—about 1914—that many pledges for revenue were not being kept, and that other significant conditions were arising. On November 18, 1915, the trustees of the Corporation authorized the employment of, as they termed it, “a man of high qualification to examine and report to the Corporation upon the results of the wide provision of public library buildings,” with such recommendations as his study might lead him to propose. Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, once professor of economics at Cornell and at Stanford, now director of the New

School for Social Research, was engaged to make the study. The Honorable Elihu Root, then and now chairman of the Corporation board, in a letter of instruction outlined the extent of the study, and to some of the instructions there is a curiously modern and prophetic phrasing. Professor Johnson was asked:

To estimate as far as possible the value of the social forces which have to do with the creation of the library in a community; to determine whether these social forces are quickened or are rendered less active by outside aid; to form some idea of the function which the library may fill in communities of different types; to determine whether each library should be dealt with as a separate matter, or whether the library needs of a given region could best be served by a general study of that region; to treat library giving as a social question, not as a technical library question; to find what steps could be taken to make gifts to communities more fruitful and less likely to injure community spirit and initiative; to determine how communities have met their pledges; to inquire into library schools and to report on the adequacy of their output of trained librarians; and to report on other specific matters.

The Johnson Report, 1917

The Johnson report, *A report to Carnegie Corporation of New York on the policy of donations to free public libraries*, submitted in January, 1917, was the first library survey supported by the Corporation, and the forerunner of many others. The findings covered matters of personnel, facilities, and training, and provided a new basis for the operations of the Corporation. Professor Johnson says:

Changes in civic life, in social and industrial organization, and in the popular educational system, all have a direct bearing upon the problem of library service. Accordingly, it is not possible for a philanthropic trust to fix upon a permanently valid policy respecting libraries. What was good policy twenty years ago may be indifferent policy now; what is good policy now may be unsatisfactory policy twenty years hence. . . .

Accepting the view that the library is properly a public service institution, we must face the question whether the founding of libraries is an appropriate work for philanthropy, or whether the function should be left entirely to the public initiative. . . . The conclusion is reached that when the public authorities have been sufficiently aroused to the necessity of providing free libraries, and when the service itself has become sufficiently well organized for public administration, there will remain no occasion for the employment of philanthropic funds in this field. . . .

There is, accordingly, for the present abundant reason why philanthropic funds should be devoted to the establishment of libraries, and perhaps even better reasons why such funds should be employed to work out the problems of library service and establish standards of efficient performance.

The American Library Association

The first mention in records of the Corporation of the American Library Association, centrally located in Chicago, Illinois, as an agency through which library interests might be stimulated, occurs in this report:

Library service as a profession enjoys a fairly compact organization in the American Library Association. Much valuable work is conducted by the Association for the benefit of its members, of such character as the interchange of experience through the official journal, the preparation of book lists, etc. There is reason for believing that the Association, if better provided with funds, could offer a richer and more practical service to the associated librarians. It would be desirable for the Carnegie Corporation to work through the Library Association in the matter of collection of statistics and other general information pertaining to library conditions. It would also be possible, working through the Association, to improve the quality of the book lists by which the smaller libraries are guided.

It would be a relatively simple matter for the Library Association to undertake these and similar services. They would involve an expense that in itself is not serious, but that would weigh heavily upon a purely mutual association of an underpaid

profession. The Carnegie Corporation might properly urge upon the Library Association the assumption of services of the nature indicated, and grant in return a subsidy sufficiently generous to make the work feasible.

A committee consisting of Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, representing the League of Library Commissions, and Messrs. W. H. Brett and George B. Utley, representing the American Library Association, had assisted in the survey, promising at the outset that the committee would try, as they phrased it, "to exercise its best judgment and tact in conducting what it regards as a very delicate but exceedingly necessary investigation" as to delinquency on the part of various communities.

The period 1917-25 was a transitional one. War-time demands on money, labor, and materials, and war-time opportunity for developing library service led the Corporation to a new course. In 1917, it agreed:

1. To aid the American Library Association to erect, stock and administer thirty-two army cantonment library buildings, for which the Association was collecting one million dollars, and
2. To end immediately its policy of making grants for free public library buildings, no matter how anxious communities might be to have buildings.

Though originally adopted as a war measure, this policy of no more money for buildings was continually reaffirmed in later years. No new building grants were made, and by 1928 the last of the outstanding promises made before 1917 was off the books.

The Williamson Report, 1921; The Learned Memorandum, 1924

The new policy gave the Corporation time to consult the library profession as to library needs, present and future. The question of training librarians was an urgent one—and one to which Mr. Carnegie had been almost impervious—and by

March, 1918, the Corporation had in mind to set up a study of the schools for the training of librarians.

At the suggestion of the then Secretary of the Corporation, Dr. C. C. Williamson prepared a statement on library training facilities; this he read at a meeting of the American Library Association in July 1918; it was printed in the September 1918 issue of the *Library Journal* under the title, *The need of a plan for library development*. Two months later, the Secretary submitted to the Trustees a memorandum on Dr. Williamson's statement. Subsequently, an advisory group, consisting of Dr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, Chancellor James H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, and Dr. Wilson Farrand, of Newark Academy, was appointed; and Dr. Williamson, on March 28, 1919, then of the New York Public Library, was engaged to make the study. His report, *Training for library service*, completed late in 1921 and published in 1923, presented existing conditions in such a way that the educator and the layman interested in educational problems were able to form a more accurate conception of the steps that should be taken to improve this phase of the library situation. This report, together with the work of the Association's Temporary Library Training Board, served to forecast a larger interest in a field to which Carnegie trustees had previously given little attention except in early grants to library schools at Atlanta, New York City, and at Western Reserve in Cleveland. Then, too, as a sequel to the successful handling of war-time library problems and to a general awakening, by 1914 the Association found itself in a position to accept new responsibilities and challenges. Mr. William S. Learned's office memorandum, prepared while he was Assistant to the Acting President of the Corporation and published later (in 1924) under the title of *The American public library and the diffusion of knowledge*, was another valuable and provocative addition to the meager list of library studies. These influences gradually led to a series of

conferences to determine the manner and means by which the Corporation might be of assistance in improving library service and training. These resulted in the following recommendations:

1. That scholarships and fellowships be established.
2. That a graduate school of library science be established as an integral part of an American university.
3. That the American Library Association be more adequately financed.
4. That experiments and demonstrations, constituting a concerted attack on the problem of successful diffusion of library service, be conducted over a period of years.
5. That the public library take definite steps to identify itself actively with the new movement known as adult education.

Library Service Program, 1926

The advocates of this comprehensive program gradually came to substantial agreement and with the indorsement of the profession at large secured a carefully studied series of grants designated in 1926 as the Library Service Program and involving a total of more than \$5,000,000 over the ten-year period which is just now drawing to a close. Two millions of this was for the endowment, or semi-permanent funds, of the American Library Association; one million was for the endowment of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School; another million destined for endowment of library schools is still unallocated; and the remainder has gone for support of other strategic library training centers and for Association general activities.

Of the \$2,000,000 endowment which the Association ultimately received, one-half was voted in 1926; at that time the Corporation intimated its willingness to consider an additional grant of \$1,000,000 when the Association had "itself shown the solidity of the foundation on which it rests by effecting substantial increase in its annual income from sources other than the Carnegie Corporation." On April 19, 1932, Mr. Keppel

submitted to the Board a memorandum (printed in Corporation Minutes) showing the progress of the Association since 1925 and supporting an expression of willingness by the Executive Committee two months earlier to recommend \$500,000 in 1932-33 and \$500,000 in 1933-34 as additions to the general funds of the Association. These two grants were later made as indicated.

The Association and the Corporation, 1926-35

In the ensuing period (1926-35) of promotion and development the Association found time not only to carry on its own expanding program, but also to administer specific and separately supported projects for the American Library in Paris, flood relief of small libraries, survey of southern library schools, library extension service in the south, graded buying list of books for children, rural library work, librarians' pensions, survey of Canadian libraries, a system of fellowship grants, and the relations between the public library and adult education. For these and similar enterprises the Corporation has appropriated a total of \$250,000. These projects and the enthusiasm of their proponents bear witness to the willingness of librarians to keep on trying new ways to find readers and to promote library service.

There is little question as to the effectiveness of the Association during these years. The relations of the Corporation with the Association, its membership, officers, and administrative staff, have been both pleasant and profitable, and the Association as an agency has more than justified—in fact has surpassed—the expectations expressed by Messrs. Johnson and Learned.

All in all, the Corporation has granted \$3,185,450 to the Association.

It may not be out of place here to mention, as representative of the hundreds of librarians who have worked to develop the Association, such public and university librarians as Linda A. Eastman, Tommie Dora Barker, Charles F. B. Belden,

W. W. Bishop, Harrison Craver, M. S. Dudgeon, M. J. Ferguson, H. M. Lydenberg, C. E. Rush, J. T. Jennings, Joseph L. Wheeler; and once or now in the Association headquarters in Chicago, Carl H. Milam, Sarah C. N. Bogle, L. L. Dickerson, Emily Van Dorn Miller Danton, and Julia Wright Merrill.

It has been well said that in the last decade librarianship has become reflective. The chief concern now is not with acquisition of books and structures, quantity circulation, invention of devices for facilitating mass production in book reading, but with proper utilization of reading matter and the equipment which houses it, quality circulation and sound library service. Librarians now tend to regard themselves as actual or potential intellectual leaders in a community rather than as highly efficient book-handlers. Even in colleges, some librarians wish to shed their distinctive professional cloaks and to be called "professor."

Many persons—even librarians—seem to labor at times under the impression that the Corporation and the American Library Association have set up some kind of informal monopoly, or combination for the restraint of trade as it were, in the library field. As a matter of fact, it is a pleasure to record that other foundations, notably the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund, and scores of benevolent citizens have found the public and academic library a suitable outlet for energy and money. The Rosenwald Fund has expended \$786,675 on library interests. The Rockefeller funds have granted many times that amount for library buildings, library schools, development of libraries, and similar interests.

Development of College Libraries

Since the war, also, such changes have occurred in the undergraduate curriculum that the education of the student now depends far less upon what he hears in the classroom or what

he is told by the teacher to study, than upon what he digs out for himself, not from a textbook but from many books. Curiously enough, many colleges as they made these curricular changes took few or no steps to equip their libraries to meet the new demands.

Recognizing the importance of the library in the new plan, the Corporation engaged, during 1925-1929, in a series of scattered grants totaling about \$200,000, for development of college libraries through purchase of books. These grants were not only helpful to the recipient colleges, but were illuminating to the Corporation. Experience showed that the average liberal arts college library was not equipped to handle effectively as much as \$5,000 worth of new books annually, and that the ordering of books was not well-done, the librarian often not having ready access to the market and very often having little skill in ordering.

This situation appeared to offer the possibility of useful activity to the Corporation, and in 1928 there was set up an Advisory Group on College Libraries, to study the whole problem of improving the quality of book collections in American four-year liberal arts colleges. As a result of this study nearly one hundred colleges have been aided, through grants totaling \$961,000, over a period of years to develop their libraries through purchase of books for general undergraduate reading.

As will be seen from the list in the Appendix, Section 6, these colleges are widely scattered over the United States. In trying to attain its general purposes the Advisory Group aimed at many specific things: a national distribution of recipients; a representative list of different types of four year liberal arts colleges; aid to colleges where "intellectual ferment" was in progress; the development of the general resources of the library, as distinguished from provision of extra copies of text-books, etc.; the selection of a few widely scattered colleges already possessing excellent libraries, which by additional funds could round out

their collections so as to be demonstration points. Because of previous Corporation gifts or interests, or because the available resources and facilities in certain colleges placed them beyond the range of the Group, it did not recommend grants for many well established colleges, nor did it extend its study to include negro colleges, technical institutes, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, colleges forming an integral part of a university system, struggling colleges unable or unwilling to establish and maintain facilities for adequate library service. A few of the grants recommended were based upon negotiations already under way in the Corporation before the Group began to act. Through the Association of American Colleges, which cooperated in the program, unusual publicity was given to the activities of the Group, and the colleges selected were generally regarded as of strategic importance. Frequent references to the work of these advisers are found in the President's Reports for the four years beginning with 1930. Through the centralized purchasing plan recommended by this Group and put into operation, the recipient colleges have pooled their orders in one central office maintained under professional supervision at the University of Michigan and have profited by having their books purchased at reduced expense, both of time and money. At the same time, the Corporation has learned still more about procedures and practices in college libraries.

An earlier project, involving \$75,000, to develop dental college libraries and including a centralized purchasing service was successfully carried out in 1929, shortly after the publication by the Carnegie Foundation of Dr. William J. Gies' report on dental education in the United States and Canada. At present an advisory group is actively engaged in studying the junior college library with a view to making recommendations for library development in this new type of educational institution. Through the work of an advisory group in Canada during the years 1931-33, the Corporation made available \$210,300 to 31

Canadian colleges for library development through purchase of books. There is a wider diversity of colleges in this list, the Canadian academic pattern differing widely from that prevailing in the United States.

The chairman of the United States Group was Dr. W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan, who also served on the Canadian Group, of which the chairman was Dr. George H. Locke, of the Toronto Public Library.

Endowment for College Libraries, Librarianships, etc.

A very unusual group of grants was made in 1930 and 1931, when the Corporation voted grants of \$150,000 each to Lafayette, Oberlin, Swarthmore and Wesleyan, for endowment of the college librarianship. These endowments were intended chiefly to call attention of the academic and the gift giving world to the fact that the position of librarian is as important as a professorship in some more generally recognized field, where endowed chairs are common.

Endowment grants for general library support amounting to \$495,000 have been made to eight institutions. Not made as part of any specific unified program, they are scattered from 1921 to 1934, as Section 2 of the Appendix shows.

Projects, Demonstrations, Special Groups, etc.

Mention may here be made of grants which now seem to fall into clearly defined groups, though really they were scattered through the years. Just as library enterprises are but one part of the Corporation program, and must depend permanently upon support other than from organized philanthropy, so the American Library Association is but one part or agency through which grants for library purposes are directed. As a matter of fact, the Corporation has made available for specific library undertakings more than four times the total of its grants to the Association.

In recent years large scale operations involving regional demonstrations in Louisiana, British Columbia, and Eastern Canada have been supported; more than a score of learned and professional societies and associations have been aided in library enterprises; and specific library experiments and projects at a dozen individual libraries have been made possible—and all of these have been other than Association enterprises. These are listed in the Appendix, Sections 10-12.

As a result of discussions held in January, 1930, in which the Corporation, the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund and the Association participated, a cooperative library program in the Southeastern States was agreed upon. The Corporation, as its part, supported a study of library training facilities in the South, and over a five year period (1930-35) provided funds for an Association field agent with offices in Atlanta, and continued through that period its support of the library school at Hampton. When the Rosenwald Fund, because of its shrinkage in income, etc., was unable further to provide funds to carry out its part of the agreement, the Corporation appropriated \$100,000 each in 1932 and 1933 to the Fund to prevent the closing of the Rosenwald local demonstrations in the South.

Through representations made first by the Navy Department, then by civilians, and later by Governor Waldo Evans, the Corporation became interested in developing existing libraries in the Virgin Islands. Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, in 1929, made a library survey of the Islands, and during 1928-32 the sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for developing the libraries, establishing services and training native workers.

To colleges for negroes, grants for library development have totaled \$114,000, distributed to Fisk, Tuskegee, Morgan, and Lincoln; to Hampton, grants of \$132,200 through 1925-35 have been made for support of a library training school for negroes, under the direction of Miss Florence Curtis.

Studies of the College Library

In connection with the academic library, to which perhaps too little study has been given, studies such as that of Professor George A. Works (1927) on *College and university library problems*; of William M. Randall (1932), *The college library*; of James T. Gerould (1932), *The college library building, its planning and equipment*; Chapter V on college library buildings in Klauder and Wise's *College architecture in America* (1929); a statement of *College Library Standards*, made by the Advisory Group on College Libraries in 1932; and Charles B. Shaw's *A list of books for college libraries, 1932*—all have been mile posts of significance comparable to those already mentioned in connection with the public library. There have been at least a score of other far-reaching library studies conducted under auspices one step removed from the Corporation.

Grants in British Dominions and Colonies

Through reports on libraries by Ridington, Locke, and Black, in Canada; by Pitt of Glasgow, Scotland, and Milton Ferguson, in South Africa; by Ralph Munn, with E. R. Pitt of Melbourne, and John Barr of Auckland, in Australia and New Zealand; and by E. A. Savage of Edinburgh, in the British West Indies, and nearby areas, the Corporation has learned of opportunities for library development in places of which American librarians are not acutely conscious, but in which the people look for inspiration and leadership chiefly to the United States. From the income of this one fund, over and above grants totaling \$1,286,000 for buildings, more than \$1,000,000 has gone for library development alone.

Chief among these grants, outside of those to Canadian colleges, have been those for development of the library movement in South Africa (\$143,750); for purchase of books at the University of Witwatersrand (\$52,000); for development of demon-

stration libraries in Free State, Kenya, Natal, Nigeria, and the Rhodesias (\$51,000); for adult education libraries in seven Australian academic centers, as will be seen in the list in the Appendix. In Australia the grants total only \$36,750. In New Zealand, five times that amount has been devoted for purchase of books in four university centers, and for library and related projects, including the New Zealand Traveling Library and Home Science Project (the latter with many library implications), for which Corporation grants total \$102,500. Mr. Kappel, recently returned from these areas, reports that one of the most useful Corporation grants was the small one of \$7,000 in 1929 to cover the cost of having collected in the United States and distributed to each of the principal colleges, universities, normal schools, and departments of education in Australia and New Zealand a small reference set of modern books on education and psychology.

Conclusion

As might be expected there has been much discussion and criticism—preponderantly good—as to libraries and librarians. Some critics have been alarmed at the multiplication of library chores, the scarcity of well-trained and educated young men in the profession, the refinements of technique, the development of professional jargon, the sometimes vociferous claims for professional recognition, the missionary zeal for conversion to reading—shall we say for taking too many books too often to too many people—the emphasis on statistics, the dogged loyalty which induces most librarians to view with favor almost every proposal presented by their associates, the lack of a suitable ratio between quantitative and qualitative effort. It is a pleasure to be able to realize, however, that many of these things are the result of a young and growing profession which has devoted much of its energy to meeting pressing needs and demands in a post-war period, and that the best minds of the public and

academic library world today, while ignoring no aspect of librarianship, are devoting themselves to a careful study of what future policies and activities may best be developed for maintaining the library as a leading means of advancing and diffusing knowledge.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF GRANTS FOR LIBRARY INTERESTS 1911-1935

IN THE UNITED STATES

I. For Academic Library Buildings, Equipment, etc.

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.	1 / 2 /13	\$20,000
Centre College, Danville, Ky.	2 /13 /13	30,000
Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.	11 / 9 /22	25,000
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.	7 / 9 /13	15,000
Miami University, Oxford, O.	5 / 2 /21	50,000
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	11 /22 /23	50,000
Ohio University, Athens, O.	1 / 6 /15	13,700
Park College, Parkville, Mo.	5 / 2 /21	50,000
Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.	1 /11 /17	180,000
Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa.	1 / 2 /13	14,000
Supplementary	9 /25 /14	1,000
Randolph-Macon (Men's) College, Ashland, Va.	5 / 2 /21	60,000
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.	1 / 6 /15	95,446
Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.	12 /22 /22	10,000
William and Mary, College of, Williamsburg, Va.	12 /14 /21	25,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$639,146</u>

2. For Endowment of College Libraries

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.	5 / 2 /21	\$75,000
Mills College, Oakland, Cal.	11 /19 /25	50,000
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.	10 /25 /34	150,000
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.	4 / 6 /25	50,000
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	5 /27 /26	50,000
Spence School, New York, N. Y.	2 /21 /30	17,600
Supplementary	11 / 6 /30	2,400
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.	10 / 5 /25	50,000
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.	4 / 6 /25	50,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$495,000</u>

3. For Development of College Libraries Chiefly Through Purchase of Books, etc.; Various Grants, 1925-32; Paid in Varying Instalments

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.	4/ 6/25	\$50,000
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	5/10/28	7,000
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.	11/19/31	25,000
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	4/ 6/25	25,000
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	10/15/29	50,000
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.	11/15/32	15,000
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.	10/10/28	25,000
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.	4/ 6/25	10,000
Continuation	11/20/30	4,000
New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.	4/20/27	25,000
Ozarks, College of, Clarksville, Ark.	10/10/28	10,000
St. Catherine, College of, St. Paul, Minn.	11/19/25	25,000
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.	1/12/26	25,000
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.	5/10/28	7,000
Continuation	4/18/29	7,000
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.	2/18/31	25,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Books for Near East Colleges, etc.	1929-31	50,000
American College of Teheran, Teheran, Persia, \$4,500		
American Farm School, Salonika, Greece, \$2,500		
American University of Beirut, Beirut, Syria, \$6,000		
American University, Cairo, Egypt, \$3,000		
Anatolia College, Salonika, Greece, \$4,500		
Assiut College, Assiut, Egypt, \$4,500		
Athens College, Athens, Greece, \$3,000		
Constantinople Woman's College, Constanti- nople, Turkey, \$6,000		
International College, Smyrna, Asia Minor, \$4,500		
Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, \$6,000		
Sofia American Schools, Sofia, Bulgaria, \$4,500		
Evangelismos Hospital, Athens, Greece, \$1,000		
<i>Total</i>		<u>\$385,000</u>

4. For Development of Dental School Libraries and Service

<i>School and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.	3/28/29	\$2,500
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.	3/28/29	1,000
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.	3/28/29	1,500
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	3/28/29	1,000
Howard University, Washington, D. C.	3/28/29	2,000
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.	3/28/29	3,500
Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Ia.	3/28/29	1,500
Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.	3/28/29	3,000
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.	3/28/29	2,000
Maryland, University of, Baltimore, Md.	3/28/29	1,500
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	6/20/32	1,600
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.	3/28/29	3,500
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.	3/28/29	6,000
Continuation	10/15/29	25,000
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.	3/28/29	1,500
New York University, New York, N. Y.	3/28/29	4,000
Ohio State University, Columbus, O.	3/28/29	1,000
Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3/28/29	2,000
Supplementary	9/22/31	400
Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.	3/28/29	2,000
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.	3/28/29	1,000
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	3/28/29	1,500
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	1/ 5/32	5,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$74,000</u>

5. For Support, Projects, and Endowment of Library Schools, etc.

Atlanta Library Training School		
(From Andrew Carnegie, grants totaling \$39,000, 1905-13)		
Annually various amounts, 1913-29, totaling		\$105,650
(Subsequent grants to Emory University; see below.)		
Emory University		
(Previous grants to Atlanta Library Training School; see above.)		
Annually various amounts, 1931-35, totaling		43,850
California, University of		
Supervision and study in public and university library administration problems, 1934, \$2,500; study of new trends in school curricula, school library service, courses, etc., 1935, \$3,500		
		6,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology		
Annually various amounts, 1927-30, totaling		12,100

Chicago, University of	
For endowment, 1926: paid in various instalments, 1931-34	\$1,000,000
For support, annually various amounts, 1925-34, totaling	387,750
For study of public library in relation to public administration, 1933, \$20,000; for study of distribution of reading facilities, 1934, \$5,000; for seminars for library school teachers, 1935, \$3,000	28,000
For Journal of Library Science, 1930	25,000
Columbia University	
Annually \$25,000, 1926-35	250,000
Training of school librarians, summer session 1927, \$5,000; study of factors in training of school librarians, 1934, \$5,000 (Previous grants to New York Public Library; see below.)	10,000
Denver, University of	
Annually various amounts, 1929-35, totaling	50,000
Drexel Institute	
Annually various amounts, 1926-29, totaling	20,000
Hampton Institute	
Annually various amounts, 1925-35, totaling	132,200
Michigan, University of	
Grants-in-aid for study of librarianship, 1932	5,500
Kentucky, University of	
Various amounts, 1929, 1931, totaling	5,400
New York Public Library	
Annually \$15,000, 1912-20; annually \$20,000, 1920-24; \$25,000, 1925	225,000
(Subsequent grants to Columbia University; see above.)	
North Carolina, University of	
Annually various amounts, 1928-33, totaling	100,000
Rural Library Extension Institute, Wisconsin, 1929	2,000
St. Louis Library School	
Annually various amounts, 1926-31, totaling	18,850
Simmons College	
Annually various amounts, 1926-29, totaling	13,500
Texas, University of	
Summer course, 1930	1,000
Western Reserve University	
(From Andrew Carnegie, for endowment, 1903, \$100,000)	
Various amounts, 1917, 1925-27, 1934-35, totaling	62,000
In addition, the Corporation on March 19, 1926, appropriated the sum of \$1,000,000 to be allocated as capital grants "for existing schools, including negro library schools," during the following years: 1933-34, \$185,000; 1934-35, \$460,000; 1935-36, \$355,000. To date, no allocation from this appropriation has been made.	
	1,000,000
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$3,503,800</u>

6. For Development of Liberal Arts College Libraries Through Purchase of Books for General Undergraduate Reading; Grants Paid in Annual Instalments Chiefly over a Three or Five Year Period; Recommended by the Advisory Group on College Libraries, 1928-32

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.	6/ 6/30	\$15,000
Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.	11/15/32	8,000
Albion College, Albion, Mich.	1/19/32	10,000
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.	10/13/31	6,000
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.	4/23/30	12,000
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.	11/15/32	8,000
Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan.	11/15/32	6,000
Bard College, see St. Stephen's College		
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	4/23/30	14,000
Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.	4/23/30	25,000
Berea College, Berea, Ky.	11/20/30	10,000
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.	6/ 6/30	25,000
Brown University, Providence, R. I.	6/ 6/30	25,000
Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Cal.	6/ 6/30	25,000
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.	11/20/30	8,000
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.	10/13/31	15,000
Connecticut College, New London, Conn.	1/19/32	10,000
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	6/ 6/30	15,000
Denison University, Granville, O.	1/19/32	15,000
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.	10/13/31	10,000
Doane College, Crete, Neb.	11/15/32	6,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.	4/23/30	10,000
Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.	11/20/30	15,000
Elon College, Elon College, N. C.	4/23/30	10,000
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.	11/20/30	5,000
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.	4/15/31	15,000
Friends University, Wichita, Kan.	11/15/32	6,000
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.	10/13/31	10,000
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.	10/13/31	15,000
Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.	11/20/30	8,000
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.	4/23/30	10,000
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii	4/23/30	15,000
Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.	1/19/32	6,000
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.	6/ 6/30	15,000
Hollins College, Hollins, Va.	4/23/30	10,000
Idaho, College of, Caldwell, Idaho	1/19/32	5,000
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.	4/23/30	10,000

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.	1/19/32	\$10,000
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.	6/ 6/30	15,000
Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.	11/20/30	6,000
Marietta College, Marietta, O.	1/19/32	10,000
Marygrove College, Detroit, Mich.	1/19/32	8,000
Mills College, Mills College P. O., Cal.	11/20/30	10,000
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	4/15/31	10,000
Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.	10/13/31	10,000
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.	4/23/30	25,000
Mount Union College, Alliance, O.	6/ 6/30	10,000
New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.	11/20/30	25,000
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.	11/20/30	10,000
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.	10/13/31	15,000
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex.	1/19/32	6,000
Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Puget Sound, College of, Tacoma, Wash.	4/15/31	10,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.	4/15/31	5,000
Reed College, Portland, Ore.	11/20/30	15,000
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.	1/19/32	15,000
Roanoke College, Salem, Va.	11/20/30	8,000
Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.	11/20/30	10,000
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.	11/20/30	8,000
Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.	6/ 6/30	10,000
St. Catherine, College of, St. Paul, Minn.	6/ 6/30	15,000
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.	4/23/30	10,000
St. Stephen's College (now Bard College, Co- lumbia University), Annandale, N. Y.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.	4/23/30	10,000
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.	4/23/30	14,000
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.	11/20/30	15,000
Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.	11/15/32	10,000
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.	10/13/31	15,000
Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, Staten Island, N. Y.	6/ 6/30	5,000
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.	6/ 6/30	25,000
Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.	11/20/30	8,000
Western College for Women, Oxford, O.	6/ 6/30	10,000
Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.	6/ 6/30	15,000
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.	11/15/32	15,000
Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.	11/20/30	10,000
William and Mary, College of, Williamsburg, Va.	10/13/31	15,000
Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.	1/19/32	10,000
Wooster, College of, Wooster, O.	11/20/30	15,000
	<i>Total</i>	\$961,000

7. For Endowment of College Librarianships

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	11/19/31	\$150,000
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.	10/15/30	150,000
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.	10/15/30	150,000
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	11/19/31	150,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$600,000</u>

8. For Development of Specific College and University Library Services, etc.

<i>College and Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.	6/6/30	\$10,000
Books for International House		
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.	3/8/34	5,000
Support		
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.	11/11/31	10,000
Books for International House		
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.		
Development of Teachers College Library	10/10/28	50,000
Purchase of George Huntington Library	2/21/30	5,000
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	1/20/27	50,000
Development of fine arts reference library		
International House, New York, N. Y.		
Book fund	4/10/24	10,000
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	5/24/32	10,000
Development of library		
New York University, New York, N. Y.	4/12/34	3,750
Union catalog of its libraries		
Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.		
Support of library and curriculum experiment	9/22/31	5,000
Continuation	10/11/32	14,000
Continuation	4/11/33	12,000
Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va.	3/7/35	10,000
Purchase of books for law library		
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$194,750</u>

9. American Library Association, for Support, Endowment, Projects, etc.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
General purposes	4/10/24	\$26,000
Education for librarianship, \$26,100; surveys and studies, \$27,000; handbooks and other publications, \$40,000; Association headquarters, \$15,000; 1924-25, totaling	6/6/24	108,100

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
General purposes	10/23/24	\$30,000
General activities, 1925-26	10/5/25	133,500
General activities 1926-31		
Payable \$125,000, 1926-27; \$100,000, 1927-28; \$60,000, 1928-29; \$40,000, 1929-30; \$20,000, 1930-31; upon the submission of satisfactory programs annually	3/19/26	345,000
Endowment	3/19/26	1,000,000
Supplementary	10/11/32	500,000
Supplementary	10/19/33	500,000
War Service Committee, for 32 cantonment library buildings	9/14/17	320,000
American Library in Paris, support	10/30/23	15,000
Continuation	3/8/34	4,000
Preparation of text book for use in library schools	11/22/23	5,000
Temporary Library Training Board	11/22/23	10,000
Study of relation between public library and adult education	10/5/25	24,500
Flood relief of small libraries	10/20/27	25,000
Survey of southern library schools	2/19/30	1,500
Library extension service in the South	2/19/30	13,500
Continuation	10/13/31	13,500
Continuation	10/11/32	13,500
Continuation	4/11/33	12,000
Continuation	4/19/34	12,000
Preparation of graded buying list of books for children	12/4/30	5,000
Continuation	2/26/32	5,000
Study of rural library work under auspices of United States Department of Education	9/22/31	3,000
Library fellowships	11/19/31	15,000
Continuation	11/15/32	12,000
Continuation	1/18/34	12,000
Continuation	10/25/34	12,000

(Previous fellowship grants administered directly by the Corporation; see Sections 12 and 15. For grants to the Association for Canadian fellowships and for library conferences in Canada; see Section 15.)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Conference on librarians' pensions	9/20/32	\$1,500
Special activities of the Board of Education for Librarianship	3/ 7/35	2,850
Library survey of Westchester County	3/ 7/35	5,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$3,185,450</u>

10. Professional Associations, Learned Societies, etc., for Specific Library Projects

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
American Library Institute		
Study of professional library problems	11/ 7/32	\$5,000
American Merchant Marine Library Association		
Social service bureau	5/ 2/21	5,000
Educational service for seamen	2/ 5/24	5,000
Continuation	5/19/26	5,000
Continuation	11/11/31	5,000
International Federation of Library Associations		
Expenses of delegates	10/ 5/33	3,000
League of Library Commissions		
Library service demonstration in Louisiana, 1924-27	2/ 3/25	50,000
Continuation, 1927-29	10/20/27	35,000
Emergency grant, demonstration in Webster Parish, La.	5/18/33	2,000
Compilation of book on library laws	1/20/27	8,000
National Association of State Libraries		
Clearing house for public documents	11/ 7/32	10,000
Rosenwald Fund		
Regional demonstrations in South	10/11/32	100,000
Continuation	10/19/33	100,000
Special Libraries Association		
Trade association project	12/19/33	7,500
Study of Library Salaries in New York City	11/ 8/28	2,500
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American Academy in Rome		
Purchase of books	2/18/31	25,000
American Antiquarian Society		
Support of reference library	2/21/28	7,500
American Conference on Hospital Service		
Library service	1/ 4/26	7,000
Continuation	4/20/27	6,000
Continuation	2/ 9/28	5,000

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
American Council on Education		
Study of library facilities in Washington in the field of education	10/ 4/34	\$4,500
American Philosophical Society		
Library endowment	10/15/30	100,000
American School of Classical Studies		
Gennadius library building	5/24/22	200,000
Supplementary	12/19/22	50,000
Supplementary	4/ 6/25	25,000
Association of American Colleges		
Book on college libraries (Gerould)	10/15/29	2,000
Association of American Universities		
Study of university and college libraries (Works)	10/ 5/25	11,410
(See also Section 12)		
Beaux Arts Institute of Design		
Library equipment	2/ 8/26	5,000
Council on Foreign Relations		
Analytical library cataloging	4/15/31	3,000
National Research Council		
Research on preservation of books and records	4/18/29	10,000
Continuation	10/15/29	10,000
Continuation	4/15/31	10,000
Continuation	10/ 4/34	5,000
New York Academy of Medicine		
Development of library	10/11/32	35,000
United Engineering Society		
Library purposes	5/ 2/21	20,000
Vermont Commission on Rural Life		
Experiment in library service	11/20/30	14,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$898,410</u>

11. For Specific Projects of Carnegie and Other Free Public Libraries

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Allegheny, Pa., Free Library		
Rebuilding organ	5/18/23	\$35,000
Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne, Pa., Free Libraries		
Maintenance and repairs	2/ 9/22	25,000
Supplementary	4/10/24	82,500
Charleston, S. C., Free Library		
Purchase of books	2/18/31	35,000
Denver Public Library		
Development of regional library service	11/ 7/32	5,000
Establishment of bibliographical center	12/ 5/34	10,000

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore		
Educational exhibits	11 / 6 / 30	\$8,000
Development of fine arts program	12 / 20 / 34	12,900
Indianapolis Public Library		
Arts teaching equipment	10 / 15 / 29	5,000
Library of Congress		
Photographs of early American architecture	4 / 23 / 30	5,000
Continuation	3 / 7 / 35	5,000
Program in fine arts	11 / 11 / 31	7,500
Continuation	1 / 11 / 33	3,500
Continuation	2 / 21 / 33	5,000
Continuation	12 / 19 / 33	5,500
Continuation	12 / 5 / 34	3,500
Consultant service	12 / 20 / 34	25,000
American folk song collection	12 / 12 / 28	2,500
Continuation	12 / 18 / 29	2,500
Continuation	3 / 7 / 35	4,500
Endowment of chair in fine arts	4 / 5 / 27	75,000
Milwaukee Public Library		
Arts teaching equipment	12 / 19 / 33	5,000
Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library		
Study of suburban library	12 / 17 / 30	1,000
New York Public Library		
Purchase of library collection on negro life and history	3 / 19 / 26	10,000
Development of Schomberg collection	11 / 11 / 31	3,000
Continuation	11 / 7 / 32	3,000
Continuation	11 / 6 / 33	3,000
Purchase of music books	10 / 15 / 29	2,000
Continuation	12 / 18 / 29	500
Continuation	11 / 20 / 30	2,500
Continuation	11 / 19 / 31	2,500
Continuation	5 / 18 / 33	2,500
Continuation	5 / 17 / 34	2,500
Bibliographical report of New York special libraries	6 / 6 / 30	5,000
Prints for print room	3 / 27 / 31	1,000
Mark Twain Library, Redding, Conn.		
Maintenance	5 / 21 / 13	500
Endowment	1 / 16 / 20	10,000
Virgin Islands Public Libraries		
Development and purchase of books	2 / 21 / 28	10,000
Continuation	11 / 20 / 30	15,000
Continuation	11 / 7 / 32	5,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$446,900</u>

12. For Various Library Surveys, Studies, etc.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Study of Training for Library Service, and Publication (Williamson)	1919-23	\$8,238
Study of the Policy of Donations to Free Pub- lic Libraries (Johnson)	1915-17	3,000
Survey of Training and Status of University Librarians (Works), Conference on (See also Section 10)	4/16/23	1,500
Publication and Distribution of Monograph on Library Service (Learned)	11/22/23	1,521
Conferences on Negro Libraries	2/ 9/28	5,000
Library Fellowships	10/10/28	15,000
Continuation	10/15/29	15,000
Continuation	10/15/30	16,200
(Subsequent fellowship grants to American Li- brary Association; see sections 9 and 15)		
Advisory Group on College Libraries		
Study of four year liberal arts college libraries: meetings; field work; publications; central- ized purchasing office; various grants, totaling	1930-34	70,590
Grants-in-Aid to College Librarians	11/ 6/30	10,000
Study of Bibliographic Service		
Cornell University	1932-35	15,000
University of Pennsylvania	1932-34	10,000
Survey of Junior College Libraries and Experimental Allocations of Books	10/25/34	25,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$196,049</u>

IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES
CANADA (SECTIONS 13-15)

13. For Development of College Libraries through Purchase of Books for General Undergraduate Reading; Grants Paid in Annual Instalments* Chiefly over a Three Year Period; Recommended by Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries, 1932-33

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.	10/11/32	\$15,000
Alberta, University of, Edmonton, Alta.	10/11/32	15,000
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	10/11/32	2,400
Bishop's College and University, Lennoxville, Que.	2/21/33	4,500
British Columbia, University of, Vancouver, B. C.	10/11/32	15,000
Campion College, Regina, Sask.	10/11/32	1,500
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.	10/11/32	9,000
King's College, University of	10/11/32	3,000
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	10/11/32	6,000
Luther College, Regina, Sask.	10/11/32	2,400
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1/17/33	15,000
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	10/11/32	6,000
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.	10/11/32	4,500
Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta.	10/11/32	1,500
Ottawa University, Ottawa, Ont.	10/11/32	4,500
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	10/11/32	4,500
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	10/11/32	15,000
Regina College, Regina, Sask.	10/11/32	3,000
St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	10/11/32	1,800
St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N. S.	10/11/32	4,500
School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal, Que.	1/17/33	3,000
Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.	10/11/32	1,800
New Brunswick, University of, Fredericton, N. B.	10/11/32	4,500
Saskatchewan, University of, Saskatoon, Sask.	10/11/32	9,000
Toronto, University of, Toronto, Ont.		
University College	10/11/32	15,000
Trinity College	10/11/32	6,000
Victoria College	10/11/32	15,000
Western Ontario, University of, London, Ont.	10/11/32	15,000
Ursuline College, London, Ont.	10/11/32	1,500
Victoria College, Vancouver, B. C.	2/21/33	3,000
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.	10/11/32	2,400
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$210,300*</u>

In addition, an allocation of \$1,000 from funds appropriated for expenses of the Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries was made (12/1/33) to St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B.

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

14. For Development of Dental School Libraries

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.	3/28/29	\$2,000
Toronto, University of, Toronto, Ont.	3/28/29	2,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$4,000*</u>

15. For Miscellaneous Projects

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries Study of liberal arts college libraries, meetings, field work, etc.	11/11/31	\$10,000
American Council of Learned Societies Support of Chinese library at McGill Univer- sity	10/11/32	10,000
American Library Association Library fellowships for Canadians	11/19/31	4,500
Continuation	11/15/32	3,600
Continuation	1/18/34	3,600
Continuation (Previous fellowship grants directly by Corporation; see Section 9 and below)	10/25/34	3,600
Library Conferences in Canada	4/ 2/30	10,000
British Columbia, Public Library Commission of Investigation of library service	10/20/27	6,000
Demonstration of library service, 1929-34	2/13/29	100,000
Library development	11/20/34	15,000
Library fellowships for Canadians (Subsequent fellowship grants to American Li- brary Association; see Section 12 and above)	3/27/31	4,000
McGill University, Montreal, Que. Support of library school Annually various amounts, 1927-35, totaling		123,800
Prince Edward Island Demonstration of library service	1/17/33	60,000
Supplementary	4/19/34	22,500
Supplementary	3/21/35	12,500
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$389,100*</u>

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

16. Newfoundland

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Newfoundland Memorial University College, St. John's, Nfld.		
Extension of library service	3/19/26	\$5,000
Development of college library through purchase of books	10/11/32	3,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$8,000*</u>

17. British West Indies, etc.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
British Honduras Library	5/16/35	\$17,500
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Library equipment	1/20/27	5,000
Library endowment	3/15/32	25,725
Investigation of Library Service (Savage)	1/ 3/33	10,000
Development of Public Libraries Through Purchase of Books, etc.; Grants Payable in Annual Instalments Chiefly over a Three Year Period		
Carnegie Free Library, San Fernando, Trinidad	3/21/35	1,125
Castries Public Library, St. Lucia	5/16/35	1,500
Soufriere Public Library, St. Lucia	5/16/35	400
Antigua, Catholic Library	5/16/35	250
St. Kitts, Public Library	5/16/35	750
Nevis Library	5/16/35	375
Montserrat Public Library	5/16/35	450
Dominica Public Library	5/16/35	1,250
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$64,325*</u>

18. Africa

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Bloemfontein, Library Development in Johannesburg, Circulating Libraries for Native Adults	12/12/28	\$2,500
East African Agricultural Research Station (Amani, Tanganyika)	12/12/28	5,000
Development of scientific library	2/21/30	10,000
Free State, School Library Demonstration	12/12/28	2,500
Library for Indians (Durban)	12/12/28	2,500
Kenya Colony, Central Library		
Purchase of Books	10/15/30	15,000
Development	1/ 5/32	10,000
Natal, School Library Demonstration	12/12/28	2,500
Nigeria, Library Development in	5/24/32	6,000

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Rhodesia, Native Teachers' Library	12/12/28	\$2,500
Circulating Libraries for School for Coloured (Cape Town)	12/12/28	5,000
South Africa, Library Movement in Support	4/23/30	6,250
Continuation	11/20/30	6,250
Continuation	1/5/32	6,250
Development	3/15/32	125,000
Survey of Libraries (Pitt, Ferguson)	2/21/28	22,500
South African Library for the Blind (Grahams- town)	12/12/28	6,000
Southern Rhodesia, Library Development in Witwatersrand, University of	11/20/30	12,500
Development of medical library	12/12/28	25,000
Purchase of books	3/15/32	27,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$300,250*</u>

19. Australia

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
For Adult Education Libraries		
Adelaide, University of	10/19/33	\$2,500
Queensland, University of (Brisbane)	10/19/33	2,500
Tasmania, University of (Hobart)	10/19/33	2,500
Melbourne, University of	1/20/27	5,000
Supplementary	10/19/33	2,500
Western Australia, University of (Perth)	10/19/33	5,000
Sydney, University of	10/19/33	2,500
Central Lending Library (Sydney)	1/20/27	5,000
Survey of Libraries in Australia (Munn, Pitt)	10/5/33	5,000
Distribution of Books on Education and Psychol- ogy to Universities and Normal Schools	4/18/29	4,250
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$36,750*</u>

20. New Zealand

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Auckland University College		
Purchase of books	1/17/33	\$15,000
Canterbury College		
Purchase of books	1/17/33	15,000
Grants-in-Aid for College Librarians	11/19/31	12,000
Distribution of books on Education and Psychol- ogy to Universities and Normal Schools	4/18/29	2,750
New Zealand, University of (Wellington)		
Books for tutorial classes	1/20/27	5,000
Adult education library	10/19/33	2,500

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Victoria University College (Wellington)		
Purchase of books	1/17/33	\$15,000
New Zealand Traveling Library and Home Science Project (Canterbury College and Otago College)		
Support, 1929-34	2/13/29	50,000
Continuation, 1934-39	4/19/34	52,500
Survey of Libraries in New Zealand (Munn, Barr)	10/ 5/33	5,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>\$174,750*</u>

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

RECAPITULATION

IN THE UNITED STATES

For Free Public Library Buildings	
Andrew Carnegie and Corporation, \$41,233,853.47;	
of this total the Corporation paid	\$11,757,209
For Academic Library Buildings	
Andrew Carnegie and Corporation, \$4,151,048;	
of this total the Corporation paid \$614,146,	
this amount being included in Item 1 below.	
1. For Library Buildings, Equipment, etc.	639,146
2. For Endowment of College Libraries	495,000
3. For Development of College Libraries	385,000
4. For Development of Dental School Libraries and Service	74,000
5. For Support, Projects, and Endowment of Library Schools	3,503,800
6. For Development of Liberal Arts College Libraries, As Recommended by Advisory Group on College Libraries	961,000
7. For Endowment of College Librarianships	600,000
8. For Development of Specific College and University Services	194,750
9. To American Library Association	
For Endowment	2,000,000
For Support and Specific Projects of the Association	1,185,450
10. For Specific Library Projects and Services of Learned and Professional Associations	898,410
11. For Specific Projects and Services of Carnegie and Other Free Public Libraries	446,900
12. For Various Library Interests	196,049
<i>Total for the United States</i>	\$23,336,714

IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

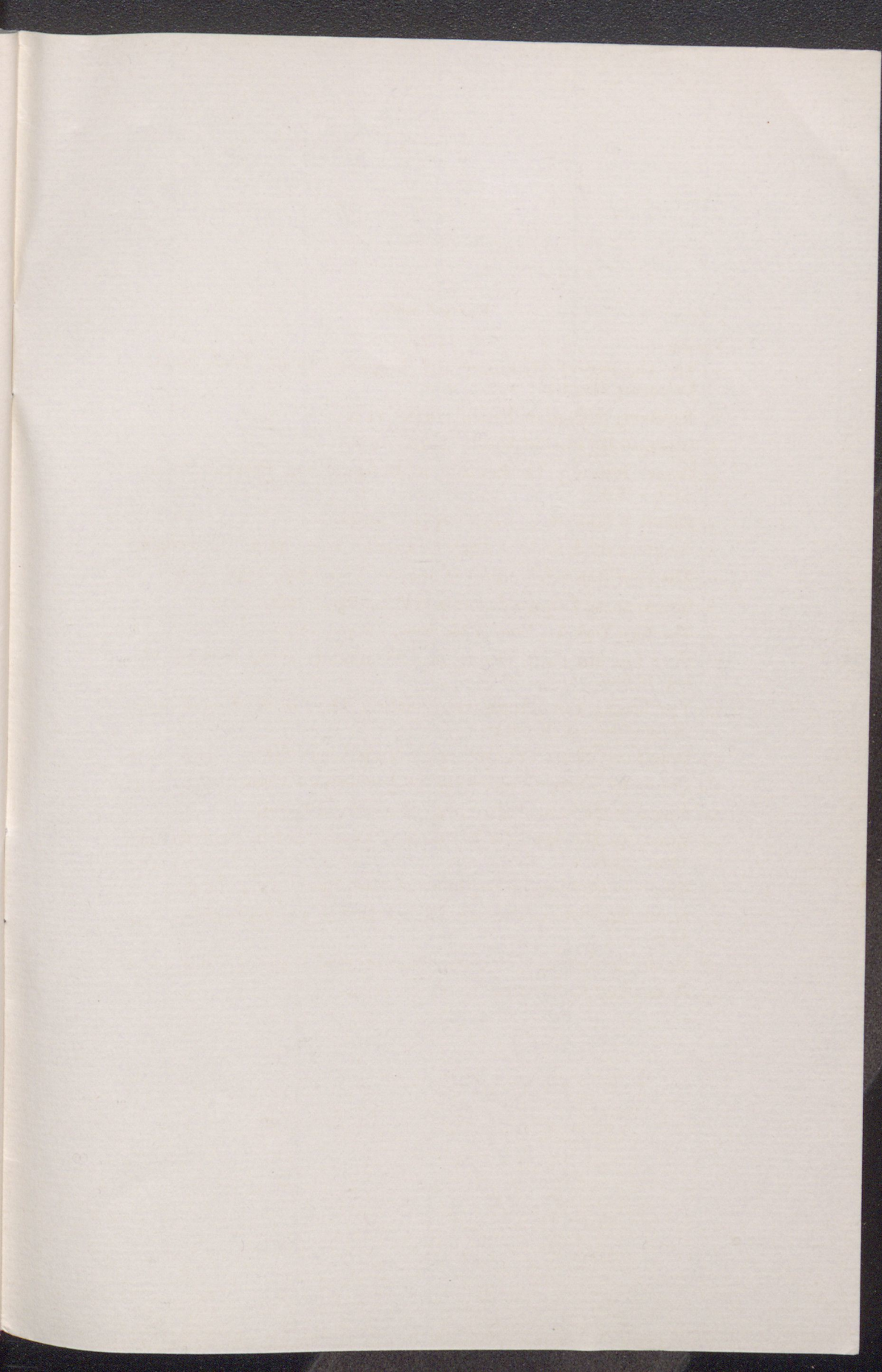
For Free Public Library Buildings Andrew Carnegie and Corporation, \$14,902,577.50; of this total the Corporation paid	\$1,286,000
13. For Development of Canadian College Libraries, As Recommended by Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries	210,300
14. For Development of Dental School Libraries in Canada	4,000
15. For Miscellaneous Projects in Canada	389,100
16. Newfoundland	8,000
17. British West Indies	64,325
18. Africa	300,250
19. Australia	36,750
20. New Zealand	174,750
<i>Total for the British Dominions and Colonies</i>	<u>\$2,473,475*</u>

TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES	\$23,336,714
TOTAL FOR THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES	<u>2,473,475*</u>
TOTAL FOR LIBRARY INTERESTS, 1911-1935	<u>\$25,810,189</u>

* From British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

REVIEW SERIES

- | <i>Number</i> | <i>Title</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 1. | The Out-Patient Dispensary and Diagnostic Clinic, Johns Hopkins University Hospital. 1930. 10 p. |
| 2. | Revolving Publication Funds. 1930. 14 p. |
| 3. | Grants in the Field of Music. 1931. 19 p. |
| 4. | Grants Primarily for Research in Biological and Physical Sciences. 1932. 18 p. |
| 5. | Grants in Education. 1932. 29 p. (Keppel.) |
| 6. | Grants in the Interest of Adult Education. 1932. 32 p. (Cartwright.) |
| 7. | The Food Research Institute of Stanford University. 1932. 25 p. |
| 8. | Grants to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. 1932. 36 p. |
| 9. | The New York Academy of Medicine. 1932. 16 p. |
| 10. | Fifty-Two Recipients Sharing in a Distribution of One Hundred Million Dollars. 1933. 11 p. |
| 11. | The Special Fund Applicable Elsewhere Than in the United States of America. 1933. 14 p. |
| 12. | Grants to Colleges and Universities in the United States. 1933. 15 p. |
| 13. | Grants to Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 1933. 35 p. |
| 14. | Grants in the Arts. 1933. 31 p. (Keppel and Lester.) |
| 15. | Grants in The Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Newfoundland. 1934. 34 p. |
| 16. | Grants to the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1934. 34 p. |
| 17. | Grants for Visitors, Grants-in-Aid, Scholarships and Fellowships. 1934. 68 p. |
| 18. | Grants for Professors' Pensions, Insurance, and Annuities. 1935. 55 p. |
| 19. | Grants for Library Interests. 1935. 41 p. |



Dr. James -

Your memo asks for the file on the Carnegie Library, and I am attaching what I have. I think I can set down briefly the salient points which would take a long time to find in the various files. In 1933 (see page 130 Carnegie Report attached) somebody at the Carnegie Corporation got the idea that reading should be encouraged by the students in certain selected universities, of which one was McGill. We were offered a gift of \$15,000 to buy books from a certain selected list. They were not to be text books but fiction and general literature. A good many of us ~~thought~~ at that time that the exhibition gallery in the library could be put to better use than reserving it for Dr. Lomer's pet exhibitions and I, among others, suggested to the Principal that the best place to put this collection would be in the Library gallery. Dr. Lomer fought this strenuously, and as a result a room in the Arts Building was given over to it. (As far back as the 1930 Currie survey the committee under Dr. Woodhead had suggested that this ~~library~~ be done away with.) In the Arts Building the Carnegie Library has never fulfilled the function that the Carnegie Corporation had in mind. It has been used almost solely by the students who have selected reading in their English courses, and I do not think that it has done much to encourage reading or the love of literature. This is the reason why Dr. Lomer yesterday went on record as disapproving the recommendation that it should be moved over to the Redpath Library, since he has never favoured having it there. All the years I have been here he has pressed for a new building but he is not willing to use the present building to the best benefit of the students. *That exhibition gallery*

is nice but so few people ever go up there.

D.M.

*including the Library Survey Com
headed by Dr Woodhead)*

Copy.

Grant received. Plans for its use.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York

Assistant to the President

January 23, 1933.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, President
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

On the basis of a recommendation of our advisory group on Canadian college libraries, the Board of Trustees of the Corporation on January 17 appropriated fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), payable \$5,000 annually for three years beginning 1932-33, to McGill University for the purchase of books, upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

The advisory group understands that some reorganization and readjustment of library facilities are being made at McGill so as to provide more adequate service for undergraduates. We shall be much interested in learning how our grant can be applied to this end.

We enclose a general statement concerning the purposes and limitations of such grants.

Sincerely yours

Sgd: Robert M. Lester

RML/G
Enclosures

January 26th, 1933.

Dr. F. H. Keppel,
President,
The Carnegie Corporation,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Keppel,

Let me thank you sincerely for the letter received to-day from Mr. Lester, telling me of the grant of \$5,000 a year for three years to McGill University to provide greater facilities for undergraduate reading. I have written to Mr. Lester, saying that I hoped shortly to submit a plan which will meet with the approval of the Foundation.

It was a great pleasure for me to see you on Monday. You have the happy faculty of radiating cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

January 26th, 1933.

Robert H. Lester, Esq.,
Assistant to the President,
Carnegie Corporation of New York,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lester,

Let me acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of your communication of January 23rd, in which you inform me that the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation has appropriated \$15,000, payable \$5,000 annually for three years, beginning 1932-33, to McGill University, for the purchase of books, to provide more adequate service for undergraduates.

I hope to be in a position shortly to submit a plan of operation which will meet with your approval.

I also acknowledge the general statement concerning the purposes and limitations of these grants.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 26th, 1933.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
University Librarian.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

I have handed to the Bursar today a letter from the Carnegie Corporation, advising me that the Board of Trustees has made available for McGill an annual grant of \$5,000 a year for three years, beginning 1932-33, "for the purchase of books, upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee. The advisory group understands that some reorganization and readjustment of library facilities are being made at McGill so as to provide more adequate service for undergraduates." Mr. Lester adds that he will be much interested in learning how their grant can be applied to this end.

I am enclosing herewith copy of the statement from the Corporation, giving particulars of how the grant may be spent. Will you discuss with me soon your plans for making use of this appropriation?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ADVISORY GROUP ON CANADIAN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

GENERAL STATEMENT AS TO GRANTS
(Adopted June 29, 1932)

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has set apart certain funds to assist liberal arts colleges in Canada and Newfoundland in making their libraries of more strategic importance and more vital to the teaching processes of the colleges. The following statement from the President of the Corporation sets forth the Corporation's point of view:

"Faculty and students represent, even separately, highly selected groups; when the two really work together, and that this is possible is being demonstrated in an increasing number of colleges today, the united group thus formed is of unique significance. First-rate library service is absolutely necessary to success in their enterprise, and such service demands not only a generous array of books and journals, well selected and up-to-date, not only a professional staff intelligent and quick to see their educational opportunities; it demands as well a physical equipment which meets the needs of the situation."

To secure the ends desired, the Corporation has approved recommendations of its Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries as follows:

1. - Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library of Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files of periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein.

2. - Grants are payable in three annual instalments. Payments other than the first, will not be recommended by the Advisory Group unless - (a) the previous instalments have been expended as specified in section 1, (b) all books purchased under the previous instalment have been adequately catalogued and made integral parts of the libraries, (c) the library holdings of four-year colleges shall have been checked by "A List of Books for College Libraries" and reported to the Advisory Group.

3. - Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding.

4. - In any instance the Advisory Group may make its recommendation for a grant contingent upon the carrying out of definite suggestions for the improvement of the college library.

5. - To aid the Advisory Group, and to complete satisfactorily its study for the Carnegie Corporation, colleges receiving grants are asked to keep a separate list of their purchases under the grant and to make a report, preferably in July of each year during the period of the grant, with regard to library progress.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK

522 FIFTH AVENUE

Office of the President

TO RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS

Acceptance

The President of the Corporation has been instructed by the Trustees to notify all recipients of grants that the voting of a grant creates no obligation, either expressed or implied, as to further support, and that acceptance should be with this understanding.

Publicity

All appropriations made during the fiscal year of the Corporation (October 1–September 30) are included in the annual report of that year, usually issued in November. Recipients of grants may make public announcement at their convenience.

Since there are several Carnegie trusts, it is suggested that, in references to the present grant, the correct title should be given, viz.: Carnegie Corporation of New York.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

REDPATH LIBRARY · MEDICAL LIBRARY · BIBLIOTHECA OSLERIANA · LAW LIBRARY
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE LIBRARY · BLACKADER LIBRARY OF ARCHITECTURE
EMMA SHEARER WOOD LIBRARY OF ORNITHOLOGY · BLACKER LIBRARY OF ZOOLOGY
BAILLIE LIBRARY OF CHEMISTRY · THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY
TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT · LIBRARY SCHOOL

MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

January 28, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have received, with much satisfaction, your letter of January 26th with enclosures concerning the offer of \$5,000.00 a year for three years from the Carnegie Corporation for the purchase of books for undergraduate reading "upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee." I enclose a preliminary draft of such a plan, which I submit to you for revision.

I shall be glad to call at your office at your convenience on Monday afternoon, January 30th, so that we may lose no time in this matter. You have probably noted that the first grant will be for 1932-33 and that a report of progress would be required in July. Every week is important, when you consider that the books have to be selected, ordered, and catalogued.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my personal thanks to you for bringing this matter to a successful culmination.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer

University Librarian.

H/
Enc.

Draft of a Proposal Regarding
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT
FOR UNDERGRADUATE READING AT MCGILL

- I *annually.* The proposed grant consists of \$5,000.00 payable ~~only~~ for three years, beginning with the session 1932-33, and requiring a report of progress to be submitted in July of each year.
- II The purpose of the grant, as defined by the Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries (June 29, 1932), is as follows:
- "Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library of Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files or periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein."
- III In relation to other McGill funds, it is definitely stated that:
- "Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding."
- IV The grant is made subject to "submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee" (letter from the Principal to the Librarian dated January 26, 1933, quoting from the Carnegie Corporation).

V McGill University Library proposes the following scheme for the development of undergraduate reading:

1. The following extensions of space will be provided:
 - (a) Five sections of shelving hitherto used for reserved books in the Main Reading Room of the University Library will be set aside for the temporary display for all accessions from this source, so that undergraduates will be able to see the new books on arrival and will not be dependent solely on the card catalogue or published lists.
 - (b) Arrangements will be made to provide an extension of approximately 50 X 48 feet (2400 sq. ft.) of reading room space in Strathcona Hall, facing the Campus, where a special effort will be made to develop student reading in the First and Second Years.
2. As the purpose of the grant is to aid in developing a closer relation between faculties and students, the points of view, needs, and suggestions of these two groups will be taken into consideration in the selection of books. (It is to be noted here that in the past many suggestions from both groups for additions to the Library have had to be postponed from lack of funds).
3. The selection of books will be based upon:
 - (a) Charles B. Shaw's List of Books for College Libraries (Chicago, 1931). It is to be noted that of the 13,978 titles in this list, McGill has 8,666, and that of the remaining 5,312 certain titles more suitable for the United States will be replaced by equivalents from the forthcoming Canadian Supplement.
 - (b) Lists submitted by members of the faculty and titles from the suggestion book available for undergraduates.
 - (c) Titles which the local experience of the Librarian and heads of Library departments suggest as being desirable.

4. Books will be purchased by the Order Department of the University Library from the usual sources and with due regard to economy in the matter of English or American editions.
5. Books will be catalogued in the usual manner, using Library of Congress cards when available, and will bear a special presentation label as follows:

<p>Presented to</p> <p>McGill University Library</p> <p>by</p> <p>The Carnegie Corporation</p>
--

6. The books will be displayed in the Reading Room, as indicated above, for a specified period before being distributed to the Stack or to the extension reading room.
7. The books will be subject to the usual Library regulations regarding loans.

January 28, 1932.

March 3, 1933.

Robert M. Lester, Esq.,
Assistant to the President,
Carnegie Corporation of New York,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lester,

The condition of the Carnegie grant of \$15,000 to McGill University to encourage undergraduate reading was that I should later submit for the approval of your Executive Committee our plan of operation.

May I report that we have set aside a commodious room in the Arts Building. It is just opposite the Dean's office, at the main entrance to the building. The University Library, known as the Redpath Library, being so crowded and congested, it was felt that the first step towards the accomplishment of our purpose was the establishment of a model library for the students at the centre of undergraduate life. The room we have selected is a large one, about thirty-five ft. square, with an unusually high ceiling, four large windows on one side, and is one of the best lighted rooms on the campus. We hope to furnish it becomingly and to have the library ready for the opening of the session next October.

The scheme, therefore, which McGill University proposes is somewhat as follows:-

1. The following extensions of space will be provided:-
 - (a) Five sections of shelving hitherto used for reserved books in the Main Reading Room of the University Library will be set aside for the temporary display for all accessions from this source, so that undergraduates will be able to see the new books on arrival and will not be dependent solely on the card catalogue or published lists.
 - (b) Arrangements will be made to provide the room in the Arts Building, which will be fitted up as a model students' library and will accommodate the new books. A special effort will be made to develop student reading in the First and Second Years.
2. As the purpose of the grant is to aid in developing a closer relation between faculties and students, the points of view, needs, and suggestions of these two groups will be taken into consideration in the selection of books. (It is to be noted here that in the past many suggestions from both groups for additions to the Library have had to be postponed from lack of funds).
3. A Committee has been formed, consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, the Librarian and myself.
4. The selection of books will be based upon:
 - (a) Charles B. Shaw's List of Books for College Libraries (Chicago, 1931). It is to be noted that of the 13,978 titles in this list, McGill has 8,666, and that of the remaining 5,312 certain titles more suitable for the United States will be replaced by equivalents from the forthcoming Canadian supplement.
 - (b) Lists submitted by members of the faculty and titles from the suggestion book available for undergraduates.
 - (c) Titles which the local experience of the Librarian and the heads of Library Departments suggest as being desirable.

5. Books will be purchased by the Order Department of the University Library from the usual sources, and with due regard to economy in the matter of English or American editions.
6. Books will be catalogued in the usual manner, using Library of Congress cards when available, and will bear a special presentation label as follows:-

Presented to
McGill University Library
by
The Carnegie Corporation

7. The books will be displayed in the University Library Reading Room, as indicated above, for a specified period before being distributed to the extension reading room.
8. The books will be subject to the usual library regulations regarding loans.

I trust that the foregoing scheme of operation will prove satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Corporation, and shall await your advice.

Yours faithfully,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

March 6, 1933

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal
McGill University
Montreal, CANADA

Dear Sir Arthur:

We acknowledge with thanks receipt
of your letter of March 3, relative to the
improved facilities for undergraduate reading
at McGill. This will receive the careful
attention of our Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Lester

RML:M

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 13, 1933

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

On receipt of a statement from our advisory group on Canadian college libraries that a satisfactory plan has been submitted for the operation of the grant of \$15,000 to McGill for the development of its library through the purchase of books, we are glad to tell you that the Trustees voted on the 11th to release the amount involved.

We are authorizing our Treasurer to make payment of \$5,000 on May 1. Subsequent payments will be authorized for October 1, 1933 and 1934.

Sincerely yours

Forrester

FPK/G

My bank 705

April 17, 1933.

Dr. F. P. Keppel,
President, Carnegie Corporation of New York,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Keppel,

Let me acknowledge your letter of the
13th April, in which you tell me that the Carnegie
Corporation approves of the plan submitted by McGill
for the operation of the \$15,000 grant for the purchase
of books for the Library.

Thank you very much indeed for your
kind consideration of this matter on our behalf.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Arts and Science
Office of the Dean

September 6, 1933.

Dr. G.R. Lomer,
Librarian,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

Since room No. 7 in this building has been set aside as a special library room it is advisable, I suggest, that we come to some practical agreement about the management of this room in the future and I suggest the following considerations as a suitable basis for a practical understanding.

I need scarcely say that the care of the books should be under the library administration and the room opened and closed at the regular hours by the librarian in charge, except for the necessary cleaning after hours.

The room itself, the heating, lighting, caretaking and most of the furniture are provided by the Faculty of Arts and Science and I hope that in time we may be able to obtain the necessary furniture and decorations to make this room a place of marked interest and significance to the students and to all others.

The room is situated practically opposite the Dean's offices and we are, therefore, in an excellent position to see that the use of the room is respected and I intend to do so. The room will not be used as a rest room or as a study room for students who are not making use of the books on the shelves.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

I need scarcely say that I shall always be pleased to receive and carry out any helpful suggestions from you or from your associates in the library. I suggest, however, that these suggestions should be made to me personally, except very small matters, as the caretakers of this building are very busy during the session and they naturally prefer to take their instructions from a single person.

I may add, too, that the Arts Faculty is rightly jealous of all uses which are made of this building by other departments of the University and by outsiders. Indeed, I expect some criticism at least from some members of the Faculty for having surrendered this room in a very overcrowded building for the purpose of relieving other buildings in the University. I do not, however, worry about this criticism as I think it is an excellent thing that this library should be as near as possible to the centre of student population in the University. Naturally, therefore, I should like the library administration to be carried on with the least possible complaint or friction.

Yours very sincerely,

Signed: Ira A. MacKay

Dean



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Arts and Science
Office of the Dean

September 6, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal,
McGill University.

My dear Principal,

I am enclosing for your information a letter
which I am now sending to Dr. G.R. Lomer, the University Librarian.

Yours very truly,

Ira A. MacKay

Dean

Encl.

August 7, 1934.

Dr. George H. Locke,
Librarian,
The Public Library,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Locke:

As we are still without a Principal, a letter from you received in July regarding the Carnegie Grant for Undergraduate Reading has been referred to me for reply.

I assure you that we have tried to abide strictly by the requirements of the Grant and have used the fund for the purpose of purchasing books for general undergraduate reading and have avoided text books, periodicals, and books for graduates and staff.

I was very sorry not to see you at the American Library Association Conference and hope that you have by now entirely recovered.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

M.

University Librarian.

July 4, 1934.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

The following letter has come from Mr.
George Locke:

"Dear Mr. President,

There is still an instalment of the grant made by the Carnegie Corporation to Canadian Colleges, and I am writing on behalf of the Committee to remind you that it was given for the purchase of books for general undergraduate reading.

I am hoping to be able to report to the Corporation next year that this request of theirs was lived up to by the Canadian Colleges participating."

In the ordinary course of things this letter should be answered by Mr. Glassco, but I don't quite know what Mr. Locke wants, do you?

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
University Librarian.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

January 23, 1933

To the Bursar
For Governors ~~and the Board of Trustees~~

Sir Arthur W. Currie, President
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

On the basis of a recommendation of our advisory group on Canadian college libraries, the Board of Trustees of the Corporation on January 17 appropriated fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), payable \$5,000 annually for three years beginning 1932-33, to McGill University for the purchase of books, upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

The advisory group understands that some reorganization and readjustment of library facilities are being made at McGill so as to provide more adequate service for undergraduates. We shall be much interested in learning how our grant can be applied to this end.

We enclose a general statement concerning the purposes and limitations of such grants.

Sincerely yours

Robert M. Leates

RML/G
Enclosures

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

ADVISORY GROUP ON CANADIAN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

GENERAL STATEMENT AS TO GRANTS
(Adopted June 29, 1932)

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has set apart certain funds to assist liberal arts colleges in Canada and Newfoundland in making their libraries of more strategic importance and more vital to the teaching processes of the colleges. The following statement from the President of the Corporation sets forth the Corporation's point of view:

"Faculty and students represent, even separately, highly selected groups; when the two really work together, and that this is possible is being demonstrated in an increasing number of colleges today, the united group thus formed is of unique significance. First-rate library service is absolutely necessary to success in their enterprise, and such service demands not only a generous array of books and journals, well selected and up-to-date, not only a professional staff intelligent and quick to see their educational opportunities; it demands as well a physical equipment which meets the needs of the situation."

To secure the ends desired, the Corporation has approved recommendations of its Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries as follows:

1. - Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library or Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files of periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein.
- 2.- Grants are payable in three annual instalments. Payments other than the first, will not be recommended by the Advisory Group unless - (a) the previous instalments have been expended as specified in section 1, (b) all books purchased under the previous instalment have been adequately catalogued and made integral parts of the libraries, (c) the library holdings of four-year colleges shall have been checked by "A List of Books for College Libraries" and reported to the Advisory Group.
3. - Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding.
4. - In any instance the Advisory Group may make its recommendation for a grant contingent upon the carrying out of definite suggestions for the improvement of the college library.
5. - To aid the Advisory Group, and to complete satisfactorily its study for the Carnegie Corporation, colleges receiving grants are asked to keep a separate list of their purchases under the grant and to make a report, preferably in July of each year during the period of the grant, with regard to library progress.



Answered

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1933
ANSWERED

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

January 26th, 1933.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
University Librarian.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

I have handed to the Bursar today a letter from the Carnegie Corporation, advising me that the Board of Trustees has made available for McGill an annual grant of \$5,000 a year for three years, beginning 1932-33, "for the purchase of books, upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee. The advisory group understands that some reorganization and readjustment of library facilities are being made at McGill so as to provide more adequate service for undergraduates." Mr. Lester adds that he will be much interested in learning how their grant can be applied to this end.

I am enclosing herewith copy of the statement from the Corporation, giving particulars of how the grant may be spent. Will you discuss with me soon your plans for making use of this appropriation?

Ever yours faithfully,

Arthur W. Currie
Principal

January 26th, 1933.

Robert M. Lester, Esq.,
Assistant to the President,
Carnegie Corporation of New York,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lester,

Let me acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of your communication of January 23rd, in which you inform me that the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation has appropriated \$15,000, payable \$5,000 annually for three years, beginning 1932-33, to McGill University, for the purchase of books, to provide more adequate service for undergraduates.

I hope to be in a position shortly to submit a plan of operation which will meet with your approval.

I also acknowledge the general statement concerning the purposes and limitations of these grants.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 28, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have received, with much satisfaction, your letter of January 26th with enclosures concerning the offer of \$5,000.00 a year for three years from the Carnegie Corporation for the purchase of books for undergraduate reading "upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee." I enclose a preliminary draft of such a plan, which I submit to you for revision.

I shall be glad to call at your office at your convenience on Monday afternoon, January 30th, so that we may lose no time in this matter. You have probably noted that the first grant will be for 1932-33 and that a report of progress would be required in July. Every week is important, when you consider that the books have to be selected, ordered, and catalogued.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my personal thanks to you for bringing this matter to a successful culmination.

Faithfully yours,

H/
Enc.

University Librarian.

Draft of a Proposal Regarding
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT
FOR UNDERGRADUATE READING AT MCGILL

- annually*
- I The proposed grant consists of \$5,000.00 payable only for three years, beginning with the session 1932-33, and requiring a report of progress to be submitted in July of each year.
- II The purpose of the grant, as defined by the Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries (June 29, 1932), is as follows:
- "Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library of Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files or periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein."
- III In relation to other McGill funds, it is definitely stated that:
- "Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding."
- IV The grant is made subject to "submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee" (letter from the Principal to the Librarian dated January 26, 1933, quoting from the Carnegie Corporation).

V McGill University Library proposes the following scheme for the development of undergraduate reading.

1. The following extensions of space will be provided:
 - (a) Five sections of shelving hitherto used for reserved books in the Main Reading Room of the University Library will be set aside for the temporary display for all accessions from this source, so that undergraduates will be able to see the new books on arrival and will not be dependent solely on the card catalogue or published lists.
 - (b) Arrangements will be made to provide an extension of approximately 50 X 48 feet (2400 sq. ft.) of reading room space in Strathcona Hall, facing the Campus, where a special effort will be made to develop student reading in the First and Second Years.
2. As the purpose of the grant is to aid in developing a closer relation between faculties and students, the points of view, needs, and suggestions of these two groups will be taken into consideration in the selection of books. (It is to be noted here that in the past many suggestions from both groups for additions to the Library have had to be postponed from lack of funds).
3. The selection of books will be based upon:
 - (a) Charles B. Shaw's List of Books for College Libraries (Chicago, 1931). It is to be noted that of the 13,978 titles in this list, McGill has 8,666, and that of the remaining 5,312 certain titles more suitable for the United States will be replaced by equivalents from the forthcoming Canadian Supplement.
 - (b) Lists submitted by members of the faculty and titles from the suggestion book available for undergraduates.
 - (c) Titles which the local experience of the Librarian and heads of Library departments suggest as being desirable.

4. Books will be purchased by the Order Department of the University Library from the usual sources and with due regard to economy in the matter of English or American editions.
5. Books will be catalogued in the usual manner, using Library of Congress cards when available, and will bear a special presentation label as follows:

Presented to
McGill University Library
by
The Carnegie Corporation

6. The books will be displayed in the Reading Room, as indicated above, for a specified period before being distributed to the Stack or to the extension reading room.
7. The books will be subject to the usual Library regulations regarding loans.

January 28, 1932.

1st report on Carnegie grant use

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1933
ANSWERED

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

August 3, 1933

Dear Sir:-

As the fiscal year of the Carnegie Corporation begins on October 1st each year the Advisory Commission for Canadian Colleges asks that you send a report to the Chairman by September 27th concerning the purchases for the year under the grant, even though a full calendar year may not have been completed since you received your grant.

Yours very truly,

Geo. H. Rowe
Chairman

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec

*To Dr. Rowe
Please note and prepare
report
4/8/33
A. J. Currie*

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT · LIBRARY SCHOOL

MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

August 11, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have noted Mr. Locke's letter of August 3rd asking for a report on the new College Reading Room before September 27th and shall see that it is in your hands before that date.

I return herewith Mr. Locke's letter for your files.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer.

University Librarian.

Enc.
H/

P.S. I cannot help feeling that he might have shown you the courtesy of sending you an original and not a carbon copy. I mention this because in Prince Edward Island I heard of further examples of his lack of courteous co-operation.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

September 13, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

With reference to my letter of August 11th I now enclose a report of progress on the Carnegie Collection to be housed in Room No. 7 in the Arts Building as a basis for whatever you may write in answer to Mr. George H. Locke's letter of August 3rd asking for a report on this matter.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer.

University Librarian.

Enc.
H/

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON
CARNEGIE GRANT FOR UNDERGRADUATE READING
AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To The Principal of McGill University:

I. READING ROOM

Room No. 7 in the Arts Building has been set aside for housing the books purchased from this grant. The room is large and airy, well lighted from the north, and is situated on the ground floor of the building within a short distance of the main entrance.

II. EQUIPMENT

The room is provided with new linoleum floor covering, oak book shelves on two sides of the room, a desk for the library assistant, and suitable and sufficient tables and chairs.

III. BOOKS

1. Selection: The books have been selected by a committee appointed by the Principal on recommendation by members of the Teaching and Library Staff, on the basis of Shaw's "List of Books for College Libraries" and other recent bibliographies. Undergraduates have also had an opportunity to submit suggestions.
2. Orders: 1,040 orders have been placed through the Library Order Department amounting to \$2,752.57, and a large number of which are still outstanding.
3. Cataloguing: 700 volumes have been catalogued according to the Cutter Expansive System in use in the University Library and are ready to place on the shelves for the opening of the session on October 1st. These volumes contain, in addition to the University bookplate, a special label referring to the Carnegie Corporation as the donor.

4. Administration: The reading room will be administered as follows:

- (a) For library purposes, by a library assistant under the direction of the University Librarian.
- (b) For maintenance, under the Director (Dean) of the Arts Building.

Respectfully submitted,

University Librarian.

September 13, 1933.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

September 14, 1933.

Dr. George H. Locke,
Chairman, Advisory Committee for Canadian College Libraries,
The Public Library of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Dr. Locke,

In reply to your circular letter of August 3rd addressed to those universities who were recipients of the Carnegie Grants, I beg to report as follows.

As I wrote to Mr. Lester on March 3rd the University Library, known as the Redpath Library, was so congested that we felt the first step towards the accomplishment of our purpose would be the establishment of a model library for the students at the centre of university life.

Room No.7 in the Arts Building has been set aside for housing the books purchased from this grant. The room is large and airy, well lighted from the north, and is situated on the ground floor of the building within a short distance of the main entrance.

The room is provided with new linoleum floor covering, oak book shelves on two sides of the room, a desk for the library assistant, and suitable and sufficient tables and chairs.

Books. The books have been selected by a committee appointed by the Principal on recommendation by members of the Teaching and Library Staff, on the basis of Shaw's "List of Books for College Libraries" and other recent bibliographies. Undergraduates have also had an opportunity to submit suggestions.

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Administration. The reading room will be administered as follows:

- (a) For library purposes, by a library assistant under the direction of the University Librarian.
- (b) For maintenance, under the Director (Dean) of the Arts Building.

I trust that the foregoing will give you the information you require. If not, I shall expect to hear from you again.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

November 8, 1933

Dear Sir Arthur:-

As Chairman of the Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries I wish to report that at the meeting in Boston on October 20th the report from your College was read, and the result is that a grant is to be made for this coming year which perhaps by this time you may have received.

If, in the course of the year, the Members of the Advisory Group can be of assistance to you do not hesitate to write to the Chairman.

Yours very truly,


Chairman

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec

Handwritten scribble

15th November 1933.

Dear Dr. Locke,

Your letter of November 8th, addressed to the Principal, reached his office and I may say that we have already received our proportion of the Library Grant from the Carnegie Foundation.

You have doubtless heard of Sir Arthur's serious illness. Although he is still gravely ill, the doctors give us every reason to hope for his ultimate complete recovery. The road back to health will be a long and tedious one, but they feel that the most hopeful thing is that his own courage is steadfast.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Dr. George H. Locke,
Chief Librarian,
The Public Library of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Application for grant

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

January 12, 1932

Dear Sir:

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has authorized me to say that, out of the fund set aside some years ago for aid to College libraries within British Dominions other than the British Isles (which has its own organization, known as the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust), there may be distributed among Canadian Colleges for the purchase of books, especially for undergraduate reading, a sum of money amounting in the aggregate to well over \$100,000.

As Chairman of the Committee entrusted with the recommendation for participation in these grants, I am writing to you to ask if you will read over the circular enclosed and, if you approve, will have it filled out and returned to me as soon as possible. We desire after this is done to make arrangements whereby Mr. Hugh C. Gourlay, B.A. (Queen's) and assistant to Dr. W.W. Bishop of the Library of Michigan University, may visit your University and discuss any matters which may arise as a result of this description of the work and the prospects of your Library.

We are hoping that the grants may be made available for the next academic year and this will be greatly helped if we can receive the answers at an early date.

Yours very truly,

George H. Locke

To
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Wear Dr. Lomer

*Please note and advise
me. Complete forms in consultation
with Mrs. Gaskell. 15 Jan 32 W. Burrill*

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TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT · LIBRARY SCHOOL

MONTREAL

January 22, 1932.

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

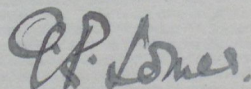
Dear Sir Arthur:

I return herewith the questionnaire of the Carnegie Corporation of New York entitled "Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries" filled in as completely and accurately as possible. I also return George H. Locke's letter dated January 12th, W. W. Bishop's "In Aid of College Libraries", and C. B. Shaw's "The Compilation of a List of Books for College Libraries" relative to the same subject.

While no one would welcome more than I a contribution to build up the books available for college instruction, I feel strongly that no such contribution should be accompanied by any diminution in the University funds allotted for Library purposes.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Gourlay if he visits the University and to give him any information which he may require that is not represented in the report.

Faithfully yours,



University Librarian.

H/

Enc.

J anuary 23, 1932.

Dr. George H. Locke,
The Public Library of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Locke,

Thank you for your letter of J anuary
12th regarding the Carnegie grants for the purchase
of books for College libraries within the British
Dominions.

I am now enclosing the questionnaire
which you sent me, which has been filled in by us
as completely and accurately as possible.

We shall be glad to see Mr. Gourlay
if he visits the University and to give him any
information which he may require that is not re-
presented in the report.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 28, 1932

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hugh Gourlay, M.A. (Queen's) now Assistant to Dr. W.W. Bishop, the Librarian of the University of Michigan, has accepted the position of visitor to the College Libraries of Canada in connection with the proposed grants to be made to these Libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of America out of funds which were allocated to the British Dominions other than the British Isles.

The Committee under which this is being carried out in Canada is George H. Locke, of the Public Libraries of Toronto, Chairman, with President Patterson, of Acadia University, and Professor Landon, of Western University of Ontario.

Mr. Gourlay is hoping to visit your College soon - he will send his exact date some days ahead - and in the meantime I am sending the "List of Books Suggested for College Libraries in the United States" which has just been published that you may see the scope and importance of the work. There is being prepared a small supplement of special value to Canadian Colleges.

The Commission wishes to emphasize the fact that the grants will be made to Colleges which are prepared to make an effort to develop their Libraries - and not merely to "needy" colleges - and that the grants are made for the purpose of adding to the stock of "undergraduate reading" and not for the purpose of filling up sets of periodicals, or merely technical books.

Yours very truly,

George H. Locke

To Sir Arthur Currie,
President, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Edw. Lomer
Please note,
W. Lomer
20/3/32

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

RECEIVED
APR 1 1932
ANSWERED

March 30, 1932

Dear Sir:

The representative of "The Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries of the Carnegie Corporation", Mr. Hugh Gourlay (M.A. Queen's), hopes to visit and inspect your Library on or about April 22nd.

The Advisory Group would be much obliged if you could give him any further information that he may require.

Yours faithfully,

George H. Locke
R.M.D.

To Sir Arthur Currie,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

*To Librarian
Please note, I would
like to meet Mr. Gourlay*

A. W. Burrows

31/3/32

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MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

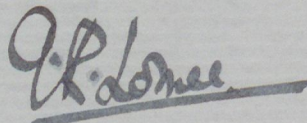
April 5, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I return herewith Mr. George H. Locke's letters of March 28th and 30th regarding the survey of College Libraries in Canada and assure you that I shall do all in my power to give Mr. Hugh Gourlay the information he desires. I shall remember to give him an opportunity of meeting you while he is here.

Faithfully yours,



University Librarian.

Enc.

H/

April 7, 1932.

George H. Locke, Esq.,
Chief Librarian,
The Public Library of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Locke,

With reference to your letters of March 28th and 30th regarding the Survey of College Libraries in Canada which is being made under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of America, we shall be glad to see Mr. Hugh Gourlay when he visits this University about April 22nd.

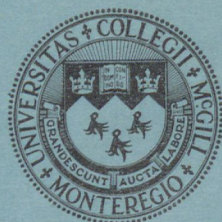
I have taken the matter up with Dr. G.R. Lomer, our Librarian, and assure you that every facility will be given to Mr. Gourlay for obtaining the information he desires. I am also informed that the "List of Books for College Libraries" will be checked by that date, to show the titles in the McGill Libraries.

May I take this opportunity of assuring you that I shall welcome any assistance which will improve the stock of undergraduate reading in our libraries and that we shall be glad to co-operate to the fullest extent in the details of the Survey which is being undertaken by the Carnegie Corporation.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Inter-department Correspondence



FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir Arthur:

I certainly think Colonel Bovey's idea is an excellent one. If the Carnegie Foundation want to promote a love of reading among undergraduates the best possible way is to make the books accessible to them.

I maintain that one can never learn to love books by reading a card index.

I can only speak for myself. Until I moved down to University Street I have never lived anywhere without access to a first class library with the open shelves, that is, where one can go to the shelf and look over the books for one self, pick them out, handle them, glance through them, get their "savour". I would never be able to choose books to read from a card index, no matter how well I know my authors.

I have used several of the great libraries in the United States. The library at Los Angeles is one of the best in the world. Simply marvellous. There ~~is~~ not any books in that tremendous library that ~~is~~ shut away from you by a swing door and a card index. Every room is accessible to you, you can go to the shelves and spend hours getting acquainted with the books and learning to love them. In New York it is not so good, but there are plenty of accessible shelves. There is a wonderfully good Carnegie Library in Jacksonville Florida where I lived and where the books are all open shelves.

The McGill Library is all shut away in vaults. Except the open shelves in the Book Club, which costs \$5 a year to belong to. One hesitates, at least I do, and I am sure students must feel the same way, to be troubling the girl at the desk to fetch and carry a dozen or more books until you pick out one that appeals to you. Therefore you don't use the library. I have noticed since I began to use it that there are books and books that have never been read, that there are gaps of five and ten years between taking out of a book. A book is not much use to McGill or to the students that remains for 10 years taking up room on the shelves in the vaults.

Make the books accessible to the students and they will read

D. McM

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

July 6, 1932

Mr. George H. Locke was anxious to see you with reference to a report which had been made to him by Mr. Hugh Gourlay of Michigan who went on behalf of the Carnegie Foundation to certain universities which Locke was not visiting.

The object of the visits was to see whether certain Canadian universities can find an adequate way to expend about five thousand dollars each per annum for three years on promotion of general reading by undergraduates, i.e., reading which is neither for graduate work nor directly connected with the undergraduates university courses. Most of the universities have been ready to accept this money.

Locke says that the report he got from Gourlay was to the effect that McGill had no need of anything excepting "browsing room". Locke says that these "Browsing Rooms" which have been fitted up by some American universities in a luxurious fashion are rooms where a few students can sit in arm chairs and read. Locke does not think this is a particularly good idea. In discussion the following objections came out:

1. The student is not used to sitting in an arm chair to read.
2. It is perfectly impossible to furnish a large enough room for even a small proportion of the students. Therefore the assumption is at once that only a small proportion of students want to use it. This defeats the idea at the back of the grant of money.

When Gourlay was here I met him but this subject of browsing rooms was not discussed

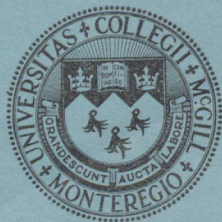
Locke said he felt it a pity that we could not make use of this opportunity when we might just as well have the \$5000 for 3 years as not. He said he did not intend to make any suggestions as to how the grant should be used, provided that he was assured it could be applied for the purpose of facilitating general undergraduate reading.

I asked him as an expert what he thought of the following suggestions:-

1. To establish a separate index in the library, perhaps in some easily visible form and a special shelf of books which might be called "The Undergraduates Book Club".
2. To establish a library in the Union, having it part of the library but under control of the Students' Council.

He said he thought that both were perfectly practicable. He says his

Inter-department Correspondence



FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR;
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

2.

experience is that an open shelf library is quite satisfactory provided that someone is seated at the door to check books going out. (The Toronto Public Library has only lost 13 books in six months from the open shelves.)

My suggestion is that as soon as possible we should get in the President of the Students Council, the President of the Union, and discuss the possible use of the large lounging room, which is at present very little used.

I told Locke that we appreciated very much indeed his kindly interest in McGill and that I was perfectly sure you would not think for a minute of refusing this generous grant but would find some perfectly adequate use for it. If this scheme is carried out we certainly ought to have an undergraduate committee. Such a library should also be open on Sunday, as any undergraduate library of this kind should be.

W. BOvey: D. McM

. Rural Libraries.

Locke said he was going to try to get a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the purpose of establishing in large central libraries like McGill, libraries which might be used for the benefit of the country districts and from which books might be sent out to country districts. The idea would be to expend some of the money on well selected collections and to leave some available for buying books which were specially asked for. I said that if such a plan could be designed I was quite sure that you would be only too glad to take advantage of it.

Going back to the Carnegie proposal, it seems to me that one of our main troubles at present is psychological. A reading room surrounded by a lot of uninteresting text books like the Redpath is no inspiration to anyone to read. It is only a convenience for study. If we are to encourage general reading among undergraduates we must show them books, and the books will do the encouragement for us.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.
LIBRARIAN

July 13, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I return herewith your memorandum, dated July 6, 1932, regarding the proposed grant by the Carnegie Corporation for the purchase of books for College Libraries, together with my folder of correspondence relative to this matter, which I shall be glad to have returned for my office file.

I enclose a statement of various points which might be touched upon, should you wish to do so, in any reply you may make to Mr. Locke.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer

University Librarian.

C.
Enc.

Memorandum to the Principal on
PROPOSED CARNEGIE GRANT FOR LIBRARY BOOKS
PREPARED BY THE LIBRARIAN, JULY 13, 1932.

1. Scope of Survey.

Mr. Locke's letter of March 28th to the Principal states that the grants are to be made "for the purpose of adding to the stock of undergraduate reading and not for the purpose of filling up sets of periodicals or merely technical books." "List of books suggested for College Libraries in the United States" (which was used as a basis for similar grants to American Colleges) was checked by this library and a summary of the findings attached. The actual checking confirmed Miss Young's and my impression that we had a very satisfactory general undergraduate equipment of books and that our particular needs were books for graduate work and more periodical sets - both of these classes, however, are excluded from consideration by the Carnegie Committee.

Mr. Gourlay spent several hours in the Library, and was shown over the building in detail by the Librarian, and had interviews with Heads of Departments. He had an opportunity of forming an unbiased and frank opinion as to the library situation. My recollection is that he himself suggested the idea of a "Browsing Room". I am positive that no suggestion of any sort was made to him that we could not otherwise use a grant for library purposes.

2. No "Browsing Room" is desirable or can be provided in this building, and the establishment of such a room would be contingent upon acquiring the use of the David Morrice Hall in the Presbyterian College. The two objections in the memorandum (1. Student is not used to sitting in arm chairs. 2. Only a small number of students would use the "Browsing Room".) are personal opinions, and I doubt if they are either borne out by facts in the United States, or are prophetic of the reaction of McGill Students. I do not consider them serious objections.
3. Mr. Locke's statement that he felt it a pity that we could not make use of this opportunity when we might just as well have the \$5000.00 for three years. Where did Mr. Locke get this impression? It is not based upon any records that I have in my files, or any recollection of any such statement to Mr. Gourlay.

I can give both you and Mr. Locke the strongest assurance that \$5000.00 for three years could most advantageously, and with strict economy, be used to enlarge the stock of undergraduate reading, and my own opinion is that such a fund could most usefully be spent as a temporary addition to the library budget.

4. Undergraduate Book Club.

Colonel Bovey's proposal, in his memorandum to you, to establish an Undergraduate Book Club in the Union under the control of the Students' Council is open to the same objections as a "Browsing Room", which it would be in effect. Three questions involved in the establishing of such a Book Club are:

1. Who would have administrative control - the Library or the Students' Council ?
2. Who would select the books ?
3. Who would supervise the room and how would such a person be paid ?

In this connection it should be mentioned that one object of a "Browsing Room" is to make the College Library a more attractive place, and the provision of such a room elsewhere would defeat the former purpose.

5. The Redpath Reading Room. according to Colonel Bovey, is no inspiration to anyone to read, but is only a convenience for study. I agree with this, as this is the purpose of the Reading Room, and would extend the statement to include the Book Stacks which are mechanically arranged to contain the largest number of books in the smallest possible space. There is no possibility (with our present inefficient lighting) of reading in the Stacks. The use of a large hall, such as that in the Presbyterian College, would provide space for extended supplementary undergraduate reading under supervision.

6. Mrs. MacMurray's Memo.

I quite agree that the Redpath Library is not arranged to encourage reading. Its architectural restrictions make it awkward for the free consultation of books as well as for economic administration. Any addition to the Library would embody modern ideas of Library arrangement, one of the most important of which is departmental reading rooms with free access to adjacent shelves.

7. Summary.

In conclusion, I would suggest that Mr. Locke and Mr. Landon be assured that there is splendid opportunity here for extending undergraduate reading and that the purely physical or mechanical difficulties of arranging space is a matter that concerns the University authorities rather than the Carnegie Committee. I feel sure that suggestions from professors regarding additional books would form a better basis and a more useful solution of the problem than an undergraduate committee selecting books for the Union.

Ch. Jones.

University Librarian

July 13, 1932

Dr. George H. Locke,
Toronto Public Library,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Dr. Locke,

On the evening of June 30th, I received a call from Mr. Landon, who, I understand, has been associated with you in the "Survey of College Libraries in Canada", made under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of America.

He told me of your proposed visit to McGill University early in the week of July 3rd, and I was sorry to have to tell him that the one brief vacation I am taking this year included that week. That explains why I was not at the University when you called last week, and I regret also that Dr. Lomer was away during your visit.

From Colonel Bovey's report of your conversation with him, I learn that you are under an impression that McGill had no need of anything except the fitting up of a "Browsing Room" for students. I do not know where Mr. Gourlay got this impression, because the question of "Browsing Rooms" did not arise in any conversation I had with him, and Dr. Lomer tells me that the idea was suggested by Mr. Gourlay himself.

I am quite positive that no suggestion of any sort was made to him that we could not otherwise use a grant for library purposes. I can give you the strongest assurance that a grant of \$5,000 per annum for three years, or some such amount, could be used most advantageously and with strict economy, to enlarge the stock of undergraduate reading. My own opinion is that such a fund could be most usefully spent as a temporary addition to the library budget. It would,

(over)

of course, not be any plan of ours to use this grant to relieve the present library budget in any way. It would be applied strictly to further the underlying idea of the Carnegie Corporation, i.e., to encourage undergraduate reading.

I feel that I can with every confidence give you and Mr. Landon the assurance that there is splendid opportunity here for extending reading among the students, and that we can solve any purely physical or mechanical difficulties of arranging for the necessary space.

I sincerely hope that in your recommendations to the Carnegie Corporation you can include McGill University for this grant.

Thanking you for your visit, and again regretting that I was not able to discuss this with you personally,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

COPY FOR SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor

General Library

August 9, 1932.

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Lomer:

I haven't seen Gourlay since I got back, but I wrote to Lester at once about the matter of a grant for McGill, or some of its colleges, and have a confidential reply from him saying that at the meeting in July at Pictou Lodge it was agreed to postpone action, as the Advisory Group felt certain that there had been some misunderstanding in the matter. I think you may take it for granted that action is merely deferred.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. W. Bishop.

Librarian.

Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, Librarian,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec,
Canada.

WWB:EW

September 22nd, 1932.

Dr. George H. Locke,
Toronto Public Library,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Dr. Locke,

On July 13th I wrote you regarding the matter which you were good enough to take up with Colonel Bovey in my absence, and I do not find that I have had any reply. Dr. Lomer informed me that he had heard from Mr. Bishop, the Librarian, that it had been agreed to postpone action, and he intimated that we could take it for granted that it was merely deferred.

I should be glad to have any further information you can let me have.

With kind regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

COPY

*For Sir Arthur Currie.
A.R.L.*

NAPLES HOTEL
Naples-on-the-Gulf
FLORIDA

January 21st, 1933.

Dear Dr. Lomer:

Yours of the 12th has come to me here where I am spending a fortnight by the doctor's orders in search of sunshine. If you could see me, you would know that I have found it. I shall be back in Ann Arbor in a week.

The status of the grant to McGill is as follows: The Canadian Advisory Group on College Libraries met in Toronto on Nov. 21st (I believe). At that time a grant of \$15,000 was recommended. The Carnegie Corporation Trustees have to act on this recommendation - perhaps have acted on it already. So your grant will be forthcoming shortly.

Of course I have no business to tell you this. We have never before given out any information before the Trustees have acted. You can see what the situation would be should the Trustees fail to accept our recommendation! But a note from Dr. Keppel mentions this grant as requiring only formal actions by the Trustees, and as Locke seems not to have replied to inquiries, I am taking it on myself to let you know in strict confidence that the grant will in all probability be made shortly. Of course you may tell Sir Arthur - but please ask him to tell no one else.

I was present at the Toronto meeting. But I was not in America in June when the first grants were recommended. I believe the reason McGill was not included in the first lot was the difficulty the Advisory Group felt over the interpretation of its instructions. In the U.S. we were told to confine our recommendations to liberal arts colleges of the four-year type. Universities with several faculties were expressly ruled out. The Group got (through Lester) the advice of Dr. Keppel in this matter - and McGill is now included. We have instructions that Canadian conditions do not require this strict division of fields. And I may tell you that I feel certain Dr. Keppel wants to give McGill every consideration. Call in and see him personally as an old colleague - the next time you are in New York. He will be glad to see you - and may be in a position to open up. And he may not.

With good wishes,

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) Wm. W. Bishop.

The Shaw list of Books.

February 3, 1933.

Dr. A. S. Eve,
Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Dear Dr. Eve,

Just to remind you that you undertook
to arrange such consultation with members of the
Faculty of Arts and Science as would be helpful
to Dr. Lomer in making his selection of books.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

February 3, 1933

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
University Librarian.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

At a meeting of Deans this week in my office the subject of the Carnegie Grant was brought up and I read your draft proposal. Dr. Eve undertook to arrange "such consultation with members of the Faculty of Arts and Science as would be helpful to Dr. Lomer in making his selection of books." I think you had better remind him that the matter is urgent.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

February 17, 1933.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
University Librarian

Dear Dr. Lomer,

1. The Principal would like to have a copy of the Shaw List of Books for college libraries if you are having it mimeographed.

2. With reference to the Principal's letter to Dr F.P.Keppel, he suggested that I ask you to call in at the office next time you are in this building and read it. He prefers to keep the copy in his private files.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

For the information
of the Principal.

J. P. Lamer.

Feb. 17. 33.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

February 17, 1933.

To

Department of

You are probably already aware of the proposed gift of \$5,000. a year for three years by the Carnegie Corporation for the encouragement of undergraduate reading at McGill.

This new fund is to be used for books of general undergraduate interest and not for text books, back numbers or missing parts of periodicals, or books for graduate students or teaching staff.

The basis of the selection of books will be a volume already prepared and used for a similar purpose in the United States: "A list of books for college libraries - approximately 14,000 titles selected on the recommendation of 200 college teachers, librarians, and other advisers, prepared by Charles B. Shaw for the Carnegie Corporation of New York Advisory Group on College Libraries." Chi. 1931. 810 pages.

The section of this List which particularly concerns your Department is sent to you herewith, and the titles already in the McGill Library have been indicated. Will you kindly bring the remaining titles in this list to the attention of the members of your Department and return it at your earliest convenience to the University Librarian with the following annotations:

- A - First choice, for immediate purchase.
- B - Second choice, for deferred purchase.
- O - Not wanted or not recommended.

A Supplement of books for Canadian libraries is in preparation; but if you have other suggestions for purchases coming within the scope of this Fund, please use the attached sheet for recommendations.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Dean A. S. Eve,
Dr. G. R. Lomer.

Committee on Carnegie Fund
for Undergraduate Reading.

Enclosures:

Shaw List. p.
Recommendation blank.

W. H. W.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

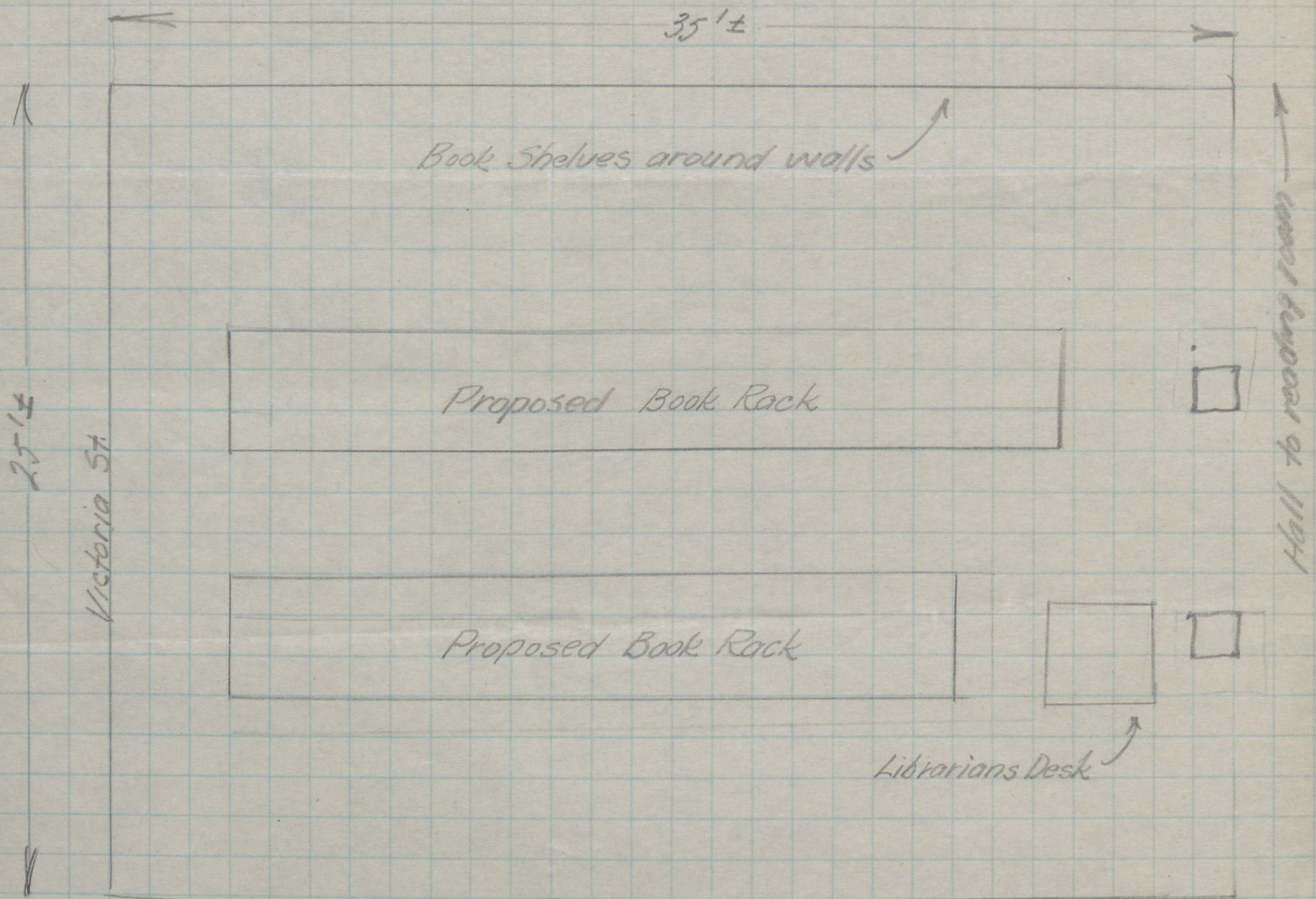
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PURCHASES FROM THE
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR UNDERGRADUATE READING

Professor..... Department.....

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Feb. 17. 1933.

PLAN of PROPOSED LIBRARY



The above plan is not drawn to scale and does not take into account the dimensions of any library equipment. It serves only to give an approximate size of the room and a possibly suitable layout.

It is proposed that this library, if built in the McGill Union, be open on week days from 2 P.M. until 10 P.M., and that students be allowed to take books home if they so desire.

If a dance is being held in the Union Ballroom it will be necessary to use this library as a ladies coat-check room.

All matters of expense and rent of room could



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

February 9, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

With reference to the gift from the Carnegie Foundation of books for undergraduates, I can now report that Dr. Lomer and I are co-operating in such a manner as to give the Heads of Departments every facility for suggesting the books that they most desire for their undergraduate students.

We propose to sub-divide the Carnegie list of books into groups so that, for instance, the list of books on Education will be submitted to Professor F. Clarke, and he will be requested to suggest additions or omissions. After finding out the requirements of the various Departments in this way, the question may arise as to the sub-division of money for the various Departments. But we can deal with that if and when it arises.

I will report to you at a later date and tell you how the matter stands.

Yours very truly,

Dr. A.S. Eve,
Dean, Graduate Faculty.

THE COMPILATION OF "A LIST OF BOOKS
FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES"

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has for many years evinced a generous interest in the public libraries of the country, has recently extended its interest to include American college and university libraries. In order that its benefactions might be made upon the basis of authoritative counsel the Corporation has organized an Advisory Group on College Libraries. This Advisory Group, under the chairmanship of W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, includes among the librarian members Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association; and L. R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina. Among the college executives who are members of the group are President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College; President Meta Glass of Sweet Briar College; Dr. Robert L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges; President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College; and President E. H. Wilkins of Oberlin College.

Many colleges have applied to the Carnegie Corporation for grants to aid their libraries. Early in its existence the Advisory Group formulated a searching questionnaire which was sent to all institutions applying for such consideration. Under twenty-six headings information was requested which would yield a relatively complete and detailed picture of the material resources of the institution and its library. This report on material resources was checked and supplemented by information on such intangibles as scholarly enthusiasm, academic esprit de corps, library interest, etc., through visits from an Advisory Group representative (generally Dr. W. M. Randall of the University of Chicago Library School faculty) who spent at least a few hours and perhaps a few days at each of the institutions. The only factor lacking in a reasonably complete picture was a qualitative estimate of the library's resources. To permit this qualitative estimate the Group decided on the compilation of a list of probably not less than eight thousand nor more than fifteen thousand books which might be regarded as a statement of the minimum holdings of every well-stocked college library. It was further decided that this compilation should be made under the direction of a librarian, and that this compiler should make up an original list which would be checked and improved by such a homogeneous group as the faculty of his own institution. Further steps will be described later. I was asked to undertake the compilation, and the Swarthmore College faculty comprised the first group of authorities to inspect the list.

Work on the project commenced in April, 1929. The list, from the start, was arranged by departments of instruction rather than in accordance with a library system of classification. Each subject was considerably subdivided, with, first, a list of periodicals; second, a selection of reference books, and thereafter according to a nomenclature which the teacher of the subject would find familiar and helpful. The compilation of the first list--done chiefly by checking such bibliographies as the American Library Association catalog of 1926, the Booklist from 1926 to date, the Mudge Guide to reference books, a year's reserved book lists from two institutions, and various other sorts of sources--was of necessity a hasty affair. The checking of these sources of information, the transfer of the resulting several thousand entries to cards, the arrangement of the cards under subjects, the transfer of entries from the cards to type-written lists, and the distribution of these lists had to be accomplished between early April and mid-May so that members of the Swarthmore faculty might inspect and ponder before the rush of final examinations, commencement activities, and the exodus of summer vacations. While these processes were going forward letters were sent to a selected group of college teachers throughout the country explaining the project and asking them to contribute their suggestions toward the compilation of the final list. This group included a liberal representation of teachers in the small institutions. Care was taken also to assure a wide geographical distribution.

The help which came from the members of the Swarthmore faculty (and this is true of all the groups of collaborators) varied from perfunctory attention to the devotion of a great deal of time and thought to the project. It is equally true that a considerable number of eminent scholars in the various fields of knowledge gave generously of their knowledge and experience. Many alterations were suggested by the Swarthmore group. During the early summer months of 1929 the appropriate changes were incorporated in the original list and the revised sections typed or mimeographed for distribution to those extra-mural scholars who had agreed to participate. In no subject had less than four teachers agreed to inspect the revised list; in some subjects the number mounted to a dozen. As a sample of the ability and academic standing of these contributors to the project I name the group which assisted in the economics section:

O. F. Boucke, of Pennsylvania State College
Raymond T. Bye, of University of Pennsylvania
Paul H. Douglas, of University of Chicago
Clyde O. Fisher, of Wesleyan University
Herbert F. Fraser, of Swarthmore College
Paul F. Gemmill, of University of Pennsylvania
Emilie J. Hutchinson, of Barnard College
Malcolm Keir, of Dartmouth College
R. C. McCrea, of Columbia University
L. C. Marshall, of Johns Hopkins University
Willard L. Thorpe, of Amherst College
Clair Wilcox, of Swarthmore College
H. A. Wooster, of Oberlin College

These revised sections were mailed out during the summer of 1929. Returns came back slowly, but by mid-October most of them were in hand. It was evident from the most casual inspection of their replies that the experts disagreed violently. Changing only the names of the subject and the institution, it is quite truthful to say that a professor of psychology at Colgate might report that he had spent many hours going over the tentative list; that it seemed to him in every way a sound and admirable production and that with only the few minor changes which he indicated herewith it would serve its purpose excellently. The following mail might bring a letter from a professor of psychology at Oberlin saying that the same psychology list which had been submitted to him was terrible. He had had to scrap it entirely, and although he was conscious of the defects of his inclosed list (a thoroughly new and reclassified production) it was nevertheless a far better job than the miserable thing which had come to him. Perhaps the most extreme case of disagreement was in the case of the zoölogy section. The original tentative list went out with the approval of the Swarthmore department. It contained 267 titles. Some of the checkers found little to question in it. Two agreed only that it was too generous a provision of books. One wrote, "I have checked those books which it would be desirable to have accessible to the student though I realize that no undergraduate student (unless a prodigy) would be likely to consult any large proportion of them." Of the 267 titles he selected 68 and rejected 199. He added a few titles. Another reviser wrote in the same vein. He selected 43 titles and rejected 224. He, too, suggested a few additional titles. The selections of these two revisers agreed on only 17 of the original 267 titles. There was no agreement on the suggested additions. This, as I have said, is the worst instance of disagreement, but it is suggestive of what occurred in nearly every subject. The disparities were so great that an additional check was decided upon. The cards were rearranged another time and each section of each list divided into three parts; the first containing those books on which there seemed to be a very general agreement as to inclusion; the second (a much smaller section) showing those which had appeared on the tentative lists and which had been generally rejected by the extra-mural group of checkers; and a third lengthy section which included the doubtful titles--those which had been questioned by perhaps two revisers and those which had been suggested for addition by a single reviser. The material was typed again in this form and sent out to a dozen or more librarians of college libraries with a statement of the purpose of the list and a request to indicate whether any of the titles in the first section did not deserve inclusion, whether any of the titles in the second section deserved to be restored and a request to express their judgment about the inclusion of the titles listed in the third part. This revised set of lists was distributed during the winter season of 1929-30. By the spring of 1930 marked copies were back, and in the light of the advice received from the Swarthmore faculty, the extra-mural group of college teachers, and the group of college librarians the compiler began to make the final

selections. The verification of titles, the ordering of Library of Congress cards for bibliographical information, the finding of prices, etc., were time-consuming details. Manuscript commenced to be made ready in the late spring of 1930 and went to the printer more or less continuously from that time to September. Fourteen of the shorter sections of the list were issued and distributed by the Carnegie Corporation in August. The remaining sections were distributed about the first of October.

The list has certain limitations. It does not pretend to be complete or exhaustive in any division of any subject. The needs of the graduate student and the research worker were ruled out at the start. It consciously tries to include only those books which the undergraduate student could reasonably be expected to use in the pursuit of his work in courses commonly offered in the various liberal arts colleges. Even with so definite an aim as this there have been complications and there are inequalities.

What, for example, about works in foreign languages? In most of our colleges few undergraduates read with facility technical works in foreign languages. The mathematician, however, may feel that it is essential for the advanced undergraduate student in mathematics to have access to books and journals in at least French and German. The botanist, on the other hand, may feel that works in English are enough. The practical solution has to be a compromise. Or where, for another example, shall we draw the line on those books or journals which the teacher must have to keep up to date but which would seldom or never be consulted by the undergraduate?

Another difficulty has been the actual number of titles to be listed for each subject. The Advisory Group was emphatic in its wish to keep away from specific numbers--this is not, for example, a list of the best five hundred books on philosophy. The most definite statement that was made that the list should include only those titles which the collaborator regarded as essential or highly desirable for the proper conduct of undergraduate teaching in his subject. This statement naturally gave a considerable leeway to contributors, especially to all (and this bars out few college teachers) enthusiasts about their own subjects. In an attempt to establish some sort of measuring stick the compiler sent to about twenty college librarians a statement of the project and a request for a distribution of 12,000 titles among the various subjects included. The results of this distribution showed remarkable variations. For example, the number of books to be allotted to chemistry ranged from 90 to 680; to political science, from 200 to 1,000; to French, from 100 to 1,100. The number of periodical titles showed the same variation--chemistry, economics, and education all ranging from 2 to 20; history, from 2 to 25; zoölogy, from 1 to 20. The averages, however, yielded what seemed to the compiler fairly reasonable figures, and it is interesting to note that the printed list does not show a great margin of departure from these averages.

Another question was the duplication of titles. It was decided that a title should appear only once under a subject, but that the same book might appear any number of times in different appropriate subject divisions. That is, a given title should not appear under "Psychology--reference books" and "Psychology--genetic." A title might, however, appear four times--once each in the economics, history, political science, and sociology sections.

Another difficulty was a decision to change horses in midstream. The list was originally conceived of as only a list of holdings, that is, the fact that a given title might be out of print or that it might now be costly was not regarded as debarring it from the list. Later it was realized that the publication would probably have considerable use as a buying list. Because of this probable use it was decided that it would be best in many instances to substitute an available book for an out-of-print title and to be concerned with the question of cost. This shift, after the compilation had been started, has probably led to some inconsistencies in the inclusions. Many out-of-print books are listed and a few expensive titles are shown. It has been suggested that publishers may be moved to reprint some of the titles.

No one, least of all the compiler, regards it as a perfect list. It is the hope of those who are responsible for it that it is a reasonably good list. Any individual consulting it will find favorite titles omitted and what he will regard as poor selections included. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a second person is more likely than not to disagree with the first's disagreements. A list of the magnitude of this and to be used to meet as many varying needs as there are institutions to consult it is necessarily a bit off the bull's eye for each one of the users.

Copies of the preliminary edition have been sent by the Carnegie Corporation to two hundred and fifty or more institutions. Librarians are now at work checking it with their holdings. Misprints, old editions, inadvertent duplications, undeserving inclusions, unintentional omissions--most of the various sorts of inconsistencies, inaccuracies, questionable decisions, and errors that have crept in should be revealed in this process of checking. It is hoped that they will be reported promptly to the compiler. A correct edition, incorporating the appropriate information received from such reports and including an Author Index, will be issued later and made available probably through the agency of the American Library Association.

Charles B. Shaw

Swarthmore College

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

ADVISORY GROUP ON CANADIAN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

GENERAL STATEMENT AS TO GRANTS
(Adopted June 29, 1932)

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has set apart certain funds to assist liberal arts colleges in Canada and Newfoundland in making their libraries of more strategic importance and more vital to the teaching processes of the colleges. The following statement from the President of the Corporation sets forth the Corporation's point of view:

"Faculty and students represent, even separately, highly selected groups; when the two really work together, and that this is possible is being demonstrated in an increasing number of colleges today, the united group thus formed is of unique significance. First-rate library service is absolutely necessary to success in their enterprise, and such service demands not only a generous array of books and journals, well selected and up-to-date, not only a professional staff intelligent and quick to see their educational opportunities; it demands as well a physical equipment which meets the needs of the situation."

To secure the ends desired, the Corporation has approved recommendations of its Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries as follows:

1. - Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library or Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files of periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein.
- 2.- Grants are payable in three annual instalments. Payments other than the first, will not be recommended by the Advisory Group unless - (a) the previous instalments have been expended as specified in section 1, (b) all books purchased under the previous instalment have been adequately catalogued and made integral parts of the libraries, (c) the library holdings of four-year colleges shall have been checked by "A List of Books for College Libraries" and reported to the Advisory Group.
3. - Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding.
4. - In any instance the Advisory Group may make its recommendation for a grant contingent upon the carrying out of definite suggestions for the improvement of the college library.
5. - To aid the Advisory Group, and to complete satisfactorily its study for the Carnegie Corporation, colleges receiving grants are asked to keep a separate list of their purchases under the grant and to make a report, preferably in July of each year during the period of the grant, with regard to library progress.

Please return to Principals
office —

*The inception of the Carnegie proposal
to aid College libraries*

IN AID OF
COLLEGE LIBRARIES

By

William Warner Bishop

*Librarian, General Library, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor*

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In Aid of College Libraries

By William Warner Bishop

*Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor*

THE NAME of Andrew Carnegie is firmly and securely joined in the public mind with libraries. That of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, established in 1911, is perhaps no less closely associated with libraries and librarians, despite manifold activities in other lines. Mr. Carnegie's practice of giving library buildings was for a while continued by the corporation after his death, and not a few colleges and communities owe their library structures to the generosity of one or the other. Of late years the library benefactions—may one call them investments?—of the Carnegie Corporation have been devoted to the improvement of professional training for librarianship, to aiding in the work of the extension and improvement of libraries throughout the country; in general, the aim seems to have been to raise standards of library work and professional morale, rather than to bestow grants on individual libraries either for buildings or books. But it has not escaped the notice of librarians that many grants made by the corporation included a generous provision of books; witness the collections of books on the Fine Arts, given to scores of colleges during the past five years.

In 1928 the president of the corporation recommended to his trustees that they embark on a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries. To Doctor Keppel this meant, one may assume, something more than merely voting certain sums of money. Rather, he saw in the prospect of these grants a means of checking the status of many college libraries, of furnishing at least some minimum standards for judging them, and of stimulating all colleges to think carefully and profitably about their library service. To that end he organized an "Advisory Group" on College Libraries, which has now had several meetings.

This Advisory Group consists of two elements, college executives and librarians, i.e., four college presidents, Aydelotte of Swarthmore, Glass of Sweet Briar, Lewis of Lafayette, and Wilkins of Oberlin; Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, and Doctor Kelly, Permanent Secretary of the Association of American Colleges. The librarians are Keogh of Yale, Bishop of Michigan, and Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A. Mr. R. M. Lester, Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Corporation, is Secretary of the Group, and Mr. Bishop is Chairman. Professor Amy Reed of Vassar

and Dean Hawkes of Columbia were originally members of the group, but have felt obliged to retire because of other calls upon their time.

At the outset the Advisory Group was told that it should address itself solely to the problems presented by libraries of liberal arts colleges having a four-year course. This at once excluded university libraries and junior college libraries as well as those of professional schools of law, medicine, theology, education, and specialized schools. This definite limitation has great advantages. It not only confines the field of study to a certain type of institution of higher education, but, more, it furnishes a group clearly defined, reasonably homogeneous, offering points of similarity which admit not only comparisons on an equitable basis, but some fairly positive and reasonable statements of underlying principles which apply to the group as a whole. In other words, selection on a fair basis, applicable to practically all this group of colleges, is possible, while one may postulate certain minimum standards of college library service without doing substantial injustice to any considerable number of American colleges.

The first work of the Advisory Group was to determine what information was needed in order to act on a request for a grant in aid of a college library. The group drew up a tentative schedule of points on which it would require data. These preliminary studies were submitted to some colleges whose requests for aid were already on file, and a few others were asked to fill out the questionnaire. From the replies it at once became evident that the questions must be made more definite and that some must be added. The completed form is printed at the end of this article. Over 150 colleges have now submitted answers to these questions, and these answers are being condensed, tabulated, and reduced to common terms so far as possible. The Advisory Group is in process of gathering a very considerable mass of statistics about college libraries, statistics which have never before been available. The American Library Association Committee on Library Revenues, for example, has sought just this information for some years.

The group is anxious, however, to go behind the returns, and to discover the real attitude of the colleges toward their libraries as evidenced by the way in which they are supported with funds, administered by their officers, and used

by faculty and students. To this end personal visits either by a member of the group or by someone representing it have been arranged for and will be carried out so far as possible. This visitor will (in most cases) already have made a study of the replies to the questionnaire. He will seek to discover not alone facts about the physical plant, the book stock, and so on, but much more eagerly will he search for evidence of a carefully matured library policy on the part of trustees and administrative officers, of adequate support of the library's budget, of professional ability on the part of the library staff, of careful book selection, as shown by the collections, and of intelligent cooperation between library, faculty, and students.

How can one be sure that a college library is well chosen and actually owns the books it should have? This question seemed of such prime importance to the Advisory Group that a subcommittee consisting of President Wilkins and Mr. Milam was charged last year with the task of overseeing the preparation of a basic list of books for a college library. This work was placed by them in the hands of Mr. C. B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, who with the help of the Swarthmore faculty and a large number of volunteer advisers (both college professors and librarians) has now brought this list nearly to the point of publication in its preliminary form. It is expected that it will be issued in May, 1930, in proof. The colleges applying for aid will be asked to check their holdings against this list. Not alone will the character of their book collections be thus revealed; weaknesses in the list will also appear. In revised form the list should be ready for publication in the fall. It will serve as a buying list as well as a checking list. For general distribution it will probably be sold through the A. L. A. Headquarters office in Chicago, and thus all libraries may perhaps profit by the work carried on by the group for a particular and more limited purpose.

In fact, the Advisory Group hopes to secure, as a result of its work, the publication of several studies of college libraries and their problems. The incidental professional benefit arising from such studies should be fully as important to the colleges as the actual grants of money. A book on college library buildings, for example, is already under preparation by Librarian James T. Gerould, of Princeton, under the sponsorship of the Association of American Colleges.

The form in which grants should be made, the amounts of individual grants, the methods of selection, all have yet to be determined. If possible, a program of cooperative buying will

be inaugurated in order to make the money go farther and yield more books. It has already been decided to furnish with the books thus supplied printed catalog cards in a sufficient number of copies for complete dictionary cataloging and for shelf-listing, thus relieving the college libraries of a very considerable burden in the cataloging process and hastening the availability of the books.

Two matters should be made very clear to colleges seeking grants. First: while the Advisory Group believes its "basic list" of books will prove an excellent guide to purchase, no college is under any obligation (if it receives a grant) to buy any titles on the list. There is no intention to limit complete freedom of choice in any particular. Second: all applications for grants should be sent to the offices of the Carnegie Corporation in New York; they should not be addressed to the Advisory Group or any of its members. Applications, however, are not necessary, as the group is already giving consideration to suggestions initiated by the corporation itself and from other sources. The selections of applications to be passed on by the Advisory Group, which has only advisory functions, are made by the officers of the Carnegie Corporation. And a last word—the limitation to the four-year liberal arts college—is complete and final, so far as the present Advisory Group is concerned. Junior colleges, technical schools, liberal arts colleges in universities (unless maintaining separate libraries), teachers' colleges, and other institutions of higher instruction do not (as yet) come within the scope of this work.

ADVISORY GROUP ON COLLEGE LIBRARIES

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

College
 Address
 President
 Please use figures for the same year
 throughout. Specify year

1. Total expenditure
 - (a) for college instruction \$ _____
 - (b) for college administration _____
 - (c) of current funds for departmental use (laboratories, etc.) exclusive of funds for purchase of books _____
 - (d) For library purposes, including all funds for books and library administration (*Record details under Section 14*) _____
2. Number of full time instructors of each rank on teaching staff _____

- Total _____

3. Number of full time undergraduate students enrolled in the academic year, as of Nov. 1, 1929 _____
4. (a) Are there reading courses for honors? _____
 (b) How many students are enrolled in these courses? _____
 (c) Are there other reading courses as distinguished from lectures and text-book instruction? _____
 (d) How many students are enrolled in these courses? _____
5. What special efforts are made to encourage general reading apart from courses of instruction? _____
6. What special demands, if any, are made upon the library by (a) instructors, (b) students, (c) others? _____
7. (a) Is there a good bookstore readily accessible to students? _____
 (b) Does the college maintain a bookstore? _____
 (c) Does the college bookstore sell books of general interest? _____
8. Library building: _____
 (a) Date of erection _____
 (b) Is it fireproof? _____
 (c) Number of square feet for library purposes _____
 (d) Total linear feet of shelving _____
 (e) Per cent of building used for other than library purposes _____
 (f) How many books can be added without an addition to present building? _____
9. (a) Total seating capacity of reading rooms, including departmental reading rooms _____
 (b) How many more seats can be added without an addition to present building? _____
10. Number of _____
 (a) volumes in the library _____
 (b) pamphlets in the library _____
 (c) volumes added each year during past five years _____
 Year _____

- (Include departmental collections)
11. The character of the collection, as ascertained by checking standards lists, e.g., Mudge List of Reference Books. (Information under this section will be called for as soon as check lists are prepared.) _____
12. Number of journals currently received _____
 (a) in English _____
 (b) in other languages _____
 (c) number regularly bound _____
 (d) number regularly kept and not bound _____
13. System of classification employed. _____
14. Annual expenditures for the library, including departmental reading rooms: _____
 (a) Salaries _____
 (b) Books, periodicals and binding _____
 If (c) and (d) below are not separately recorded, do not answer.
 (c) Current expense, excluding maintenance and operation of building _____
 (d) Maintenance and operation _____
15. Library Staff: _____
 (a) Number of members _____
 (b) Education of each member _____
 (c) Professional training of each member _____
 (d) Experience of each member _____
 (e) Name of librarian _____
16. Library hours: _____
 (a) General reading rooms _____
 (b) Stack service _____
 (c) Departmental reading rooms _____
17. (a) Are the library stacks readily accessible (open access) to the entire student body? _____
 (b) What restrictions are there, if any? _____
18. Annual statistics of library books used outside of the library and of other use by both faculty and students, with any comments possible on the character of the circulation: _____
19. (a) What departmental libraries are there? _____
 (b) Are departmental library books duplicated in the main library? _____
20. What other library facilities are readily accessible to students? _____
21. What policies have been adopted as to the purchase of duplicates? _____
22. Is there any systematic instruction for college students in the use of the library? Please describe briefly. _____
23. What policy has been adopted looking toward segregating obsolescent material; i.e., what effort is made to give students access to a collection of live books only? _____
24. What plans have been formulated or proposed by the librarian for promoting reading and developing the library? _____
25. Please report any figures available as to the amount of time which students spend in the library? _____
26. Please send: _____
 (a) Report of the President ()
 (b) Report of the Treasurer ()
 (c) Annual Budget (if available) ()
 (d) Report of the Librarian ()
 (e) Any recent printed description of the library ()

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

ADVISORY GROUP ON CANADIAN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

GENERAL STATEMENT AS TO GRANTS

(Adopted June 29, 1932)

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has set apart certain funds to assist liberal arts colleges in Canada and Newfoundland in making their libraries of more strategic importance and more vital to the teaching processes of the colleges. The following statement from the President of the Corporation sets forth the Corporation's point of view:

"Faculty and students represent, even separately, highly selected groups; when the two really work together, and that this is possible is being demonstrated in an increasing number of colleges today, the united group thus formed is of unique significance. First-rate library service is absolutely necessary to success in their enterprise, and such service demands not only a generous array of books and journals, well selected and up-to-date, not only a professional staff intelligent and quick to see their educational opportunities; it demands as well a physical equipment which meets the needs of the situation."

To secure the ends desired, the Corporation has approved recommendations of its Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries as follows:

1. - Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library or Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files of periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While "A List of Books for College Libraries" by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein.
- 2.- Grants are payable in three annual instalments. Payments other than the first, will not be recommended by the Advisory Group unless - (a) the previous instalments have been expended as specified in section 1, (b) all books purchased under the previous instalment have been adequately catalogued and made integral parts of the libraries, (c) the library holdings of four-year colleges shall have been checked by "A List of Books for College Libraries" and reported to the Advisory Group.
3. - Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding.
4. - In any instance the Advisory Group may make its recommendation for a grant contingent upon the carrying out of definite suggestions for the improvement of the college library.
5. - To aid the Advisory Group, and to complete satisfactorily its study for the Carnegie Corporation, colleges receiving grants are asked to keep a separate list of their purchases under the grant and to make a report, preferably in July of each year during the period of the grant, with regard to library progress.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH. D.
LIBRARIAN

August 7, 1934.

Mrs. McMurray,
Principal's Secretary,
McGill University.

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

Referring to your letter of July 4,
I enclose a copy of my letter to Dr. Locke of
today's date.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer APTM
University Librarian.

M.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

EDWARD S. CASWELL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

June 21, 1934

Dear Mr. President:-

There is still an instalment of the grant made by the Carnegie Corporation to Canadian Colleges, and I am writing on behalf of the Committee to remind you that it was given for the purchase of books for general undergraduate reading.

I am hoping to be able to report to the Corporation next year that this request of theirs was lived up to by the Canadian Colleges participating.

Yours very truly,

George H. Locke
per Dr.

Chairman, Canadian Advisory Group
on Colleges

The President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec