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昭和25年9月25日印刷
昭和25年10月1日発行

図書館と私たち

定　価 40円
兵庫縣内定價 30円
送　料 10円

編　者　兵庫縣図書館協会
代表者　恩賀一男

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神戸市生田区元町通5丁目34番地

印刷者　西濃印刷株式会社
大垣市南高橋町二ノ二

発行所　株式会社　文教書院
神戸市生田区元町通五丁目34番地
電話元町④1730番
振替神戸15656番

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行刑書研究 行刑図書館研究会会報 No.1

A.H. MacCormick, assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and Chairman of the A.P.A. Committee on Education, said ——

If one could choose only one of the agencies necessary for a well-rounded program of education in a penal institution, he would do well to choose an adequate library. (in Chapter X of "The education of adult prisoners," A.P.A.)

若し刑務所で完備した教育事業を行うための最もよい機関を一つだけ選ばねばならないとすれば、私は第一に指を図書館に屈する、とA.H.マッコーミック氏は、その著「成人受刑者の教育」の中で主張している。

刑務所図書館の現状に就て

本会理事長　柳田　弘

近頃よく刑務所のことが報道される。その刑務所にも受刑者のための図書館があつてもよいのは無かろうか。私は刑務所図書館について、嘗つて米国行刑局次長A.H.マツコーミツク氏が「もし刑務所で完備した教育事業を行うための最良の機関を一つだけ選ばねばならぬとすれば第一に図書館を選ぶ」と云つたのを想起する。

自由社会にある我々と違つて受刑者にとつては書物は実に食に次いでの切なる要望であり、收容中こそ絶好の讀書の期間であり修養の期間なのだ。さらに刑務所図書館は受刑者が釈放された時、彼らを他の図書館に結びつける事もでき、又色々の意味で、新しい職業、新しい見地、新しい可能性、結局「希望」というものへ、彼らを導いて行く手助けともなり、受刑者を訓練して「名誉」を回復させる努力において、刑務所図書館は刑務所長の右腕となることができるのだ。そして、それが刑政上如何に重要な役目をもつかは今更私が蛇足をつける必要は無かろう。

それでは刑務所図書館の実際はどうかと云うと、欧米の多くの国々では統一された行刑制度の中に、刑務所図書館が有する教育上・レクリエイション上の價値が十分認識され、既に十分な研究と実践とが行われていると聞く。例えば米国では、国立刑務所での教化の仕事は1929年にその緒についたに過ぎないが

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たが、その翌年には既に図書の蒐集、経験ある図書係の獲得、標準図書整理法の採用などが行われ、今日で各刑務所に専任の司書を置くに至つている。州立図書館や州図書館委員会が賞すべき働きに乗出している州が多く、米国図書館協会と米国刑務協会のいづれにも刑務所図書館部会がおかれ、積極的に刑務所図書館に対して専門的な助言と援助を與えている。更に刑務所図書館の運営のために、「成人刑務所及び保護施設における図書館の目標と基準」とか「刑務所図書館讀本」などがつくられており、將来益々その発展が期待されている。欧米の他の多くの諸国でも大体同様のことが云えるだろう。更に英国では巡回式を採用している所もあり、ドイツでは新聞閲讀室が、ベルギーでは巡回文庫が、その他の国々でも色々と実施されている。

我国でも、刑務所図書館は「看讀書籍」と云う形で監獄法31條つで、すでに數十年来から存在しているが、然し実際に運用せられていたにも拘らず、その重要性を証明するに足る十分な注意が拂われたことは甚だ少い。昭和23年3月末調で77ヶ刑務所に備付けられた図書は246749冊・各所平均3247冊、レコード11614枚、各所平均152枚で、それに対して利用し得る懲役囚総計67236人、各所平均872人、全年3月末現在の看讀冊數は総計83936冊で、全收容者1人当冊數は2.8冊である。

そして、それらは図書館としては全く発育不良で、日本十進分類法や日本目録規則の採用はもとより、図書の利用法や管理法の採用も甚だ不充分で、ただ僅かに昭和6年来『收容者閲讀図書取扱規程』によつてのみ運営されていたに過ぎぬのは甚だ遺憾である。

このように我国の刑務所図書館の前途は遼遠であり、これに対する論議も極めて稀で、竹林熊彦氏の『行刑文庫序説』あるのみと云つても過言でない位、刑務所図書館のことは処女地的問題である。

しかしながら刑務所の教育的な仕事で、刑務所図書館と関係のないものは稀であり、図書館が矯正教育の重要な一部であつて、その影響は甚大だと云うことは繰返し強調してもしすぎないだろう。

刑務所図書館の運営に当つては色々多くの問題があるが、此処では略しておく。ただその問題の解決のために、法務庁で「矯正保護図書館規程」が立案審議中であり、財団法人刑務協会を中心として「受刑者へ本を！」と云う献本運動が展開され、さらに京都に行刑図書館研究会が結成されたことのみを報告しておこう。そして、それらによつて我国にも専門的水準に立つ立派な図書館が

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各刑務所に充実されようとしていることがうかがひ知られて欣びに堪えない。

日本の刑務所に立派な図書館をつくるために、矯正当局は云う迄もなく、全ての図書館人や自由市民諸君の積極的な力強い努力と援助を希望して止まない。

（本稿は昭和24年6月9日大阪にて行われた第2回全国図書館大会での研究発表の要旨で、日本図書館協会の「図書館雑誌」第43巻第5-6号59-60頁掲載のものを若干修正の上、再録したものである。）

刑務所図書館経営の助言

A.L.A.公共図書館部　I.・リーバーマン

（1949年2月16日、アメリカ図書館協会のMr. Irving Lieberman氏から、本会宛てて、"the condition of American prison libraries"についてのレポートが送られたが、刑務所図書館経営について大へん参考となると思うので、抄訳した）

刑務所図書館について、私は少しお話しいたしませう。一般図書館と刑務所図書館との連絡については、同一地方の地方公共図書館は刑務所図書館に対してよく協力している。しかし、実情を云うと、その協力も、刑務所図書館が州の図書館普及部を通じて、州立図書館に相談を持ちかけたり、蔵書を借りているといつた程度である。連邦刑務所の方はワシントンにある司法省連邦行刑局が直接監督している。

刑務所図書館は、刑務所の最高行政官である刑務所長の直接の監督下におかれている。専門的な助言や援助を與えるのは、米国図書館協会の刑務所図書館部会と、米国刑務協会の図書館委員会を通じてである。その委員長はシオドア・カトラー氏とハーマン・K・スペクター氏であり、この二つの委員会は、しばしば共同して事業を行う。"Objectives and Standards for Libraries in Adult Prison & Reformatories"とか"The Prison Library Handbook"とかは共同でつくられた。この二つの委員会は毎年1度大会を開くことになつている。

刑務所図書館はどんなに運営されているか。経費はどうかについては、大戦後間もなくA.L.A.の戦後計画委員会が、公共図書館の経費の基準を作り、1人当り3ドルと発表したが、その要点は"Standards and Planning for Public Libraries"という小冊子にのせられている。しかし、刑務所図書館の基準は依然として1人当り1ドルで、当然物価の値上りに応じて改正すべきだと思う。

刑務所図書館員は、一般図書館員と全様に、大学卒業生で指定図書館学校の卒業資格を持つておればよいのです。さらに成人教育、社会学、異常心理学、犯罪学などの単位をとつているならば、それに越したことはない。図書館訓練

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を受けていない看守と受刑者の助手とだけで経営するのでは、決して立派な図書館ができる筈はない。

分類法、目録法、図書の配列法などは一般の図書館とくらべて相違ないが、多くの州立刑務所では、カード目録の代りに書冊目録を使つている。その場合受刑者は直接書架の所へ行つて書物をえらぶことができないため、書冊目録を見て欲しいものを選んで申込むから、書物を書架から監房まで配達する受刑者の助手が必要になる訳です。

受刑者に対する普通の貸出しは1週間2冊が一般的ですが、これには例外が多く、読書力の旺盛な受刑者に対してはもつと頻繁に貸出します。

刑務所によい図書館をつくるためには、一般的に云うと、関係者があつまつ仕事を始めることです、と云う意味は、あなたの刑務所図書館の計画をお立てになる時には、刑務所長、教育部長、レクリエーション部長、分類担当者などをそれに参加させるべきだと云うことです。図書館事業の標準は、この人達で案を作つてから、日本の図書館関係の団体や刑務所関係の団体にお訪りになればよいで世う。

以上述べました点が、日本の各刑務所によい図書館を設置するために多少はお役に立つかと存じます。しかし、それはまだほんの手始めなので、とにかく目標に向つて一歩前進したというだけで、成功をおさめるまでには、組織の上でも、実施の点でも、絶えず改良を加える点でも、一通りの骨折りではないのです。

私は、あなたのご計画がうまく進むよう衷心から祈つてやみません。(H.村田訳)

南ミシガン州立刑務所圖

from LIBRARY SUPPLEMENT of the S.P.S.M. Spectator, Southern Michigan Prison Library. 1948.

南ミシガン州立刑務所のSPSM図書館は、10465平方呎の地域を占め、20000巻の図書を蔵していて、恐らく合衆国のどんな州立刑務所にも劣らぬ最大最良の設備を持つものと云えるであろう。この刑務所図書館は約18年前に最初の転換が示された、すなわち1895年Chaplain Hoppe氏によつて、古い刑務所の中に始めて図書室がつくられたのであるが、全年州議会は受刑者用図書のために予算を計上したが、その後30年間は大してみるべきものもなかつたが、1931年に新刑務所が完成した時に約5000冊の図書が加えられ、そのメエイン・ホールに

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置かれてからは、年々蔵書は増え、いちじるしい動きがみられるようになった。図書館に備えつけられた18の大読書机、それに使われる108の椅子、12の深い安らく椅子を始め、全ての用品はミシガンの刑務作業でつくられたSPSM印の製品で充されている。陳列室や水族館が計画されている。州立図書館のLoletar D. Fyan氏の協力で、最近の立派な図書ばかりで、その殆んどが完全に諸問題を網ちしている1500冊ばかりの図書が、州立図書館から借入れられた。刑務所図書館は所内新聞「スペクテイター」を通じて全受刑者へ働きかける。これらはI. Liberman氏らによって企画され、今後ますます大きな働きをしようとしている。今日Charles W. Westrip氏と4人の書記が専任している。ここでは、Melvil Dewey氏のDecimal Classificationを殆んど全般的に受入れて用いている。まだ著者目録と書名目録としか用いられていないが、件名目録をつくるべく計画されつつある。ここでは書冊式の代りにカード式がとられ、すばらしい閲ちん室を有している。接架式ではあるが、人口が多いので、1人週2冊に貸出は制限されているが、図書館で1日研究することは許されている。現在の予定表では受刑者は、各人の受刑中の称呼番号の最後の数字に基いて0-1の者は月曜日に図書館を利用することができ、2-3の者は火曜日に、4-5は水曜、6-7は木曜、8-9は土曜に利用することが許されている。それは近い將来に作業時間外は全て自由に使用できるようになる筈である。以上が、南ミシガン州立刑務所のSPSM図書館の概況である。(村田訳編)

『矯正保護図書館規定』立案中

法務庁矯正総務局で立案審議されている

昭和6年以来、我国の刑務所図書館は「慰読書籍」として「收容者閲読図書取扱規程」(昭和6年11月、司法省訓令、行甲2052号)によってとり扱われてきたが、社会情勢の激変と刑政の急激な進化とに伴って監獄法の改正が行われようとしているに同調し、今日および明日のモダン・ライブラリーの体制に適応すべく、従来の規程を改正しようと、目下法務庁矯正総務局教育課で「矯正保護図書館規程」が立案中であり、その第1次案が昭和24年3月2日できた。(主務官は中沢事務官) 全法案は43ヶ條から成り立っていて、旧規程にはなかったN.D.C.やN.C.R.などの採用法などの規定が含まれているが、次にその主な條文を参考までに示すこととする。

第1條 この規程の定めるところにより各矯正保護施設に図書館を置く。矯正保護施設の長は管下の支所又は分院に分館を設けなければならない。

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第3條　図書館は收容者の教養を高めると共に健全な娯楽を育成して個人の完成とその福祉に貢献することを目的とする。

第6條　施設の長は図書館事務を完全に遂行するために部下職員のうちから適任者を選び、これに專任の図書館係を命じなければならない。

第7條　施設の長は必要と認めるときは前條図書館係の補助として、適当な收容者を選び、これを図書委員とすることができる。

第10條　施設の長は図書館の充実と発展を計るため、特に地方教育委員会、地方図書館協議会及び公共図書館から資料の提供を受け又はその助言を受けるように努めなければならない。

第11條　矯正保護管区長は部下職員をして管内図書館の管理運営に関する指導及び調査研究をさせなければならない。

第12條　管区長は必要と認める場合は、管区本部に管内巡回文庫を設けることができる。

第16條　施設の長は図書館管理の合理化を計るため、左の範囲内において図書館係及び図書委員の最低基準を定めることができる。

收容人員	500人未満	図書館係 1—2人	図書委員 1—3人
	1000人〃〃	1—3人	2—5人
	2000人〃〃	2—4人	3—6人
	3000人〃〃	2—5人	4—7人
	3000人以上	3—6人	5—8人

第18條　図書館の各施設はその管理と利用者に便利な位置に設けられなければならない。

第23條　施設の長は図書館の内容を充実するために、左の範囲内において蔵書並びに補充図書の最低基準を定めることができる。

蔵書	成人	收容人員	1000人未満	1人当り 3—6冊
		〃〃〃	1000人以上	2—5冊
	少年	〃〃〃	500人未満	5—10冊
		〃〃〃	1000人未満	4—8冊
		〃〃〃	1000人以上	3—6冊

、蔵書の補充　1ヶ年蔵書冊數の5%—10%

第28條　図書の分類は日本十進分類法によらなければならない。

前項の分類要領は別にこれを定める。

第34條　図書館は、その運営上の示唆を得るために随時各種の讀書調査をしなければならない。

第43條　日本十進分類法による図書の分類はおそくとも昭和○年○月○日までにこれを完了しなければならない。（規程要旨終）

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としよかんにゅうす

○ 中央刑務官練習所で図書館学講義行われた

近頃ライブラリーに対する関心が昂かりつつある折りから、全国刑務所および少年院のレクリエーション担当官講習会が、東京の中央刑務官練習所で行われた際、都立日比谷図書館長中田邦造氏によつて「讀書指導と図書館の経営」と云う講義が行われた。我国で刑務官に対して図書館学が講義されたのは、これが初めてではなかろうか。(昭和24年5月)。なお、中田氏の講義は刑務協会から同題名で(刑政リーフレット5)出版される筈。

○ 同志社に図参考室設置計画

同志社大学図ではこん度全館内に「図書館参考室」を設け、世界のライブラリー関係の資料を網らし、斯界の向上に資せんとしている。利用されたい由。

○ 「愛の献本運動」展開される

財団法人刑務協会は、矯正保護強調運動が法務府などによつて行われた際その一よくとして「受刑者に本を!」と愛の献本運動を4月1日から展開した。この運動は今後全国的なものとして益々活潑化されよう。

○ 第2回図大会開催される

6月初旬 大阪にて一

全国第2回図書館大会が6月7-9日で阪商工会議所講堂にて開催された。9日の研究発表会で、元法務庁教官麻田弘氏によつて別記のような「刑務所図書館の現状について」の報告がなされた。第3回大会は京都にて開かる筈。

○ アメリカ刑務所図の文献ほん訳完成する

A.L.A.からの寄贈による刑務所図書館関係文献の中"The Prison Library Handbook"など3冊の訳出が、京都矯正科学研究所員によつて完成、近く出版される筈。(本会資料係)

○原稿募集○

刑務所図書館や受刑者の教化に関する原稿を募る。採用の分には薄謝を呈する。〆切は毎月1日。送り先、京都市左京区下鴨狗子田町8。(村田方)「行刑図研究」編集係へ。

○ 加古川刑務所新設

加古川に刑務所が増設された。(兵庫県)

○ 人事往来

法務庁矯正局教育課の看護書霜主務官中沢事務官は高松管区本部へ転任。

行刑図書館研究會々則 (暫定規定)

第1條 本会は行刑図書館研究会と云う。(Japan Prison Library Society)

第2條 本会の事務所を京都市上京区今出川通烏丸東入新北小路町にある同志社大学図書館内に置く。

第3條 本会は矯正保護施設に専門的水準に立つ立派な図書館を建設し育成す

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ることと、その図書館奉仕を通じて收容者の教養を高めると共に健全な娯楽を育成して個人の完成とその福祉に貢献することとを目的とする。

第4條　本会はその目的を達成するために必要な事業を積極的に行う。

第5條　本会は会の趣旨に賛成してダイナミックな働きをしようと欲する人々によって組織される。

第6條　本会の事務を執行するために、会長1名、副会長1名、理事長1名、理事若干名、監事2名および書記若干名をおく。

(2)　本会の役職員は名誉職とし、その任期は2ヶ年である。

第7條　本会の運営は理事会の議決によって行われる。

第8條　本会の経費は会費によって充てる。

(2)　本会の会費は1ヶ年300円とする。

第9條　会員に対しては「行刑図研究」および本会出版物を無料にて配付する。

第10條　本規則に規定の無い事項については理事会が定める。

(2)　第1回会員総会開催の日までこの暫定規定にもとづいて本会は運営される。

本会に入会されたい方々は、1ヶ年分会費360円を前納して申込んで下さい。

本会　会長　元京大司書官　竹林熊彦
副会長　未定
理事長　元刑務官　村田弘

顧問　同大田主任　小野則秋
仝　同大田司書　小畑渉
仝(交渉中)　天理図司書　仙田正雄

◇近刊予告◇

刑務所と図書館

四六版 250頁
予定価 220円

村田弘著　行刑図書館研究会刊

(出版予定)　刑務所図の基準

(編集後記)　本会が7月1日発足以来もう3ヶ月半、ようやく準備のととなったようだし、謄写版刷とは云え、ここに会報No.1を出す処までこぎつけた。No.1会報は未だ未だ不十分なものだが今後よりよきものにしたいと思う。お援助を乞う。(H生)

—次号予定内容—

刑務所図書館の経営試論……村田弘

Objectives & Standards for Libraries in Prisons……Prison World誌から→

行刑図書館の手引　(1)……A.L.A.編

としよかんにゆうす……

★ 本会報入用の方は、1ヶ年分250円を前納してお申込み下さい。会員には無料にて毎号お送りいたします。

行刑図研究・第1号・1949年10月15日発行・行刑図書館研究会・京都・上京区

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Libraries

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After One Hundred Years

SCAP
Civil Information and Education
Information Library

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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After One Hundred Years

An account of the partnership which has built and sustained The New York Public Library

1848-1948

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations
Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

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To the Honorable WILLIAM O'DWYER, *Mayor;*
The Honorable, THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE; and
THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK:

THE YEAR 1948, the fiftieth anniversary of Greater New York, is also the hundredth year of The New York Public Library.

These anniversaries fall during a period of critical inflation affecting the Library and the City. Both have reached a symbolic turning point when pride in past achievement must be tempered by realistic planning for the future. It is a good time for taking stock.

The New York Public Library was once a wholly private institution. Today it is supported jointly by the City of New York and by private funds. The books and services of the Circulation Department are provided at no expense to readers, from public funds. The books and services of the Reference Department are also provided at no expense to readers – by the generosity of individual donors.

The Library has been hit hard by inflation. Unlike business and industry, hospitals and colleges, it cannot even try to keep abreast of rising costs by increasing its fees or prices.

It has none to increase. Its charter directs the Trustees to provide a *free* public service. They would not change that fundamental directive, even if they could.

The Library must find additional income. The alternative to prompt and generous aid from both public and private sources is further curtailment of the already reduced program.

Such a step would endanger the fundamental soundness of the Library both as a reference institution and as an instrument of community education and recreation. Before taking it, the Trustees feel obligated to lay their problem before the City and its citizens, in this anniversary report on the history of the Library, its present program, and its needs.

MORRIS HADLEY
PRESIDENT

RALPH A. BEALS
DIRECTOR

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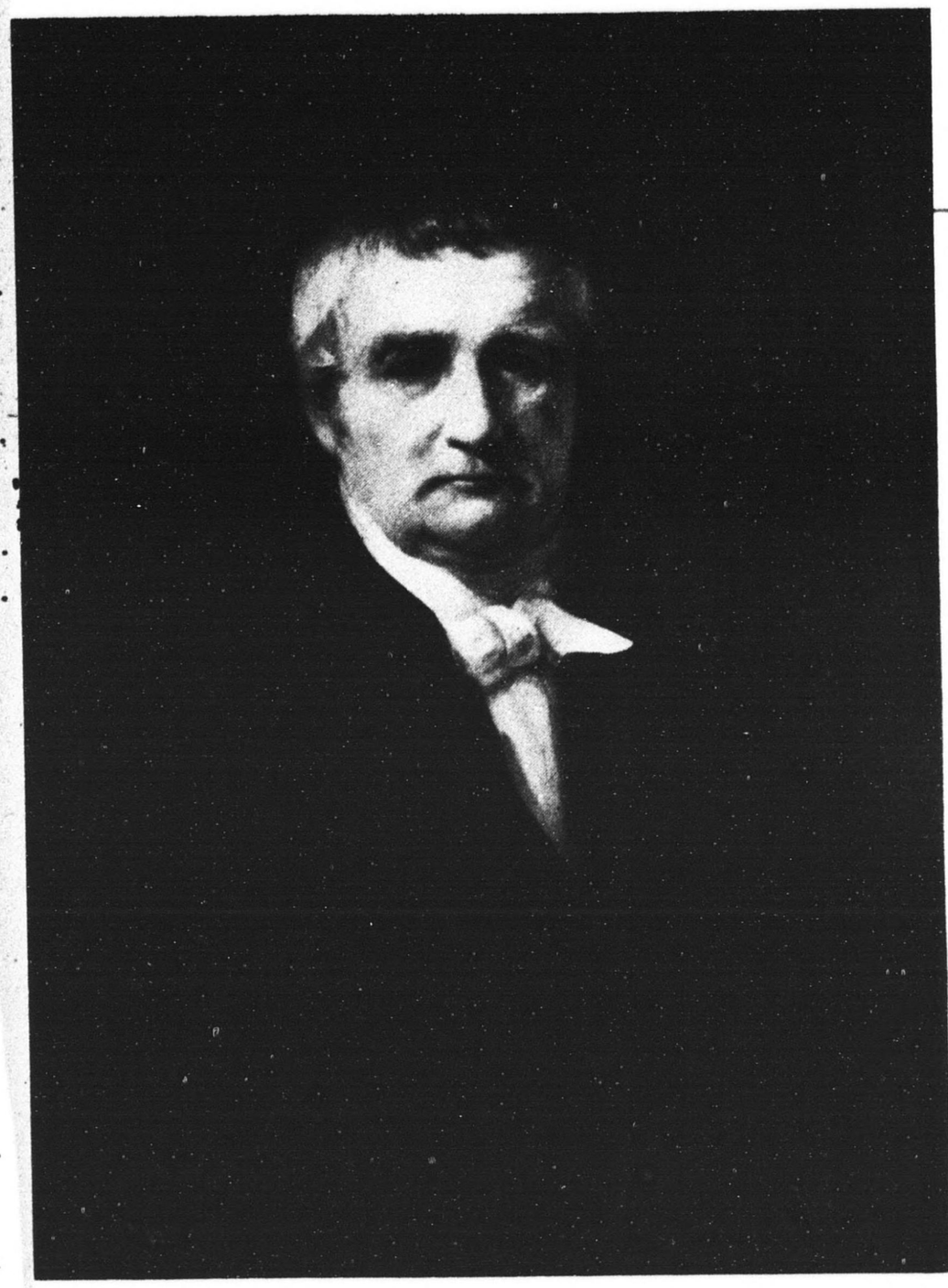

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, 1763–1848

JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, 1786–1871

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THE FOUNDERS

GREAT INSTITUTIONS originate in the minds of men. Yet most people are inclined to view a large and long established organization as something which just "happened," rather than as something which was created.

The New York Public Library is such an institution. The solid grandeur of the Central Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street; its millions of books on floor above floor of crowded shelves; its network of branch libraries stretching from the tip of Staten Island through Manhattan to the upper Bronx: these make it hard to comprehend that all sprang into being from the imagination and labors of individual human beings.

Yet human determination and dreams went into the birth of the Library and into every step of its development. Its heroes are so not only in the history of books, but in the history of affairs, too. The story of their public spirit and generosity, of their patient striving to realize hopes and plans, is woven into the story of New York City as a kind of secondary plot, whose characters bear important roles in the larger drama of the metropolis.

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ASTOR

John Jacob Astor, the immigrant boy who built fur trading, shipping, tea and New York real estate into the first of the great American fortunes, is the first actor in the drama of the Library.

The opening scene of the first act took place in his "country home" in upper Manhattan in 1838. Enter, upon this scene, Joseph Green Cogswell, former schoolmaster, writer, man of vision.

"I must tell you a word of what I have been doing for some months past," wrote Cogswell to a friend. "Early in January Mr. Astor consulted me about an appropriation of some three or four hundred thousand dollars, which he intended to leave for public purposes, and I urged him to give it for a library, which I finally brought him to agree to do."

That was the beginning, the initial contact of a great fortune and a great idea. From it came The New York Public Library. Others later nurtured the Library, added to it, and changed it when the times demanded change. The institution as we know it today shows the impress of all their personalities.

For ten years Cogswell labored with his patron to complete the plans and launch the project. He moved into the Astor home at Hell Gate, supervised the drawing of the bequest, journeyed to Europe to attend auctions of famous private libraries. At home and abroad he bought books which would meet "the wants of the community and supply deficiencies in the existing libraries," with special emphasis on languages because "the position we now occupy brings us into near relation with countries formerly the most remote." On this policy, still in force, New York has drawn heavy dividends.

John Jacob Astor died on March 29, 1848, leaving $400,000 for the foundation of the new institution.

On May 20, 1848, the Board of Trustees met for the first time, formally voted into existence the Astor Library, and appointed Cogswell Superintendent. Washington Irving was elected President of the Board at a later meeting, and a site for the building was chosen on Lafayette Place, then the cultural center of the city. On the day the Library building opened, February 1, 1854, 50 readers consulted 70 of its

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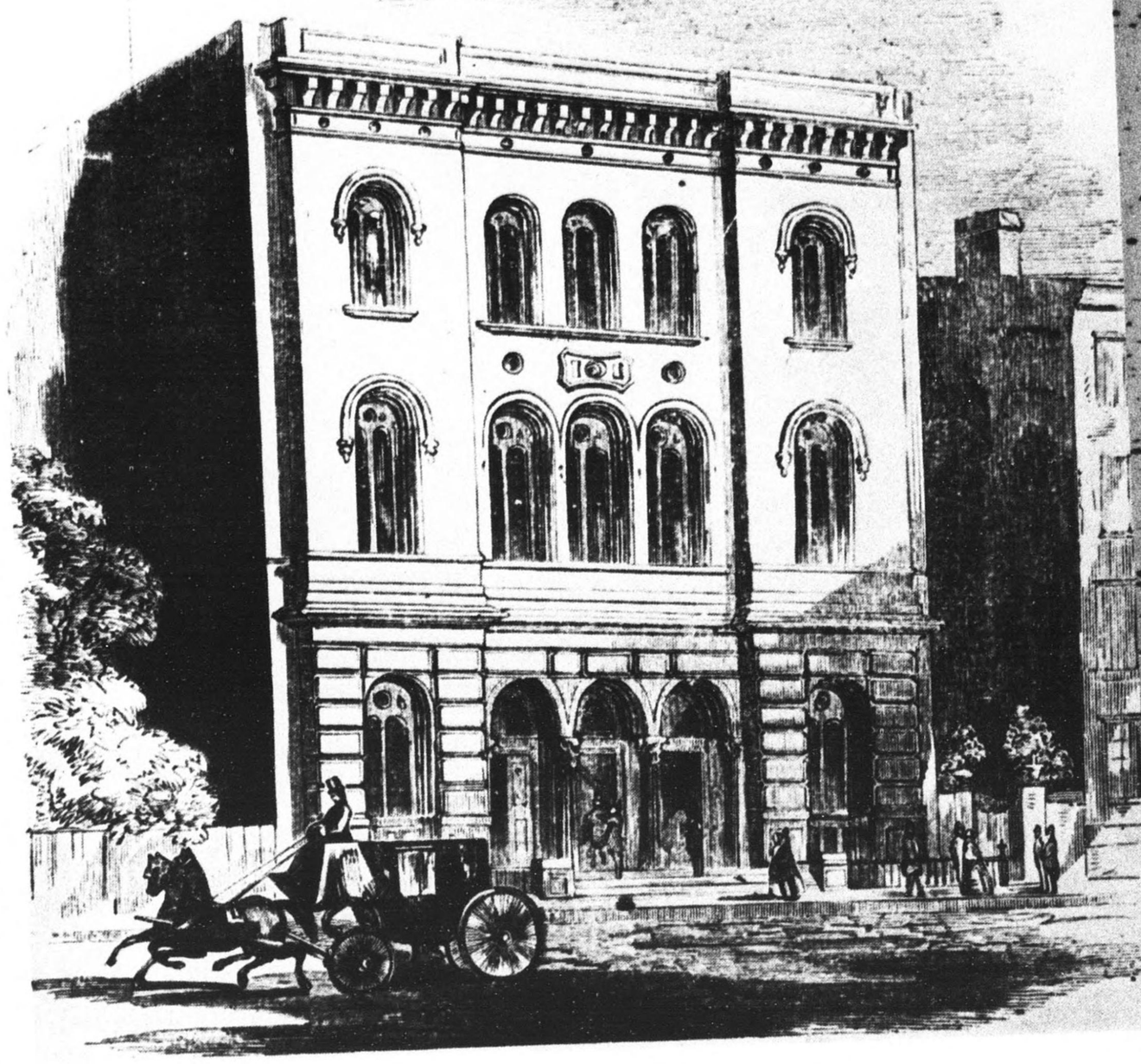

"The opening of the ASTOR LIBRARY, in Lafayette Place, to the masses, was the great event in this city yesterday."
Evening Post,
January 10, 1854

90,000 volumes. By 1895, the last year of the Astor Library as a separate institution, these figures had increased to approximately 600 readers daily consulting nearly 1,000 of its 260,000 books.

A few days after the Astor Library opened its doors for the first time, Cogswell had written to the Trustees that the new institution would "enable the scientific enquirer to track the progress of knowledge and discovery to the last step . . . furnish to the mechanic arts and practical industry in general the help and guidance required from books . . . call up to the student the past, in all the wide range of imagination and thought, and provide the best and healthiest intellectual food for the minds of all ages and classes."

This service, which the Astor Library performed throughout its history, The New York Public Library continues to perform faithfully today.

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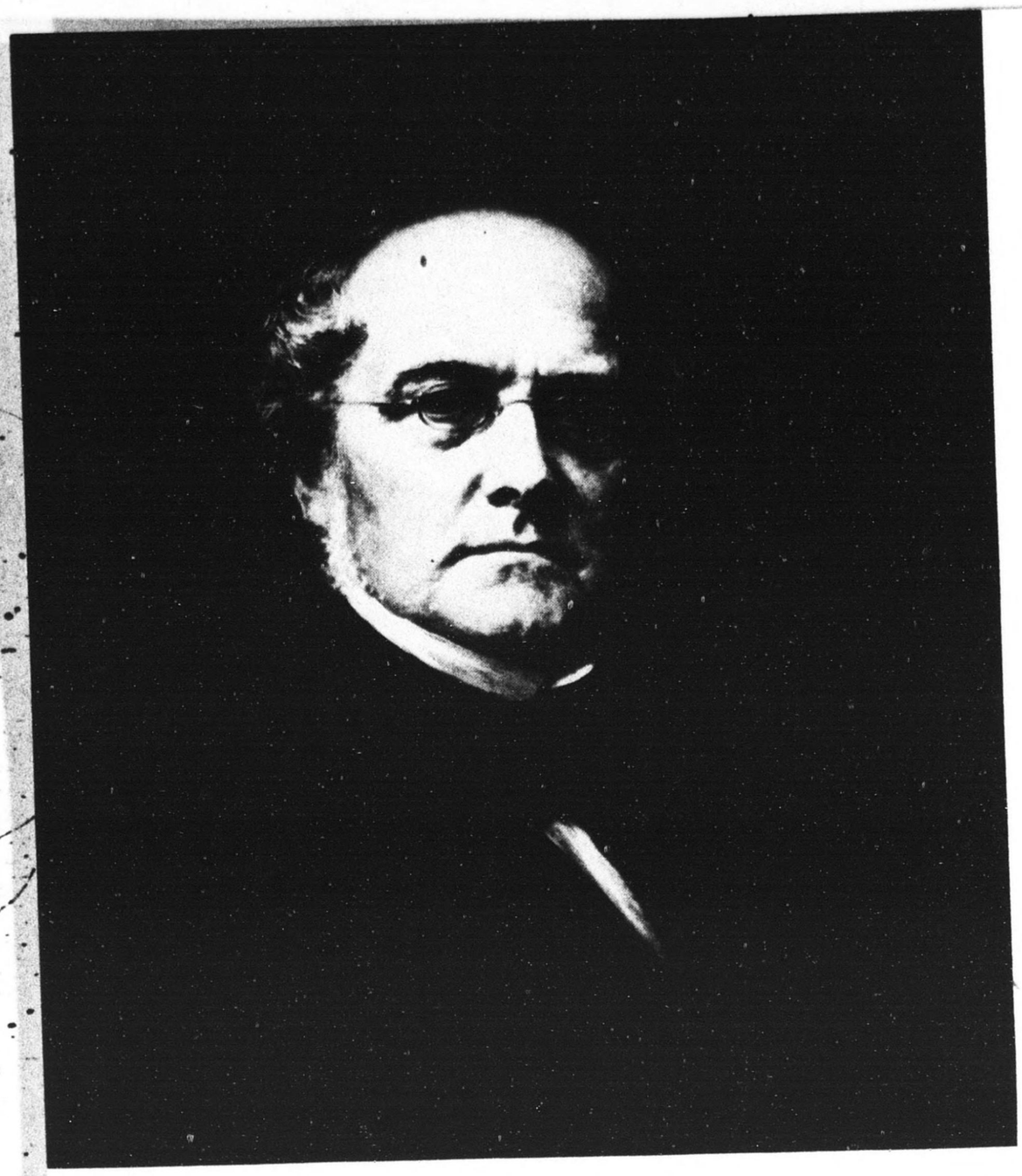

JAMES LENOX, 1800–1880

LENOX

In the meantime, far uptown from the Astor Library, a great collector was gathering the world's most sought for books in the fields of his special interests – the Bible, Milton, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Walton, the Age of Discovery, Americana.

For thirty years James Lenox combed the world for its exceptional treasures and their supporting volumes – the first Gutenberg Bible to come to this country; the Bay Psalm Book; the quarto and folio printings of Shakespeare; the manuscript, in Washington's hand, from which the "Farewell Address" was set; Columbus' letter announcing the discovery of a new world. The foundation material indispensable to any research library that aspires to greatness was brought together so quietly that when, in 1870, James Lenox gave land and $300,000 for a building and presented his library in trust to the public, the public hardly knew his name.

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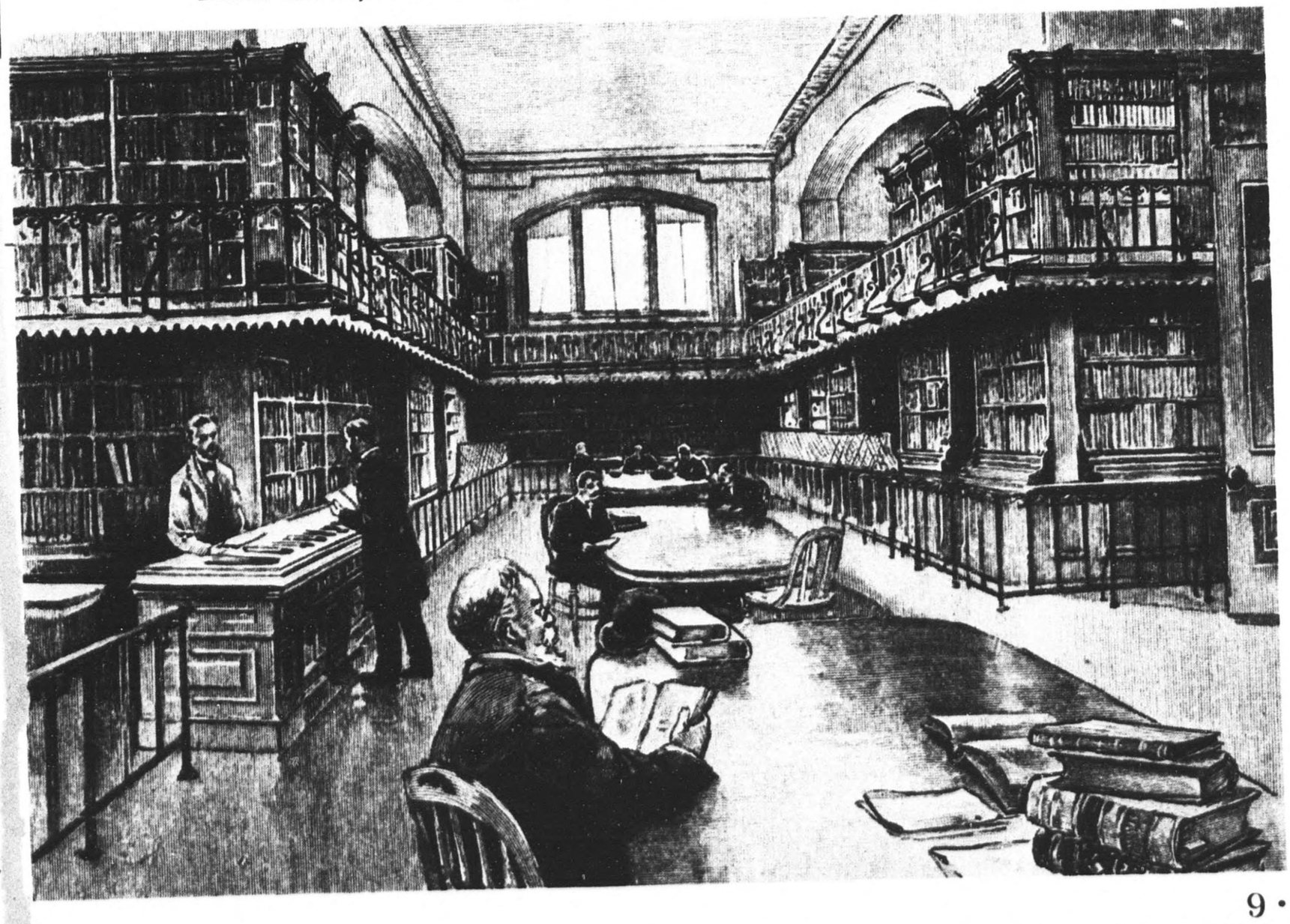
The land for the Lenox Library, on Fifth Avenue between 70th and 71st streets, was almost in the country. When the building was finished in 1877, hay was still cut in the field behind it, and it had much of the air of a private country house. Admission was by card, and the books, like the pictures and art objects, were on exhibition only. Only after 1887 were tickets of admission abandoned.

James Lenox died in 1880. An inheritor of wealth, a scholar and an intellectual, he was wholly unlike the founder of the Astor Library. Yet he too was representative of old New York; and his precious books played a part equal to that of the collections assembled by Astor and Cogswell in building the future New York Public Library.

THE LENOX LIBRARY • Some of the most precious treasures of the present New York Public Library were first gathered together in this library.



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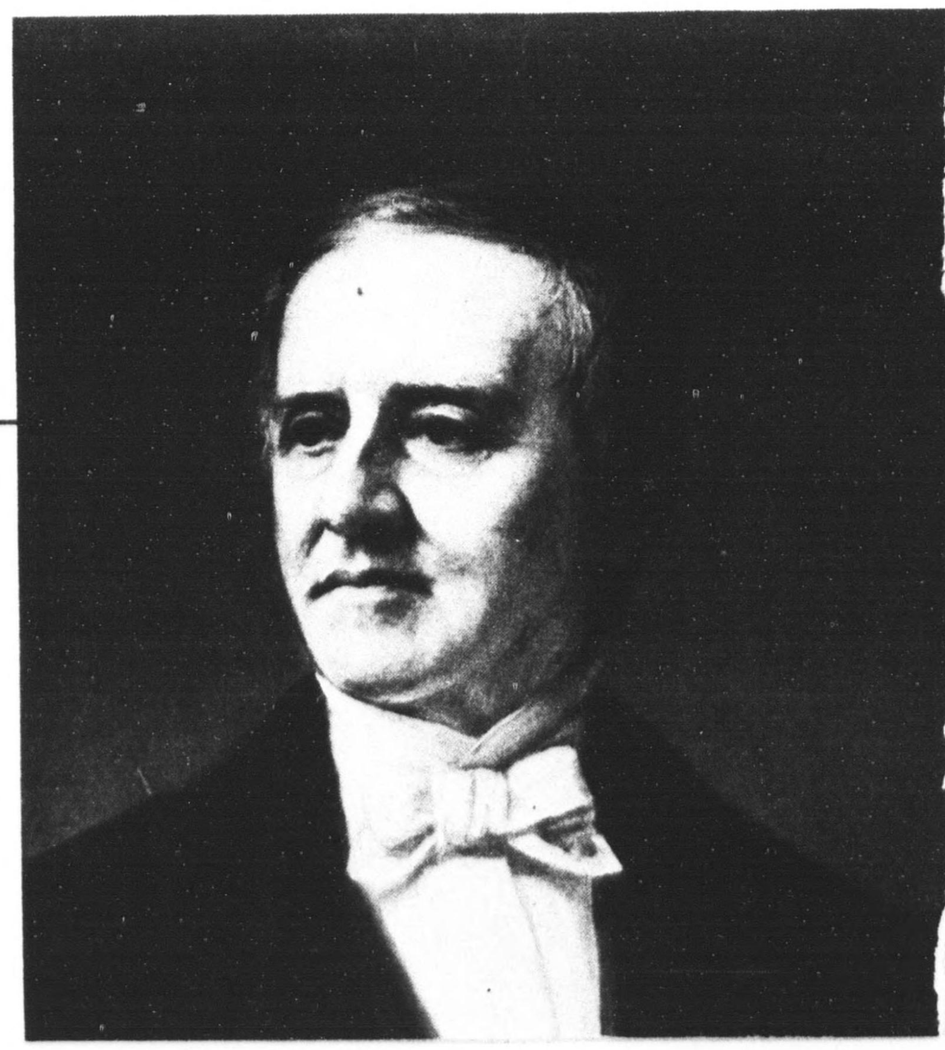
While James Lenox was unobtrusively deeding his library and property to the public, Samuel Jones Tilden, lawyer and statesman, was gaining fame by firing broadsides at the notorious Tweed Ring.

Perhaps the best comment on Mr. Tilden's activities at this time was made by Boss Tweed in 1869, during the height of the siege:

"Sam Tilden wants to overthrow Tammany Hall. He wants to drive me out of politics. He wants to stop the pickings, starve out the bugs, and run the government of the city as if it was a damn little country store."

Tilden did that, and more. After destroying the Tweed organization, he served as Governor of the State from 1875 to 1877. In 1876 he was nominated for President by the Democrats; won a popular majority of 250,000 over Rutherford B. Hayes in a contested election; and lost the Presidency on the decision of a special electoral commission by a single vote.

When Governor Tilden died in 1886, he left an estate of about $5,000,000 for the establishment of "a free library and reading room" in New York City under the Tilden Trust. He drew up his own will, with all the exact detail his legal mind could suggest. Everything, down to the last spoon, was mentioned and described. But when the litigacious dust had settled, the Tilden Trust was poorer by half. The Trustees still had 15,000 books and pamphlets, upwards of $2,000,000, and grave doubts about what to do with their reduced capital.



SAMUEL JONES TILDEN, 1814–1886

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CONSOLIDATION

By the middle nineties, both the Astor and Lenox libraries lacked funds, books and staff to meet demands made upon them.

Neither could satisfy a New York changed in fifty years from a town of 500,000 persons to a city approaching 2,000,000. The Astor Library provided general reference service in the fields of greatest public interest, but lacked the degree of specialization and completeness so dear to the heart of student and scholar. The Lenox Library had little for quick or general reference; but time stood still for the collector or bibliophile in the Lenox reading rooms.

Consolidation was a lively topic in New York in the middle nineties, when pros and cons on the Greater City were being thrashed out in public assemblies, over bars and at hearthsides. In the smaller world of libraries, consolidation was also in the air. The catalyst was the homeless Tilden Trust, finally freed of its legal encumbrances.

GREEN, LEDYARD, CADWALADER, BIGELOW

The men who took part in this act of the Library drama were among the leading spirits of their time.

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One was Andrew H. Green, a Tilden Trustee and author of the plan for a Greater New York. As early as 1892 he urged a union of the Tilden Trust with the Lenox Library. Another was Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the foremost corporation lawyers in America. A third was John L. Cadwalader, former Assistant Secretary of State. A fourth was John Bigelow, President of the Tilden Trust, former Ambassador to France, former publisher with William Cullen Bryant of the *Evening Post*.

Ledyard, a Tilden Trustee, and Cadwalader, an Astor Trustee, arranged joint meetings of their boards in 1894. These were expanded to include the Trustees of the Lenox Library, and plans for uniting the three foundations were completed the following year. Final articles of consolidation were signed May 23, 1895, creating The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations – the Reference Department as it exists today. The new Board of Trustees chose John Bigelow for its first President, and John S. Billings, organizer of the notable Surgeon General's Library in Washington, as the first Director.

The consolidated library was still wholly dependent upon gifts and the income from a relatively small endowment of approximately $3,500,000. The old Astor and Lenox buildings, moreover, were neither well situated nor well equipped to provide library service for the growing city. A central site and more suitable quarters were urgently needed.

PARTNERSHIP

On March 25, 1896, the Trustees proposed to Mayor William L. Strong that the City make available the site then occupied by the Croton Reservoir on Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and construct on it at public expense a library building, dignified, ample in size and free from all danger of fire.

These requests were granted in a formal "Lease and Agreement," concluded between the City and Trustees on December 8, 1897. The City agreed to build and equip the proposed Central Building and to provide annually for its maintenance and repair. The Trustees, on their part, agreed to establish a free circulating branch and a "public library and reading room." Thus, forty-nine years after the founding

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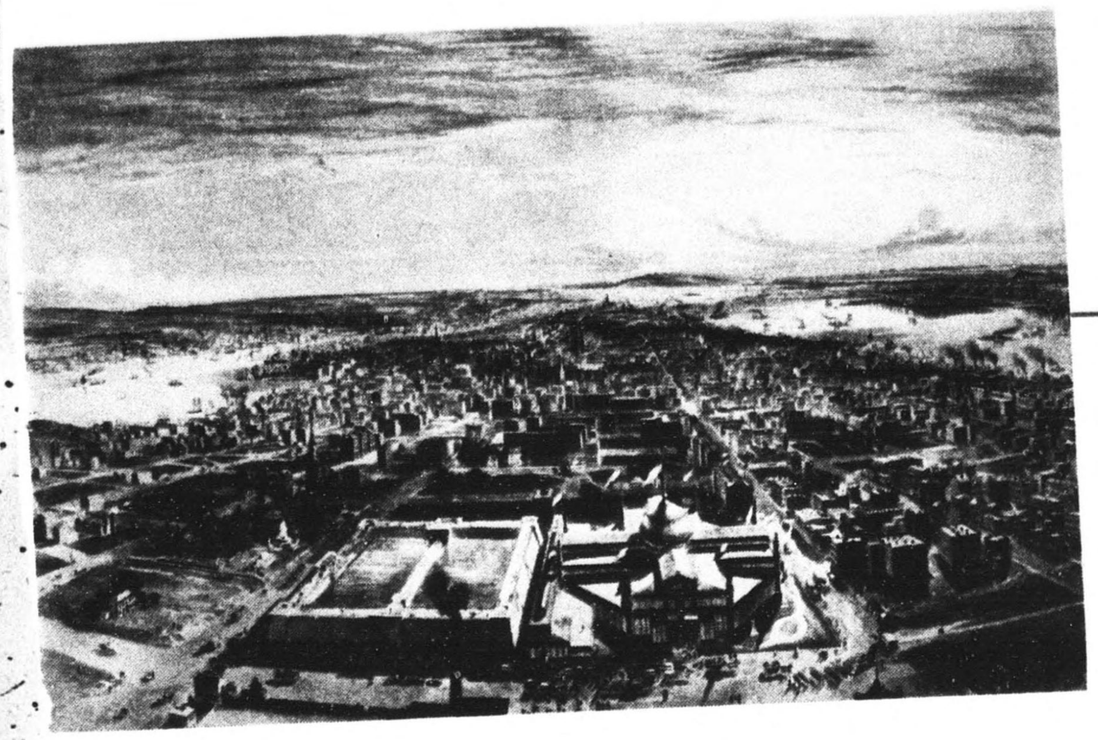
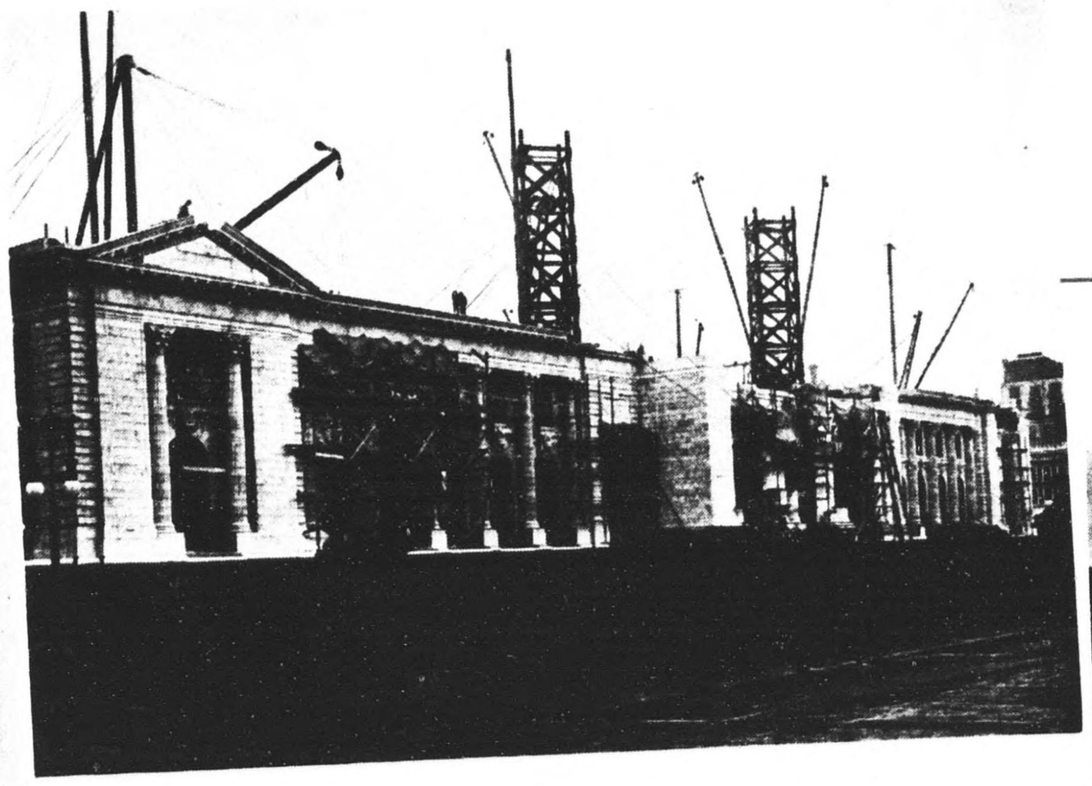


CROTON RESERVOIR • Old New York looking south, with the Croton distributing reservoir, site of the present New York Public Library, in the foreground.



CONSTRUCTION • Marble for construction of the library building came from Vermont, Tennessee, Greece, Italy, France, Germany, and Belgium. Total cost was $9,002,523.09.

FINISHED LIBRARY • Midtown New York today, looking east, with the Library in the foreground.

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of the Astor Library, and on the eve of the creation of the Greater City, The New York Public Library entered into a partnership with the city.

THE CENTRAL BUILDING

Preparing plans, clearing the site and constructing the new building took fourteen years — much longer than seemed reasonable to the growing body of readers cramped in the two old buildings. But when the present Central Building opened, on May 23, 1911, it was one of the wonders of the city; and it has since become famous as a landmark throughout the world.

In addition to the free circulating library required by the Lease and Agreement, the Trustees established and maintained from private funds a central circulating library for children. The single public reading room stipulated was supplemented by eighteen (now twenty-one) divisional reading rooms, also established and maintained from private funds. The reference collection which the Trustees undertook to provide contained 1,200,000 volumes and pamphlets — nearly four times the stock of the three original foundations. The Trustees further exceeded the letter of their agreement by accepting the full costs of building maintenance — now grown a heavy burden and a serious drain on lower yielding endowments.

CARNEGIE

At the turn of the century New Yorkers had nothing comparable to the public circulation library systems of Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Cincinnati.

As early as 1895 the Trustees of The New York Public Library had remarked "the necessity of attempting to do more than merely to establish a library of reference." But the terms of the original foundations limited their books to use within the reading rooms. The circulating library included in the terms of the Lease and Agreement was only a gesture toward meeting the tremendous need for adequate collections of books for home reading.

The proposal which answered this need was contained in a letter received by Dr. Billings, Director of the Library, on March 13, 1901.

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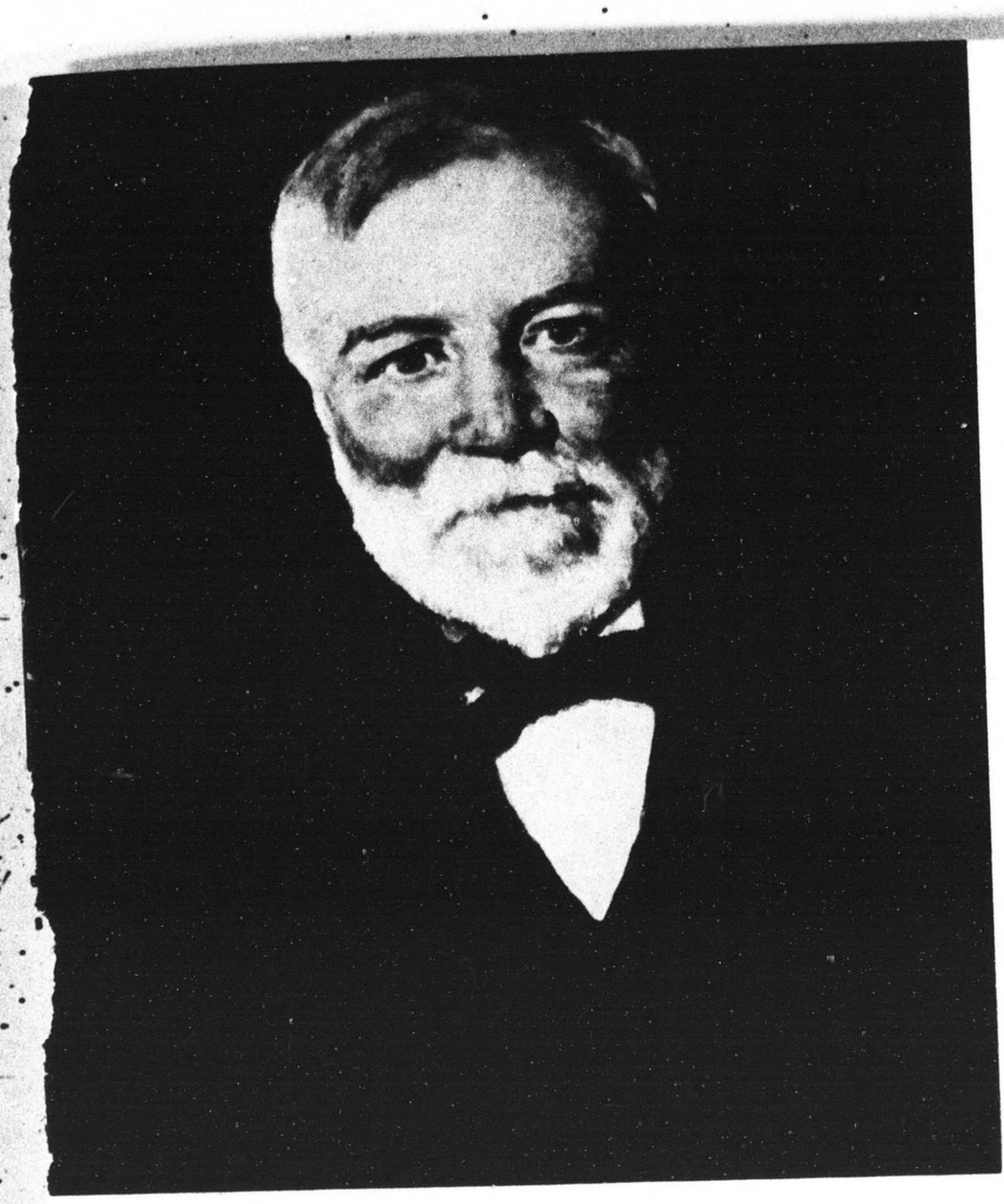

ANDREW CARNEGIE, 1837–1919 •

"Rich men should be thankful for one inestimable boon. They have it in their power during their lives to busy themselves in organizing benefactions from which the masses of their fellows will derive lasting advantage, and thus dignify their own lives."

The letter read in part:

"Our conferences upon the needs of Greater New York for Branch Libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district have convinced me of the wisdom of your plans . . .

"If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the central library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance, as built, I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, say $5,200,000.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE"

The Trustees laid this letter before Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who gave it immediate and enthusiastic approval. The Legislature empowered the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide "for the maintenance of a public library system in the City of New York." Under this and earlier legislation ten independent circulating libraries,

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some with branches of their own, consolidated with The New York Public Library to form the Circulation Department.

With the Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library — which were, and are, independent libraries — The New York Public embarked upon an extensive program of branch building financed by Carnegie's munificent gift. The thirty-ninth and last of the Carnegie branches in The New York Public Library system was completed in 1929. Only four additional buildings were constructed between 1929 and 1948. A few others in rented quarters bring the present number of branches to sixty-five.

FOR THE LOVE OF BOOKS AND MEN

The full roster of those who since 1848 have contributed financially to Library endowment runs into the thousands. In addition to the large gifts which form the chief portion of Reference Department endowment, hundreds upon hundreds of smaller donations have poured into the General Fund, from persons appreciating assistance the Library has given them in earning a living, writing a book, perfecting an invention, or merely adding to the pleasure and dignity of daily life.

Equally important to the present stature of the Reference Department have been gifts of books, manuscripts, prints, music and other material treasures, from odd volumes to whole libraries. These contributions have been of inestimable value to the culture of New York and America. Purchases and gifts have built the Reference Department collections from 1,200,000 volumes in 1911 to 3,300,000 in 1948, supplemented by innumerable other printed, written or recorded items.

Gifts have played a smaller but still an important part in the branch collections. The Library for the Blind, the record collection of the Music Library, and the Schomburg Collection of Negro History and Literature were made possible by contributions, as were the George Bruce Branch, the J. Hood Wright Fund for the Washington Heights Branch and the Newdorp Sub-branch. Central Circulation, the largest and busiest of the branches, is still stocked and maintained in full from private funds.

Thus the Library has come, through the interest of individuals working with the City, to maturity in the twentieth century.

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TODAY'S LIBRARY SERVICE

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES are as much a part of the American dream as sweet corn, potatoes and tobacco are products of our climate and soil.

Fundamentally they are sources of unlimited information of all kinds, for any and all persons. In our country of many freedoms, where government has never burned libraries or decreed what books should go on library shelves, this function is taken for granted. Yet it stands as the guarantor of one of the most fundamental values of democracy – the right to knowledge, to the truth of any matter so far as it can be known.

Men also use books for pleasure, and for profit. The public library hence is an important source of recreation; and it has become an essential tool both for the individual and for business and industry in getting the world's work done.

The New York Public Library fulfills these functions pre-eminently. It has assembled an unsurpassed record of human deed and thought, from the dawn of history to today's events, problems and aspirations. It is a useful, often indispensable aid in all occupations not wholly manual. Equally with the city's schools and colleges, it is an avenue

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to education. As New York's parks and playgrounds refresh the bodies of its citizens, the Library diverts and stimulates their minds. It admits no bar of age, sex, tongue, creed, color, party, social status or economic level. The needs of all are anticipated in the book collections as conscientiously as the wisdom of the staff and the resources at hand permit. No other civic institution draws within its orbit so many persons so representative of the whole community.

The Library provides general books for home use by general readers, chiefly in the branches of the Circulation Department; and specialized books for reference readers, limited to use in the twenty-one reading rooms of the Central Reference Library.

The requirements of the three hundred readers who succeed in capturing three hundred duplicate copies of a best seller the day they are placed on the shelves of the sixty-five branches are a proper concern

Musicians, composers, dancers, music teachers and students, concert and opera goers and ordinary people who love music come to the 58th Street Music Library to listen to its 11,000 records or to borrow from its 30,000 volumes of music scores and commentary.

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of the Library. So are the requirements of the four thousand readers who on that same day apply at the Central Library building for six thousand different books – including, perhaps, the first printing of Dante's *Inferno:* the full score of a Bach chorale; New York City's budget for 1879; the most recent report of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey; a Polynesian grammar; or any other of the Library's materials that may be wanted by no other person that day, week, year, or decade.

In all its departments and activities the Library of 1948 reflects the ideas of its founders and sponsors – carries them out, indeed, beyond their most hopeful dreams.

BOOKS FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND THE ARTS

Every year Library resources contribute to the education of New York high school, college and graduate students. Student needs are anticipated in the branch libraries, and preparations for them are made as generously as book funds and staff limits allow.

Every year also the resources of the Reference Department supply material to adult students of history, literature, art, science, government, commerce and sociology – the men and women whose thoughtful work influences local, national and international thought and action.

Lewis Mumford, for instance, conducted the research for his *Technics and Civilization* chiefly in the Science and Technology Division. James Truslow Adams' *The Epic of America* and Carl Van Doren's *Benjamin Franklin* drew heavily on the Library's American History Division. Frederick Allen's *Only Yesterday,* Herbert Harris's *American Labor,* Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America,* David J. Dallin's *Soviet Russia and the Far East,* Frances Winwar's study of George Sand, Stocking and Watkins' *Cartels in Action* and Coulton Waugh's *The Comics* are a few of the books based in part on materials in the Central Reference collections.

In addition the Library serves the creative arts and the directors of education. The collections have stamped their mark on productions ranging from *Rhapsody in Blue* – the movie version of the life of George Gershwin – to the historical novels of Kenneth Roberts, Fairfax

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The general public catalogue of the Central Reference Library contains nearly 7,000,000 cards. It is one of the most valuable reference tools in the world . . .

Downey and Thomas Costain. Every day, teachers, authors, musicians, composers, actors and researchers are preparing at the Library the ground work for the instruction, the stories and poems, the music and the editorials of tomorrow.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT, LABOR

In 1948, as in previous years, research at The New York Public Library has influenced a considerable part of the business conducted in the United States.

Thousands of manufacturing, commercial and financial firms, merchandising agencies, service organizations and labor unions have come to the Library for help in their activities. In the branch libraries, special collections supplied small business men with the latest and best publications useful to them, and lent thousands of craft manuals and the simpler technical books to men and women in neighborhood industries.

The paper business offers a typical example of the place the Library holds in larger industry. Representatives of paper manufacturers and converters have come to the Reference Department to consult one of the world's most comprehensive collections of books and periodicals in their field for technical information, material on foreign trade, economic and labor relations data, ideas for package designs, booklet illustrations, exhibits and displays, and information on patents and trade marks.

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SCAP
Civil Information and Education
Information Library

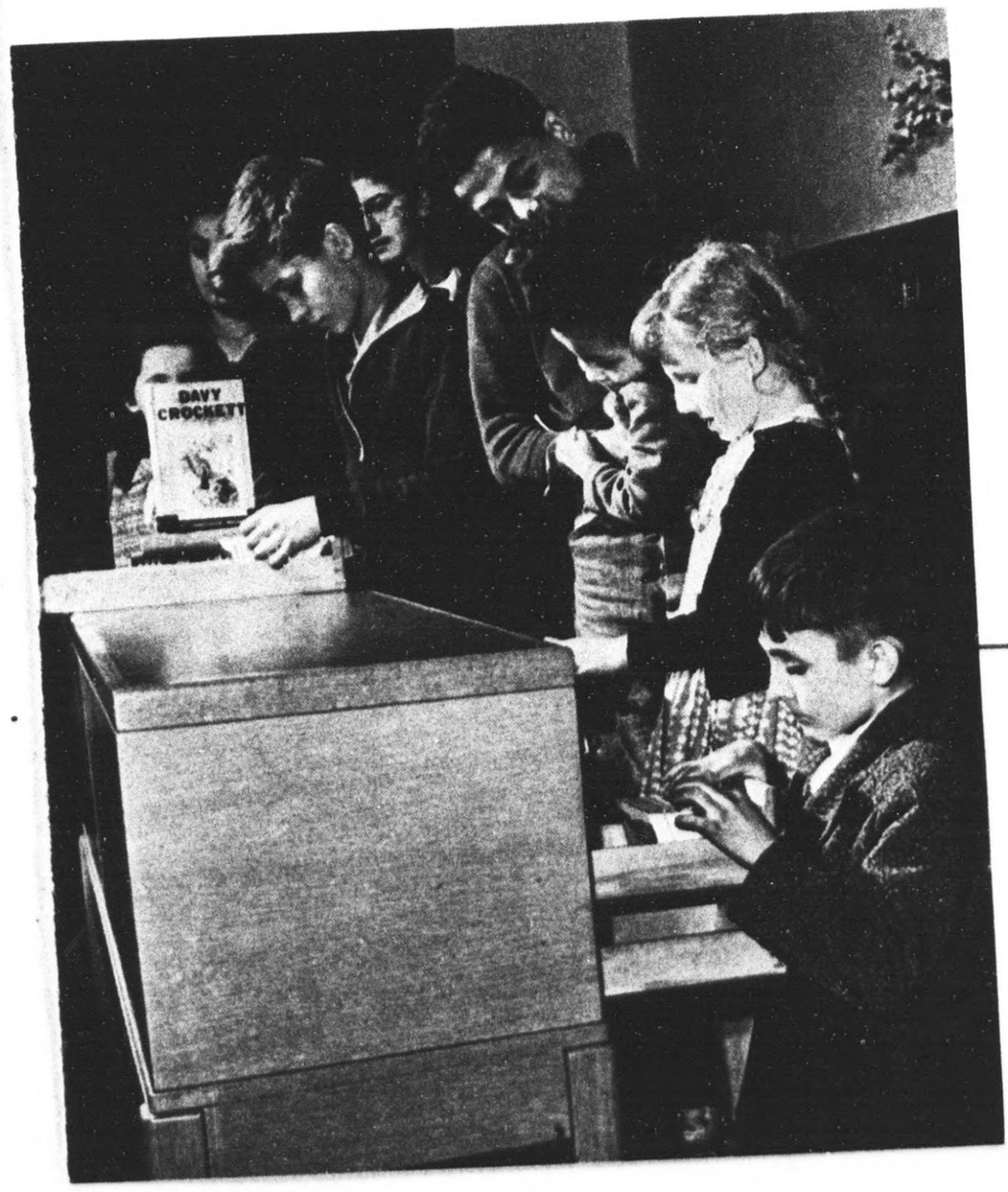
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., Dun and Bradstreet, Macy's and Altman's, The New York Times, Time Magazine and The New Yorker, ASCAP, Metropolitan Life, Consolidated Edison, Macmillan's, Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, the Bowery and the East River Savings Banks, U. S. Steel, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union – these are only a few of the organizations which make use of Library resources.

Library materials also have a direct effect on government affairs. Revision of the City Charter in 1938 and establishment of the ten-cent subway fare in 1948 were based largely on research at the Municipal Reference Library. Information gathered in the Economics Division by the new Israeli Consulate is now being used to develop a price control and rationing system in Palestine. The United States Army's plan for the North African campaign, atomic research for the "Manhattan Project," and the efforts of the United Nations toward peace have all drawn heavily on the great collections of this Library.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL READER

The "general reader" resists definition as successfully as the "average man."

He may want some surprisingly esoteric musical or literary material. He may be a child of nine, searching for "that other Alice



. . . The catalogues in the 65 Circulation branch libraries are smaller, and simple enough for a child to use. The contents of the branch libraries vary according to the special needs of their communities.

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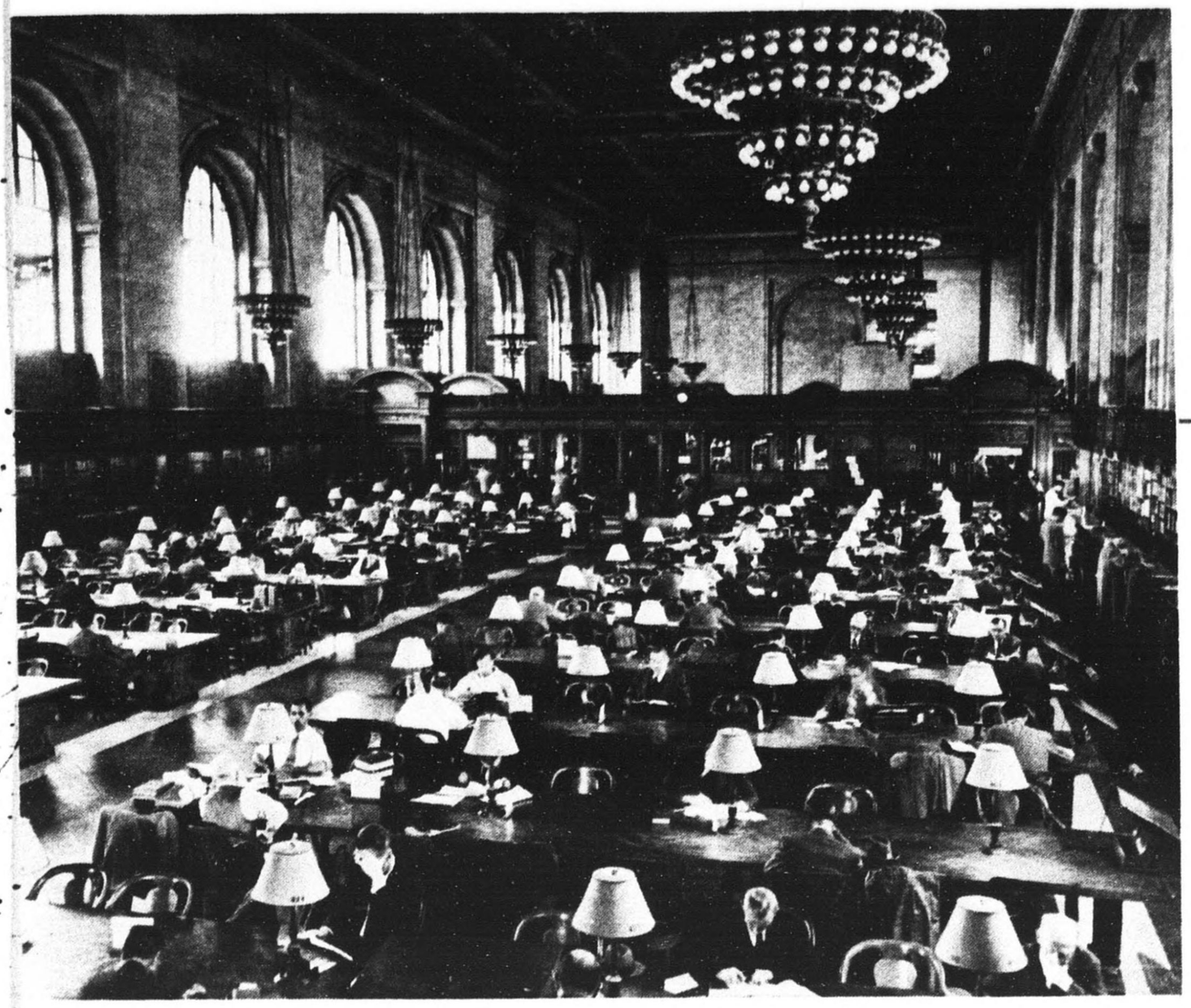

MAIN READING ROOM OF THE CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY • Between the opening of the Central Building on May 31, 1911, and June 30, 1948, readers consulted upwards of 180,000,000 volumes in the Reference Department. The influence of the Library upon business, the professions, the arts and culture in America is incalculable.

book." He may be a man without a job, looking for a new guidepost to security; an apartment dweller, trying to make the most of limited space; a wage earner, trying to reconcile income and living costs.

He is the taxpayer, the citizen and his family for whom the City maintains its parks, playgrounds, schools and colleges — and branch libraries. The massive Reference Department collections are intended primarily for users with more specialized interests than this "general reader." Even so, the Department devotes much of its time and books to these needs, and to extended research which often grows out of them.

A RESERVOIR OF FACTS

The small fact is always with us, and its pursuit and capture are of prime importance to the hunter. One of the Library's biggest jobs is to have always on hand, so far as possible out in the open, facts in an inexhaustible supply. For someone may want to know, as readers did

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in our centennial year, if steel pins were used in Warsaw in 1833; the telephone number of Moscow's Hotel Metropole; how to make an omelet; variations in the price of eggs; pictures of the edges of lakes, stovepipe hats and Amish bonnets; the right design to print on loin cloths for sale in the Congo; and the psychology and personality of fat people.

All day, every day in any year, hundreds of these questions have poured in. It is not for the Library to ask either the object of the question or the identity of the caller, but to furnish, out of its storehouse, whatever help it can.

BRANCH LIBRARY SERVICE

Each of the sixty-five branch libraries, though organized in the same general pattern as the others, has a character of its own.

In the Lower East Side branches, multi-lingual refugee children, who have roamed the countries of the Old World, ask for books in Polish, Hungarian, German, French and Yiddish. Puerto Ricans, new to New York, rely on many of the uptown branches for help in adjust-

BRANCH LIBRARY, OLD STYLE • The Chatham Square Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library opened July 5, 1899, in a remodeled dwelling house at 22 East Broadway. The Free Circulating Library was a precursor of the present Circulation Department.

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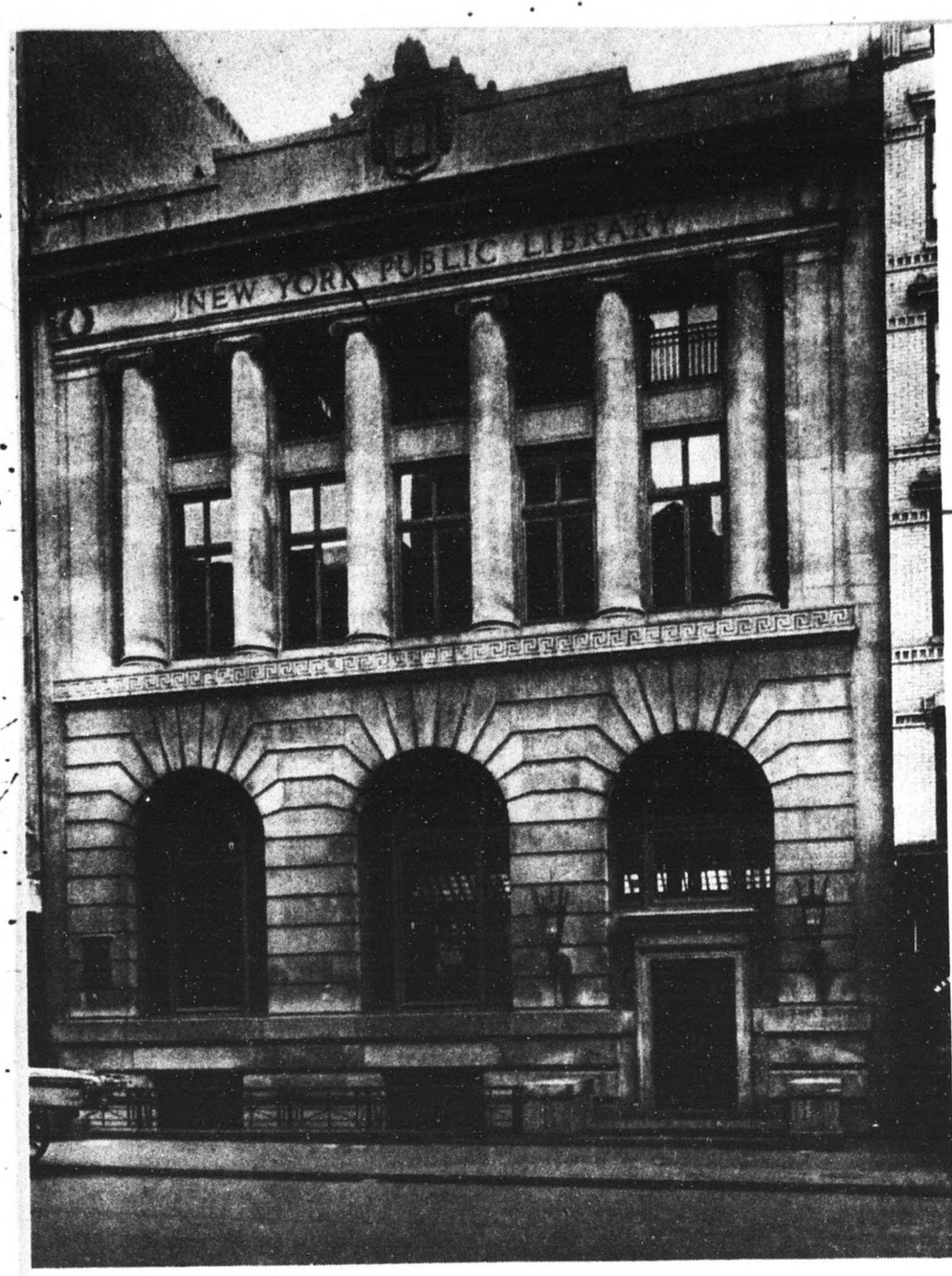
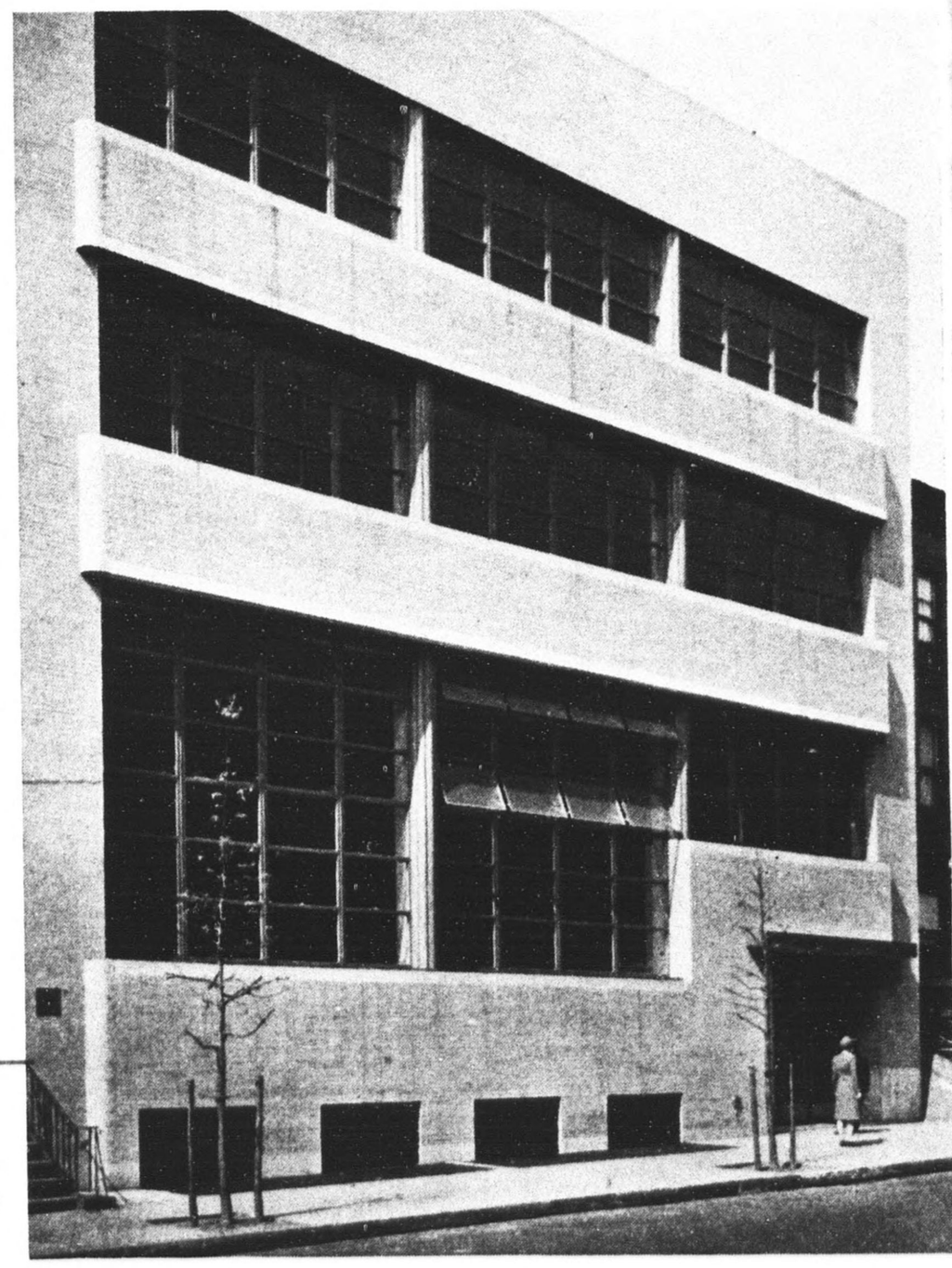


BRANCH LIBRARY, CARNEGIE STYLE • The New Chatham Square Branch, the second of the branch libraries built by the Carnegie gift.



BRANCH LIBRARY, NEW STYLE • Branch, remodelled and extended in 1942 by the City at a cost of $262,000.

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ing themselves to American life. In some communities the branches are now bringing up third and fourth generations of readers.

The branches make available books for home use, and provide the general and student reference services required by their communities, many of them with populations as large as those of Wilmington, Fort Wayne or Sacramento. The Circulation Department also includes such specialized collections as the Municipal Reference Library, designed to serve the employees of the City of New York; the Music Library at 58th Street; the Library for the Blind; the Picture Collection; and the Schomburg Collection of Negro History and Literature. Many branches have added a special language collection, such as the Chinese collection at Chatham Square and the remarkable Czech department of the Webster Branch. Through these and similar collections elsewhere are made available the cultural heritage and literature of many nations, enriching the whole fabric of New York life.

Group activities, an increasingly important aspect of branch library work, range from small meetings of friends and neighbors brought together by a common interest in books, to large classes in languages, popular psychology or art. Film forums, groups for the discussion of "great books" and public issues, parents' education meetings, classes for refugee education, "jazz evenings" for the teen-ager, play reading and little theatre groups – these are some of the many activities that tax the limited staff and facilities of the branch libraries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

Since books may not be taken out of the Reference Department reading rooms, a photocopying service is maintained to spare users the labor of copying or tracing material, within the limits of fair use and copyright.

Since its establishment in 1912 the Photographic Service has supplied readers with 4,550,000 photostat prints, 2,500,000 exposures of negative microfilm and 387,000 feet of positive microfilm. On one typical day in 1948 orders were received from seventy-seven industrial firms, fifty-eight individuals, thirty-four lawyers and patent attorneys, sixteen business firms, four educational institutions and three depart-

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ments of government. Every part of the United States and most foreign countries are represented in the orders of any year. For this service a charge is made to cover the actual cost of production.

SCHOLARSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

The monthly *Bulletin of the New York Public Library,* now in its fifty-second year, makes Library resources in many special fields available to research workers, scholars and bookmen throughout the world. Its contents consist chiefly of bibliographies, lists of references and historical contributions.

Branch Library Book News, a monthly supplement to the *Bulletin,* is published for the Circulation Department and its readers in the branches. It includes lists of recommended books on subjects of popular interest, and has considerable influence upon the reading habits of New Yorkers.

Municipal Reference Library Notes, also a monthly publication, is published primarily for City employees, but goes to readers throughout the country. It lists all New York City and State publications, and reviews important books in the field of municipal government.

New Technical Books, a bi-monthly, reviews and lists books added to the Science and Technology Division of the Reference Department.

Individual works of scholarship, chiefly by staff members, are published by the Library each year. Since 1897 the Library has issued nearly 1,000 of these pamphlets and books.

THE STAFF

It is almost impossible for anyone who has not actually worked behind the scenes to appreciate the administrative skill, diversity of knowledge, and sheer hard work necessary to organize and describe each of 5,000,000 and more volumes in the Reference and Circulation Departments, so that every reader may find the one he wants.

The experience and intelligence of many of the most distinguished men and women in the library field, and millions of hours of labor and thought, have made the Reference Department one of the world's

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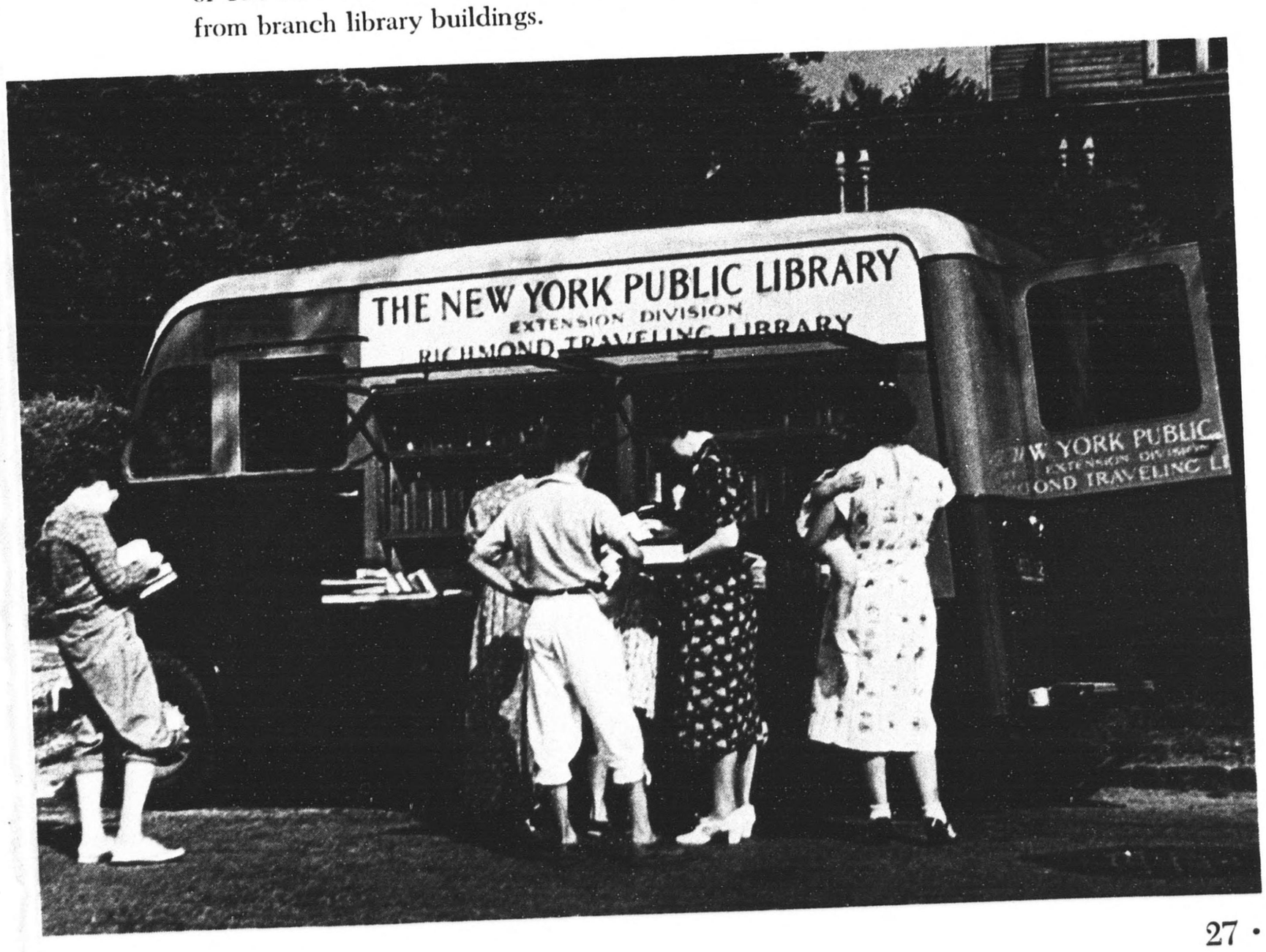
greatest research tools. Since 1848 the staff has coped with the 3,000 and more languages and dialects represented in the collection; with everything portable on which man has put down his thoughts, from clay tablets to microfilm and paper tape recordings; and with bound volumes from one inch to five feet tall. The Reference Library today stands as a monument to one hundred years of selfless professional devotion hardly paralleled in any other secular institution.

Librarians in the branches are trained in the tradition of the public library as an educational, cultural organization. Their work takes them beyond the library doors, to schools, club rooms and homes,

THE "RICHMOND TRAVELING LIBRARY" • Staten Island's Bookmobile carries the service of The New York Public Library to an estimated 80,000 adults and children who live far from branch library buildings.



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wherever books or the knowledge of books can bring pleasure, or help, or enlightenment.

Through its staff in both departments, the Library has become an active rather than a passive force for the advancement of the city and its people.

WORK WITH CHILDREN – Children's Room at the old Aguilar Branch Library, 174 East 110th Street.

– Story telling has been a regular part of Library work throughout the Branches since 1908. It has had considerable influence on child's book publishing and on children's library work everywhere.

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DEVELOPMENT . . OR DETERIORATION

IN THE 1890s New York was a new star in the galaxy of the world's great cities; and The New York Public Library was, in size of book stock, at the bottom of the list of the world's great libraries. Today New York is the financial and business center of the nations; and the Library is one of the principal research institutions of the world.

Astor and Cogswell, Lenox, Tilden and Green, Ledyard, Bigelow, Cadwalader and Carnegie – men of vision, all of them – thought of the plans they drew as sufficient for the foreseeable future. But each expanded set of plans was in a few decades rendered inadequate by the much greater expansion of New York.

We are in such a cycle of growth today. New York City population has doubled since 1900. Hundreds of businesses which fifty years ago did not exist, or which got along by rule of thumb, now rely heavily on the printed word. Development of the Greater City as a center of population, industry, world trade and world politics has multiplied the demands on all departments of the Library.

The Library must expand with the city. The plans of the 1890s must now in their turn be superseded by new plans. The Library met the needs of the last century. It must begin to meet those of the next

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TOWARD THE SECOND CENTURY

The first phase of a "Second Century Program" of development is being undertaken by the City. A number of new branch libraries are being built, to serve new population areas. Many other existing library buildings are being repaired or replaced. The City has also agreed to build and operate large reference centers in The Bronx and in Richmond, which will help to lighten the service load now overwhelming the Central Reference Library.

A series of other projects should be undertaken during the next decade, to make possible wider and more efficient use of the Reference and Circulation collections. All are essential if this institution is to keep pace with the city and hold its place among the world's great libraries.

The Library cannot build for the future, however, until it provides for the present.

The collections and services of both the Reference Library and the Circulation Department are suffering from progressive deterioration. At a time when Library facilities should be expanded, they are being drastically curtailed – because of insufficient funds. Fifteen years of depression, war and inflation have impaired the financial stability of the Library, which is now faced with the gravest crisis in its history.

A glance at recent operating deficits of the Reference Department shows how impossible it is to overcome this crisis with present resources:

Deficit for the calendar year 1946	$ 70,143
Deficit for the calendar year 1947	$377,076
Estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1948-49 . . .	$575,000

This is a problem for private as well as municipal capital. Before a single new project can be taken off the drawing board, means must be found to meet the current emergency.

IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES

Any public library, to meet its responsibilities, must have:

A book collection equal to the demands made upon it, maintained in a manner useful and convenient to readers;

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In the Central Building, offices and reading rooms are intolerably crowded, book shelves are jammed beyond capacity. But the shortage of space cannot be considered until immediate budget problems are solved.

A competent staff large enough to give readers full and effective service;

Money to sustain its operations.

(1) **Books** · Love of books, civic pride and appreciation of the practical and cultural values of this Library have constrained five generations of New Yorkers to foster the growth of its collections.

These collections are in danger. Gaps are developing in important fields as the costs of books and periodicals continue to rise. More and more materials formerly received by gift must now be purchased. Throughout the Library system the book stock needs extension, renewal and replenishment.

Equally serious is the difficulty of maintaining and servicing books already in the Library. The cost of acquiring materials and preparing

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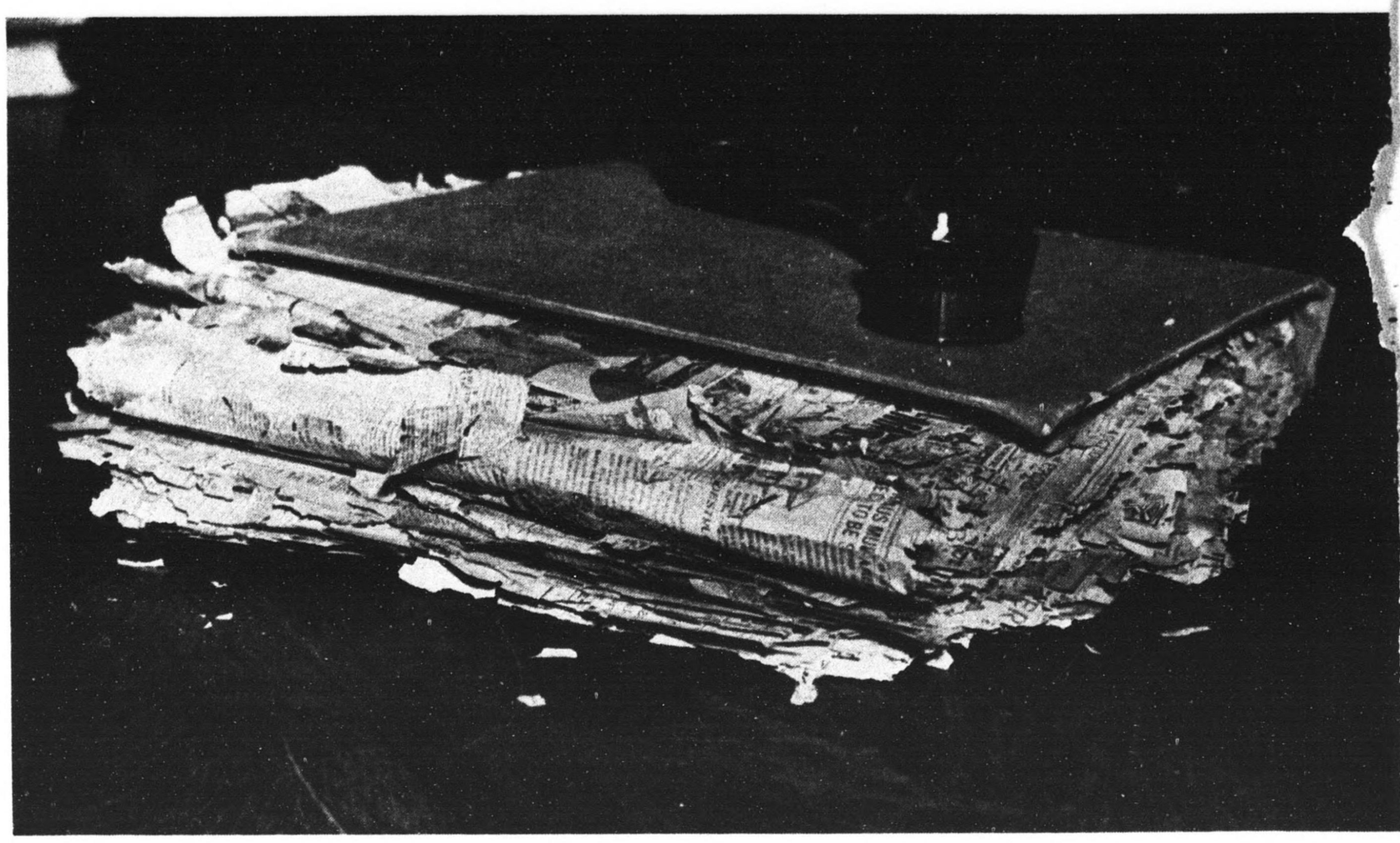

A single reel of microfilm will preserve ten issues of the *Times* or *Tribune*. An expanded program of preservation would save masses of valuable material now disintegrating on the shelves.

them for use in a large and complex library is often greater than their purchase price. Merely filing current (free) United Nations material in the Economics Division, for instance, takes up the full time, and salary, of one employee.

Because of insufficient funds, literally thousands of useful and valuable books, pamphlets and periodicals are disintegrating on the shelves. Nearly all publications since 1870 have been printed on wood pulp paper, which has a limited lifetime, even when unused. Such works can be preserved only by recording their contents on microfilm. But for this purpose the Library can spare only $2,000 a year, although conditions call for ten times that expenditure.

(2) STAFF · Librarians must be men and women of professional caliber, intelligent and specially trained. At The New York Public

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Library, the scope of the work and the measure of responsibility call for staff members of unusual ability.

Yet the salaries paid at the Library to this professional group are so low that many librarians are leaving for better paid jobs elsewhere. In spite of small pay increases since the war, staff turnover still averages thirty-one per cent annually.

A recently completed classification and pay plan sets up salary ranges for the Reference Department which compare favorably with those of large libraries elsewhere. But the plan cannot be put into effect. Approximately $150,000 a year of additional private funds must be obtained before these pay scales can be established for the Department; and at least $250,000 more will be needed from the City to fix comparable standards for the Circulation Department.

This problem is the most immediate and pressing of all the Library's difficulties. Lack of librarians has cut down the service potential of every division and branch. Staff shortages have also kept shut the doors of many Reference divisions and branch libraries in the evenings, over weekends, and during mornings or afternoons — a particular hardship to thousands of New Yorkers who simply cannot get to the Library to pursue special interests because of their working hours.

Efficiency in the Picture Collection, one of the most heavily used Library departments, is seriously hampered by makeshift, obsolescent equipment.

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This abridgment of hours is a continuing source of complaint. It springs directly and unavoidably from a simple lack of money with which to hire additional staff members.

(3) Operating Funds · Old and worn out equipment is seriously hampering the work of all departments of the Library.

Consider the Picture Collection, for example, whose six million items are among the most heavily used in the Library. The pictures are filed in open-topped wooden boxes knocked together from crate boards by WPA workers fifteen years ago. Filing is so cumbersome that pictures sometimes do not get back into their proper containers for several weeks after they have been returned. Entirely new filing equipment is called for – but no money is available.

There are other, less dramatic difficulties which act as a drag on Library activities. The average age of Library typewriters is fifteen years. The fire extinguishers in the branch libraries are thirty-five years old. Few of the branches have electric fans. Library furniture is so worn that many users have had the arm or the leg come off a chair as they attempted to sit down on it. Library lighting, both for staff and readers, is generally below standard.

These apparently minor ailments, easily curable by an infusion of new funds, now cut down Library efficiency and morale, increase staff turnover, and impair the quality of library service to the public.

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COUNTING THE COST

TO MAKE UP these deficiencies, The New York Public Library requires an increase of $600,000 in the annual budget from private sources; and an increase of $1,100,000 in annual appropriations from the City.

To provide this sum, the Trustees are seeking funds as follows:

· I ·

(1) From private donors, for the Central Reference Library, annual gifts totaling $300,000

(2) From private donors, an addition of $10,000,000 to the Endowment Fund, which would yield an estimated annual income for the Central Reference Library of $300,000

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(3) From the City, for maintenance of the Central Building and operation of the Central Circulation Branch (now supported by private funds) an annual appropriation of $500,000

(4) From the City, for adequate operation and maintenance of the branch libraries, an additional annual appropriation of $600,000

Large additions to endowment cannot be established overnight. Neither can arrangements for additions to municipal appropriations for the Library, which must depend upon availability of City money. But these considerations diminish neither the insistent demands of readers nor the consequences of inflation. Unless aid from both public and private sources is prompt and generous, fewer books can be bought, hours will have to be cut further, and services must be reduced even below the present standard.

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Information Library

THE PARTNERSHIP MUST STAND

IN 1897 A MAJOR CRISIS at the Library was met by formation of the partnership between the City and the Trustees of the then wholly private institution. The Library is in a financial predicament today because that great partnership has not kept pace with the growth of the city and the needs of the people.

On the one hand the City has not yet assumed what would be considered elsewhere an adequate share of Library support. Since the partnership was formed in 1897, the City has contributed less than five per cent to the costs of the Central Library. And today The New York Public Library – used by more persons for more purposes than any other library in the world – still receives smaller per capita appropriations from public funds than the libraries of many American cities of smaller size and less importance.

The original Lease and Agreement stipulated that "the City shall annually provide for the maintenance and repair of the Central building." This provision has been so narrowly interpreted that the Trustees have since carried the costs of supplying heat, guards, elevator attendance, janitors and cleaning service. Yet in other municipally owned

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buildings occupied by cultural institutions these services are paid for by the City.

On the other hand private support of the Library, which led to the founding and development of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations and then to their consolidation, has declined in effectiveness.

This is in part due to the decrease in endowment returns. A thousand dollar triple A corporate bond yielded $44.90 in 1900, $52.30 in 1923. Today it returns only $28.40 a year. And the wholesale value of the dollar has shrunk to $0.34, in terms of its buying power fifty years ago.

The decline springs also from a slackening in the sense of private responsibility for library facilities, from the notion that the "New York Public" is chiefly a tax-supported institution. Millions of New Yorkers are actually under the impression that it is wholly financed by the City.

The Library *is* partly the responsibility of the City; but it is also the responsibility of private citizens. Its collections and operations, more extensive than those of any other municipal library anywhere, could not be maintained at their present level by City funds alone. They can be maintained in the future only by citizens in the dual role of taxpayers and private donors. The momentum from early years should not be mistaken for sustained power.

This sharing between City and citizen of the work of providing a public library for New York is the factor which has contributed most to its greatness. To preserve that greatness, both partners in the bargain made in 1897 must continue to support it together.

The cost of publishing this report has been met from a fund contributed anonymously by a friend of long standing who desires to make the work and needs of the Library more widely known.

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6 May 50	-	Osaka Pref Library Committee Meeting
2 Feb 50	-	Kinki Region CI&E Film List
1 Apr 50		Hyogo PTA & Women's Lib Committee
12 May 51		Shiga Pref. Library 's April Report
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File Libraries

180-F

General Meeting
of
The National Association of School Librarians

A three day conference of the National Association of School Librarians was held at the auditorium of Kyoto Prefectural Oki USS on June 6 to 8, and participated in by approximately 1,000 principals and teachers from the public schools throughout the country.

The morning hours of the first day were spent for the formal opening and business session. The afternoon of the first day and the morning hours of the second were used for enthusiastic discussions and study reports. The whole audience was so interested and enthusiastic that no participants were seen who dismissed any part of the conference.

On the afternoon of the second day, the whole body of participants was divided into three groups and made a field trip on 21 big buses and visited the following school libraries in Kyoto City:

Shigeno LSS, Kamikyoku.
Horikawa USS, Nakakyoku.
Rakuto LSS, Higashiyamaku.
Shimokamo PS, Sakyoku.
Aoi PS, same.

On the morning of the third day, a lecture was given by Mr. Sakamoto, professor of Tokyo Gakugei University, on "New Education and School Library." The conference was adjourned at noon with such a great success as had not been expected by the officers themselves.

Outline of discussion and reports made during the session are given in the separate sheets.

Miura

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General Meeting
of the National Association of School Librarians
6 to 8 June

1st day (6 June):

Genral Meeting: 1000-1200

1. Opening
2. President's Address
3. Business Report
4. Financial Report
5. Discussion:
   Budget for 1951-52
   Resolution: The following petition was decided to be submitted to Education Minister and the Diet:

Petition

The establishment and improvement of the school library are prerequisites in the democratization of our education. We once made a recommendation on the method of how to materialize this requirement, but it has not been realized yet. Therefor, we hereby make the following recommendation:

To be financed with public funds.
Standards to be provided for by national law.
Establishment of full-time librarian and assistant:
- 1 librarian in each school, 2 for those schools of over 1000 enrollment.
- 1 assistant per 500 students.

Training of librarians:
- Library science to be offered in every teacher training institution as required subject.
- In-service training programs on library science.
- Correspondence course.
- Tax exemption for library equipment.

Afternoon Session: 1300-1700

Mr. Kumei's talk on "Visit to American School Libraries."---My trip covered Washington, Richmond, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Cleaveland, Michigan and Los Angeles. My observation was from the standpoint of what role the school library should take and how to be operated.

Generally speaking, school libraries are under the guidance of board of education in Southern States, while in the North, public libraries are extending assistance to them.

As to librarians, there is no full-time librarian established in Japanese schools, while in America most of the LSS and USS have them, though this is not always the case with PS. As far as I saw, every school without exception had librarians on full-time basis, though this may not be true with all the other schools even in America. I felt envious to see full-time, specially trained librarians engaged in library service. In some cases, one librarian takes care of several schools.

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Library study in curriculum: Most of the schools offer library study as part of the curriculum, but conduct the classes "naturally" without setting special periods. If three periods are assigned to library study (reading) in a week; one for reading.

the rest for library service--how to check out, or how to find books.
display
check out
Audio-visual aids.

In management of school library, emphasis is placed on better service (use) rather than better facilities and number of books.

Expenses: Always publicly financed. In one city, all the income of "penal fine" is used for school library. However, even in America, funds are not sufficient. Most of funds are used up for salaries, and not much left for buying books.

Equipment--very much improved. Shelf, card drawers.

Printed cards are on sale. Catalogues are easily available.

Collective (joint) purchase.

Handled by Bd Ed in South, and by public libraries in North.

Planning: Keep good relations among museums, public libraries, art galaries and school libraries.

Training: There are many schools for training librarians.

Discussion: 1400-1700

1. How to promote library education:

Tochigi Pref: Full-time librarians have been appointed to 17 USS out of 31.

Wakayama Pref: This is a matter dependent upon the interest. If principal is interested, the library of his school will be improved very easily. At present, PTA's interest is very low. Principals and teachers should work hard to make them interested. Wakayama Pref Bd Ed is indifferent. Survey should be conducted and those lowly interested Bd Ed should be warned by Momusho or CIE.

Miyagi Pref: One of the schools has hired a full-time librarian by reducing the number of teachers.

Shizuoka Pref: Whole prefecture is divided into 13 blocs. Teacher consultants are visiting round the schools within their respective blocs to give assistance. Remote areas are specially taken care of by Guidance Section of Pref Bd Ed. Courses were held. Reports of experiments were exchanged by teachers. Lecturers were invited from Tokyo.

Nagasaki Pref: Culture Department of the County Chapter of the Teachers Union was contacted and its cooperation secured.

2. How many units of library study to be included in the curriculum:

Tokyo Gakugei University, attached PS: Difficult to tell accurate number, because activity curriculum has been adopted and library study is taught chiefly in national language unit, social studies and science.

Kanagawa Pref: First of all, such a new teaching method should be worked out as necessitates the establishment of library. As to the question of number of units the following reference materials will be useful to solve it.

"Gakushushido"-guidance" in teaching, No. 2. February.
Appendix of New Textbooks of National Language for LSS, USS.
"Dokusho Shido"--Guidance of Reading.

3. How to teach reading:

Tokyo Gakugei University, attached PS: Experiment with 2nd grade:

(1). Survey of readiness.

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(2). Collected picture books, etc. which the children had read and put them in one of the corners of the classroom.

(3). Children read up all these books and wanted to read more.. Establishment of library was suggested. Funds collected from parents, and more books bought. In addition, 120 books donated.

(4). Point system adopted to encourage:

Fairy tales----------silver point.
Study & culture-------gold
Picture books----- ---red.
etc.

As the result, nine books on study and culture were read 171 times, and total number of books read was 550.

Experiment with the Intermediate grades: 7 discussions were held on reading during the past one year. Reading club organized. "Textbook on Library Study" published by Hyogo Pref Bd Ed was very useful.

4. How to improve school libraries of private schools:

Kyoto Private Schools Library Association: Students Library Clubs Liaison Council has been organized and an organ paper issued. CIE Library's assistance given.

Miyagi Pref: To break down the wall between private and public as far as library study is concerned.

5. How to keep liaison among students library committees:

Chiba Pref: Prefecture wide organization of students formed.

Tochigi Pref: In Utsunomiya area, students organized a Liaison Association under teachers' supervision. Part of class hours assigned.

Miyagi Pref: Students of the library club are too busy with library duties. They should be helped by the principal and teachers, because students' main job is to study.

Chiba Pref: Of course, students' study should not be inconvenienced, but they can be educated through the work with library.

Wakayama Pref: Library club members were awarded commendation.

Study Reports:

1. "Function of the School Library Association." by Mr. Kudo, Hokkaido.

Significance of school library is not understood so well as it should be. To enhance the interest among principals, teachers and PTAs, this association has been established. No government subsidy is expected to secure the independence of the Association.

Activities:

3 meetings were held last year to enlighten the general public.
More meetings planned for the current year.
Good will service in buying books and equipment.
News paper.
Study on the improvement of equipment.
Study on the selection of equipment.
Audio-visual education
Movie show--30% of the profit to be donated to school libraries.

2. "Our policy of library education:" by Mr. Takase, Kyoto.

Purposes of library education:

1. To furnish reading materials.
2. To teach the spirit of service throught library activities.

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Past experience shows:
low ability in reading.
lack of public morality.
Achievements:
reading club organized and meets once a week.
curriculum made by cooperation of all schools within the ward.

3. "Teaching through library activities:
(1). Teaching can be done effectively even with poor library.
(2). Problems: learning activities.
facilities
(3). Concrete aim of education to be set up.
(4). Cards
(5). Survey.
(6). Attractive library:
Corelation of various agencies.
Abundance of materials.
Meet children's needs.
Equipment
Cards
Library personnel.

4. "Library Activities in Our School." by Mr. Ikemoto, Kochi Pref.
Our library was first planned by the students in 1948.
Opened in Oct. 1949 with the funds raised by students' arbeit.
Open stack---only 24 books lost last year.
Appropriation:
¥ 50,000 Student Body.
¥ 50,000 PTA
¥ 100,000 New Students.
some Students' arbeit (commission for selling admission tickets of movie show.)
Survey of students' interest.
Use of Pref. Film Library.
Best room in the school used for library.
200 volumes for 700 students.

5. "On making cards" by Mr. Muro, Hokkaido.
T.--title
S---subject.
A.--author
C.--classification
one card for one book.

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2nd day(7 June):

Discussion: 0900--

10. "On making subject cards." by Kobe.
11. "On making Standard cards." by Nagasaki.
Shizuoka Pref: Based upon the "School and Library." by Mr. Senda Masao, Subject cards are being made.
Kyoto Pref: Planning to make a report on this matter in the afternoon.
Osaka Pref: There seem to be many schools throughout the country which are working with this matter, it is proposed to form a committee to coordinate these efforts.

(Agreed unanimously to appoint a committee immediately and have it work on this matter.)

12. Joint Study on "List of Basic Books" by Kanagawa.
Many problems about library were discussed yesterday; money, room, books, etc. But, another important problem is selection of books. To make the most of the limited amount of money, propose to make a list of good books--basic books. May be, to be classified by USS, LSS and PS. About 500 volumes for each of these schools. List to be distributed to all the schools through organ paper. How to make selection is my question.
Yamaguchi Pref: Basic books to be designated after subject cards are completed, because books are to be selected by the subject cards in each locality.
Aomori Pref: Basic books to be selected first of all so that every school can increase their books up to at least the minimum standard.
Mie Pref: Miyagi Pref; Tochigi Pref, Kyoto, Kagoshima are making study on basic books, I hear. Want to know their achievements.
Kyoto Pref: Lists of basic books have been published for USS, LSS, PS and teachers In-service training.

(Conclusion: Each locality to start the study immediately and HQ will co-ordinate them.

13."Concrete method to strongly encourage the publication of excellent reference books:" by Ishikawa Pref:
I am a principal of a primary school. My school library has presently 4 copies per child. My present problem is a difficulty to obtain good books although I have money.
Shizuoka Pref: I am a keeper of a bookstore. This problem must be considered from commercial viewpoint. Without profit, no book will be published.
Okayama Pref: I have money, but I am feeling difficulty in finding good books to buy. I also think commercialism is an important factor. Responsibility is of principals and teachers. They must improve their method of teaching so that books may be needed.
Publishers could not know what books are required. Good liaison between teachers and publishers to be established. List of selected books to be published.
Ishikawa Pref: It is proposed that this Association publish good books or at least control the publishers through giving advice.
Officer of the Assn: Association cannot engage in publishing because every officer is a teacher and cannot manage to devote too much of their time to the work other than teaching. It is requested that teachers buy the books from the retailers at fixed prices without asking the reduction, otherwise the voice of the Assn will be weakened

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Textbooks should be published and distributed first of all.

14. "Adequate management of School Library and Audio-visual aids" by Kyoto:
Aomori Pref: 5 departments set up including the Library Dept which is headed by the principal himself.

15. "On making list of classification of Audio-visual aids"
"To set a national standard for the aids." by Saga Pref:
(Entrust the Secretariat of the Assn with the study of this matter).

Study Reports: 1110--

1. "Trends of teaching method and library " by Tottory Pref:
I am a principal of a small rural primary school with an enrollment of 228 and 9 teachers. Various phases of new education had to be studied by this small faculty because the school was so isolated. Finally, reached a conclusion to study and improve library first of all and make it a material center. By studying library, curriculum will automatically be developed. Members of library club should also set a model in handling and reading books. The Librarian should be healthy.

2. "Primary School Subject Cards" by Mr. Kido, Kyoto:
Children will feel difficult in finding proper books to solve their problems. Here lies a necessity for the subject cards. In Kyoto, 2 committees appointed to study and work out the cards.
Method: All textbooks used in Kyoto last year and this year are covered in the study. Subjects are picked up from the curriculum plan made in Kyoto.
Expression: Simple, easy to understand for children. However, 1st and 2nd graders are excluded.

3. "Self-study through library activities:" by Osaka:
In many cases, self-study is conducted simply by giving problems to the students and no supervision or guidance. I don't think this is a proper way. Then how to supervise? The following is the report of my experience in teaching national language: "Tsurezure gusa" was picked up for the teaching.
First of all referece books were collected:
20 books from the library.
30 borrowed from the teachers.
30 " students.
40 " Prefectural library.
Secondly: These books were displayed to imform the students of available books. Then, reports were made through the students' paper 2 times.
Groups formed, and got together once a week to coordinate their study.
This program was started in January.
1st report made in mid February, and the final report submitted in March.

4. "Our library education as teaching taerial center": Okayama Pref:
My primary school is of 12 classes in remote village.
¥ 280,000 used for books.
¥ 100,000 " equipment and cards.
Purpose of building our library is not to buy many books but to make it as center of teaching materials. Every book, pamphlet, paper should be classified and used as teaching materials. Old schools often pile up many books and materials covered with dust without using them very much.

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5. "On use of memeograhed cards in USS library": by Mr. Abe, Yamagata Pref:
Subject cards have units of 6 each. First, they were made by handwriting, but unsaccessful. Finally memeographing was adopted and much labor involved could be saved.

3rd day (8 June):

Study Reports:

1. "Educational programs of Sakamoto Children's Library" by Mr. Iso, Tokyo:
Not to teach library science but to educate children as good citizen through reading.

2. "Classification Cards of PS Library" by Mr Nakagawa, Osaka:
Not to teach library science, but ot educate children.

3. "On management school library in LSS" by Mr Hanigashi, Shiga Pref.
My school is a new building supported by union of 5 villages with an enrollment of 670. Very few equipment and facilities. Library was eastablished in Nov. 1949. Designated as a tryout school in 1950. 3 year plan set under the guidance of Pref Bd Ed.

Problems faced:

¥ 250,000	1st year of the 3 year plan.
¥ 200,000	2nd
¥ 150,000	3rd.

Revenue sources:

Funds:	-Y 60,000	public funds.
	¥ 150,000	PTA
	¥ 20,000	Students by collecting hay.
	¥ 3,380	Students by collecting fallen rice year.
	others	
	¥ 250,000	Total.

Trained librarian:
It is desirable to have a full-time trained librarian, but it is not all. All teachers should be librarians.

Coordination of library and classes:
List of Books.
Learning activities to be so lead that library's necessity is felt.
Long home room hour once a week.

One hour a week, 35 hours a year is assigned to library study to give fundamental knowledge about library. Last year, to secure this one hour was felt very difficul due to 5 day week system, However, fortunate this year because 6 day week has been restored and not very difficult to obtain time for this purpose.

4. "School library movement in Wakayama Prefecture"
This movement was started one and half years ago. Geographical handicap felt. Natural disasters, war damages yet to be rehabilitated. Great difficulty in finance.

Average of present situations:

USS	3,380 volumes per	¥ 290,000	per school.
LSS	440 "	54,000	"
PS	375 "	17,000	"

2 USS have less than 250 volumes.
1 PS appropriated even less than ¥ 3,000 a year.
However, number of school that give library activity the first priority is increasing recently.

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It is desired that the School Education Law be so revised that each Pref Bd Ed shall have full-time supervisers charged with library programs.
(By Mr. Horie, Kasada USS, Wakayama Pref.)

Emergency Motion; Appreciation of kindness extended to the participants by Kyoto City and Kinki Prefectures teachers.

Lecture: 1030-
"On New Education and school library" by Mr. Ichiro Sakamoto, professor of Tokyo Gakugei University.

As one of the several initiators of this organization, I feel happy and surprised to see such a successful meeting and repid growth of the Association for the past one year. I am not qualified for membership, but have had a pleasure of working with the Assn as "Sympathyser".

What I have been thinking of is that the school library is not an additional thing to school.

We have learnt much from public librarians. However, since we have been engrossed in learning from those people about technique, coordination of the technique and education is left for future study.

An American Book titled "A library in the School". When I read this book, I felt special significance of the preposition "in", because I feel the school library should be in the school and not of the school as addition.

I think we ought to have first studied school education and then gone on to library. You must consider the reason why new education and new school require the school library.

Past education .....textbook centered.
teacher centered.

New education's core is to have students study themselves--stresses spontaneous learning. Before establishing library, teaching method should have been renewed. Library should come into esistence by the requirement of school education.

Guidance in reading: In the past, reading was divided in two:
1. reading classics.for culture.
2. reading for recreation.

However, what we mean by "reading" is more than these two. It might be said "Comprehensive reading."

Let's review the change of our outlook of children.

Until 19 the century;end:.....child as imperfect man. Reading was to have children read what grown-ups read, sometimes symplified.

Beginning of 20th century: It was realized that the child has its own princple of mental life, different from that of grown-ups. Different reading materials to be provided. Question was how to change from chil stage to grown-ups.

At present: Child is at the transient stage from childhood to maturity. Child has double phases (child and grown-up) Education is to adjust children's needs and community needs. Here come up "motivation".

Various technique:
Students council
Field trip
Reading.

Therefore, library program is one of educational methods. Reading guidance to

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be applied to every phase of education--physical education, social studies, guidance etc. Therefore, reading guidance is to be said the same as activity program education.

Unless children are so educated that they feel library necessary, school library is useless. Of course, efforts for acquisition of funds, equipment and books are important, but, it make children require books is to be studied more extensively.

Teahhing in method of use of library is another phase of library education. Library come about after children begin to feel its need. To teach children how to sit in library etc. is not a library education.

Making curriculum in library education is going on in various places. For those who are going to start this study, some publications are introduced here:

Brocher by Kyoto City
Library Curriculum by Tenri.
Library Education in PS by Setagaya PS.
Library Edgcaddon by Kakogawa LSS.
Library Education by Tokyo Gakugei University.

Problems yet to be solved:

1. Ability to be trained by library education and its analysis. Standards for each grade.
2. Study in each subject: How to use library in studying respective subjects, e.g. interpretation of graph etc. in social studies.
3. Evaluation: Method of measurement.

Miura

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LIAISON OFFICE
SHIGA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
Otsu, Japan

Date: 26. 6. 8

TO: Civil Education Section, Kinki Civil Affairs Region.

No. & Subject:

1. Shiga Library Report (May)
2. Reading Statistic Report of Shiga Pref. Library (May)

A bove is forwarded to you for action.

Official in Charge
Shiga Liaison Office

180-F a

SHIGA LIBRARY May REPORT 1951

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	tot ~~31~~
ADULTS	VISITERS M	78	66		60		79		68	55	50	48	78	55		38	68	44	49	48	56		81	64	58	46	70	15		65	66	1.445
	VISITERS W	16	20		12		18		12	21	17	15	16	22		13	13	14	22	17	15		20	15	24	8	16	13		24	20	405
	JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	40	36		46		35		26	16	17	17	46	41		12	64	19	22	20	24		39	28	26	11	35	39		22	29	710
	JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	49	46		23		38		50	48	47	42	34	30		37	13	34	46	41	39		47	37	47	41	44	36		62	53	984
	CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	0	4		2		1		0	2	0	1	1	2		2	2	0	4	3	1		1	0	2	2	5	4		0	2	41
	CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	0	1		15		12		8	1	5	4	8	3		1	7	7	8	6	0		2	2	5	5	6	0		1	4	111
	CARDS ISSUED	3	5		3		0		2	2	6	4	6	4		2	3	4	6	0	4		9	4	6	3	6	4		4	3	93
	TYPE OF BOOKS READ																															

Holiday Holiday Closed Closed Closed Closed

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
STUDENTS	VISITERS B	131	119		122		198		91	141	112	140	177	166		84	120	101	150	226	169		150	190	109	129	162	151		189	125	3.502
	VISITERS G	30	56		42		86		40	50	38	69	121	85		42	57	27	46	125	113		78	66	62	50	100	102		84	96	1.660
	JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	60	72		93		193		58	82	69	120	200	172		74	91	62	105	219	188		135	178	94	89	155	164		155	183	3.011
	JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	94	96		58		108		63	99	76	82	84	73		48	79	59	85	160	74		83	68	64	78	99	77		109	78	1.946
	CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	1	2		4		1		1	0	2	2	2	3		0	1	2	10	6	2		5	9	5	3	2	5		0	4	72
	CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	8	3		0		1		4	0	6	3	7	2		7	8	8	4	8	7		11	2	0	0	0	10		3	18	120
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昭和26年 5月（開館日數24日）

滋賀縣立圖書館閲

	日	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	小計	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	曜	火	水	木	金	土	日	月	火	水	木		金	土	日	月	火	水	木	金
	天氣	晴	〃		晴		晴		雨	晴	〃		晴	〃	〃		曇	〃	晴	〃
職業別閲覽人員	農、水産	1	3		0		2		0	3	2		1	4	0		0	4	0	0
	鑛、工	14	6		3		3		11	10	0		11	9	8		4	7	0	8
	商、交通	30	35		29		35		28	17	19		13	24	33		10	28	28	21
	教育、宗教家	1	2		7		3		4	1	1		0	5	3		4	2	0	0
	官公吏、軍、記	16	14		16		14		12	7	25		12	22	12		12	15	12	11
	青校生、使用人																			
	其他	6	6		7		5		8	11	3		9	4	7		10	9	6	9
	無職	21	16		7		11		13	15	14		12	12	8		9	12	7	19
	學生	154	250		151		301		121	181	145		202	284	245		122	170	121	190
	計	243	332		220		374		197	245	209		260	364	316		171	247	174	258
	兒童	0	0		0		0		0	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	1	0
	合計	243	332		220		374		197	245	209		261	364	316		172	247	175	258
	内婦人	46	76		34		104		52	71	55		84	137	107		55	70	41	68
	入館者	255	261		236		381		211	267	217		272	392	328		177	258	186	267

	日	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	小計	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
分類別閲覽圖書冊數	0△ 郷土資料	2	3		0		0		11	8	3		8	17	6		1	3	1	15
	0 總記	11	18		5		40		10	13	18		23	54	63		28	40	26	36
	1 精神科學	5	7		13		6		6	13	9		9	8	7		3	12	9	12
	2 歴史	8	8		18		36		8	20	12		22	42	27		13	5	13	12
	2△ 8 傳記																			
	2△ 9 地誌																			
	3 社會科學	15	9		17		37		21	17	18		19	10	34		18	16	10	18
	4 自然科學	27	19		11		25		3	20	10		20	23	30		14	19	11	19
	5 工藝學	9	10		5		14		3	6	10		7	15	12		3	2	5	5
	6 産業	0	2		2		1		3	5	3		6	5	9		2	6	6	4
	7 美術	21	34		19		20		40	29	8		47	58	22		11	20	7	32
	8 語學	5	4		5		8		3	2	7		1	2	2		3	5	3	4
	9 文學	152	148		135		203		105	124	122		111	133	120		84	127	99	111
	9△ 3 小說																			
	計	255	262		230		390		213	257	220		273	367	332		180	255	190	268
	兒童圖書																			
	合計																			

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

賀縣立圖書館閲覽統計月表

統　計　係

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	小計	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	小計	合計	一日平均
土	日	月	火	水	木	金	土	日	/	月	火	水	木	金	土	日	月	火	水	木	/		
〃	〃		曇	〃	晴	〃	〃	〃	/		晴	曇	晴	〃	曇	〃		晴	〃		/		
4	0		0	4	0	0	0	2			0	0	2	0	0	0		4	0			28	1.16
9	8		4	7	0	8	2	11			10	5	4	1	0	17		12	7			163	6.79
24	33		10	28	28	21	19	28			23	25	19	21	32	19		23	29			598	24.91
5	3		4	2	0	0	3	1			1	3	4	0	10	2		2	3			62	2.58
22	12		12	15	12	11	17	6			12	13	11	12	10	14		13	14			322	13.41
4	7		10	9	6	9	11	9			12	3	8	9	8	9		9	15			193	8.04
12	8		9	12	7	19	9	6			28	16	15	9	10	14		21	14			318	13.25
284	245		122	170	121	190	329	252			218	246	158	167	284	241		264	264			6.027	209.45
364	316		171	247	174	258	390	315			304	311	231	219	324	316		348	343			6.711	279.62
0	0		1	0	1	0	0	1			3	1	0	0	1	0		1	2			12	0.50
364	316		172	247	175	258	390	316			307	312	231	219	325	316		349	345			6.723	280.12
137	107		55	70	41	68	142	128			98	81	86	58	116	115		108	116			2.068	86.16
392	328		177	258	186	267	416	353			329	325	253	233	348	331		362	357			7.010	292.08
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	小計	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	小計	合計	一日平均
17	6		1	3	1	15	4	2	/		3	2	0	8	8	2		5	3		/	115	4.79
54	63		28	40	26	36	81	92	/		34	64	36	13	52	66		71	51		/	945	39.37
8	7		3	12	9	12	7	12			5	6	20	10	10	10		21	7			227	9.45
42	27		13	5	13	12	22	18			20	25	11	11	16	20		30	42			459	19.12
10	34		18	16	10	18	19	18			19	27	13	13	29	15		17	11			440	18.33
23	30		14	19	11	19	24	20			19	26	24	28	19	28		15	28			482	20.08
15	12		3	2	5	5	15	15			11	9	7	7	8	10		11	11			210	8.75
5	9		2	6	6	4	8	4			5	2	5	5	8	6		10	2			109	4.54
58	22		11	20	7	32	49	26			26	39	12	13	15	39		30	18			635	26.45
2	2		3	5	3	4	14	5			9	6	4	1	5	6		3	7			114	4.75
133	120		84	127	99	111	159	123			163	116	109	120	179	129		148	173			3.193	133.04
367	332		180	255	190	268	402	335			314	322	241	229	349	331		361	353			6.929	288.70

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-18

LIAISON OFFICE
SHIGA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
Otsu, Japan

Date: 1951. 5. 12

TO: Civil Education Section, HQAR

No. & Subject:

1. Reading Statistic Report of Shiga Pref. Library (Apr.)
2. Shiga Library Report (April)

A bove is forwarded to you for action.

Official in Charge
Shiga Liaison Office

180-1

SHIGA LIBRARY April REPORT 1951

ADULTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
VISITERS M	42	Closed	58	69	48	38	69	52	Closed	37	56	50	34	46	35	Closed	46	48	36	56	50	60	Closed	66	49	53	68	41	Holiday	Closed	1,207
VISITERS W	4		18	38	14	3	12	14		10	13	15	15	10	17		19	16	9	15	14	15		27	17	24	8	12			359
JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	23		34	46	18	19	33	17		13	31	17	11	21	16		15	23	22	37	30	36		32	30	31	34	19			608
JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	22		38	56	39	19	42	42		32	36	42	33	31	33		48	39	20	31	31	36		56	34	41	38	32			871
CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	0		1	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	4		0	0	1	3	2			15
CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	1		1	0	1	2	0	0		1	0	1	2	2			12
CARDS ISSUED	0		1	2	5	3	3	1		2	2	1	2	5	2		2	0	3	4	3	5		2	1	3	3	3			38
TYPE OF BOOKS READ																															

STUDENTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
VISITERS B	68		105	106	89	55	63	69		99	69	95	70	105	79		128	58	46	78	148	104		128	104	114	120	86			2,181
VISITERS G	7		29	26	14	16	16	14		29	26	34	39	46	44		24	27	24	40	36	47		49	53	48	39	58			734
JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	32		54	34	43	21	21	16		42	42	52	39	70	55		61	32	19	53	98	86		82	77	92	92	75			1,288
JAP BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	40		74	94	57	43	49	61		83	49	70	64	68	60		86	48	47	58	81	61		89	75	65	59	66			1,547
CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Used in library)	0		1	1	0	0	1	0		2	1	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	3	8	5			26
CI&E BOOKS DRAWN (Taken home)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0		0	1	3	8	3			16
CARDS ISSUED	6		7	3	2	5	5	6		5	7	14	18	10	1		9	6	3	7	11	17		13	20	8	12	9			204
TYPES OF BOOKS READ																															

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

REQUISITION

A. MAGAZINES:

TITLE	NO. OF COPIES

B. BOOKS:

Non-fictional:

TITLE	AUTHOR	NO. OF COPIES

Fictional:

TITLE	AUTHOR	NO. OF COPIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

滋賀縣立圖書館閲

昭和26年 4月（開館日數24日）

	日	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	小計	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	曜	日	月	火	水	木	金	土	日	月	火		水	木	金	土	日	月	火	水
	天氣	晴	休	雨	雨曇	晴	雨	〃	晴	休	晴		雨	曇時雨	晴	〃	〃	休	曇	晴
職業別閲覽人員 農、水産		0		0	0	0	0	1	2		0		4	0	0	0	0		0	0
鑛、工		8		4	12	0	1	3	5		2		13	5	8	4	8		4	8
商、交通		17	館	15	22	30	20	15	27	館	25		23	13	11	8	19	館	20	25
教育、宗教家		0		5	6	7	0	3	0		1		0	5	1	3	0		2	3
官公吏、軍、記		12		10	17	4	3	26	3		6		5	6	9	17	6		8	9
青校生、使用人																				
其他		5		13	6	3	6	5	10		3		5	11	5	14	7		13	6
無職		5		25	39	13	8	22	12		8		17	19	10	6	9		16	11
學生		72		128	128	100	64	70	77		125		91	122	103	138	115		147	80
計		119		200	230	157	102	145	136		170		158	181	147	190	164		210	142
兒童		0		2	0	8	0	0	1		0		4	1	0	1	1		0	0
合計		119		202	230	165	102	145	137		170		162	182	147	191	165		210	142
內婦人		11		47	64	28	19	28	39		39		39	49	54	56	61		43	43
入館者		121		210	239	165	112	160	149		175		164	194	158	202	175		217	149

	日	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	小計	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
分類別閲覽圖書冊數	00 郷土資料	0		0	0	0	0	0	1		0		2	0	1	10	3		1	1
	0 總記	2		5	6	6	4	2	2		0		9	11	9	12	16		8	7
	1 精神科學	4		6	11	4	3	7	11		3		9	6	7	4	11		7	6
	2 歷史	5		5	9	7	3	5	6		6		3	8	5	10	9		7	11
	2△8 傳記																			
	2△9 地誌																			
	3 社會科學	5		28	18	7	5	15	7		10		8	8	4	8	9		13	11
	4 自然科學	14		15	8	16	5	15	7		17		14	10	13	14	15		12	14
	5 工藝學	0		3	5	3	3	3	4		1		2	12	5	5	4		2	2
	6 産業	0		4	0	2	0	2	2		1		1	1	0	2	1		3	0
	7 美術	20		15	31	12	17	9	19		15		34	17	13	9	18		24	20
	8 語學	1		1	1	0	1	1	2		1		0	3	2	2	1		0	1
	9 文學	77		138	150	110	75	97	86		128		86	117	98	124	85		139	79
	9△3 小說																			
	計	128		220	239	167	116	156	147		182		168	193	157	200	172		216	152
	兒童圖書																			
	合計																			

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

滋賀縣立圖書館閲覽統計月表

統計係

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	小計	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	小計	合計	一日平均
火	木	金	土	日	月	火	水	木	金		土	日	月	火	水	木	金	土	日	月				
雨	曇	曇時雨	晴	〃	休	曇	晴	雨	曇		晴	〃	休	晴	〃	曇	〃	〃	祝	休				
4	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	1		0	2	0	0	0					10	0.41
3	5	8	4	8		4	8	2	6		1	10		9	11	4	4	6					138	5.75
3	13	11	8	19	館	20	25	13	29		31	25	館	26	11	35	13	14	日	館			487	20.29
0	5	1	3	0		2	3	2	2		3	6		4	0	1	4	4					62	2.58
5	6	9	17	6		8	9	6	12		16	11		10	14	15	12	14					251	10.45
5	11	5	14	7		13	6	7	2		5	6		20	4	6	17	4					183	7.62
7	19	10	6	9		16	11	12	17		5	13		19	22	11	22	9					350	14.58
1	122	103	138	115		147	80	66	111		179	147		171	152	157	151	141					2.835	118.12
8	181	147	190	164		210	142	108	179		240	219		259	216	229	223	192					4.316	179.83
4	1	0	1	1		0	0	0	0		0	5		1	0	0	0	0					24	1.00
62	182	147	191	165		210	142	108	179		240	224		260	216	229	223	192					4.340	180.83
39	49	54	56	61		43	43	33	55		50	62		76	70	72	47	70					1.155	48.12
64	194	158	202	175		217	149	115	189		248	226		270	223	239	235	197					4.532	188.83
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	小計	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	小計	合計	一日平均
2	0	1	10	3		1	1	0	7		2	14		1	4	1	4	1					53	2.20
9	11	9	12	16		8	7	3	1		9	22		17	11	16	5	11					192	8.00
9	6	7	4	11		7	6	5	6		5	3		5	10	9	13	10					165	6.87
3	8	5	10	9		7	11	6	6		6	6		27	25	17	23	4					219	9.12
8	8	4	8	9		13	11	6	9		8	11		16	13	18	43	20					300	12.50
14	10	13	14	15		12	14	8	12		22	12		20	18	20	23	15					339	14.12
2	12	5	5	4		2	2	6	9		5	6		16	7	9	10	2					124	5.16
1	1	0	2	1		3	0	3	2		0	3		16	3	2	2	3					53	2.20
34	17	13	9	18		24	20	10	20		50	20		26	26	30	13	22					490	20.41
0	3	2	2	1		0	1	0	3		1	3		8	1	3	1	2					39	1.62
86	117	98	124	85		139	79	72	114		140	129		110	109	113	101	113					2.590	107.91
168	193	157	200	172		216	152	119	189		246	229		262	227	238	238	203					4.564	190.16

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

DRAFT

REPORT: √

Osaka Library Committee Monthly Meeting

22 June, 2.00 - 4.00 hrs.

1. Attendance: Only 2 male and 5 women were present, plus Miss Colletti, Mrs. McFarland and Omoto from KCAR

2. Reasons why so few people showed up were discussed:

Miss Colletti pointed out the need of electing a chairman who is responsible in collecting the prepared materials from each sub group.

Mr. Ushijima's opinion was that since members who were originally representatives from area or organizations are now considered as mere individuals, therefore they do not possess as much right as they formerly were entilled to. This, he feels, accounts for non attendance of many members, whereas he himself still assumes responsibility as a representative. (Perhaps his carfare is being paid by the organization he is from.)

To this Mr. Kamiya commented that it has been long since that members were interested individuals without any bondage behind them.

3. Minutes of the last meeting was read and approved.

4. Report of sub groups were not possible because responsible persons did not show up, except for one group on Psychology who did prepare a material but could not locate the script.

5. Criteria by which the whole group examines the prepared materials were discussed. It was agreed that they should be, a) in easy Japanese, b) interesting to average level of intelligence, c) practical rather than theoretical, d) illustrated by examples and pictures, e) to have been approved by the sub group.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

6. Media of publicizing were suggested by Miss Colletti and Mrs. McFarland as follows: a) newspaper, radio, each prefectural Kohoka (publicity section) publications, social education section publications. It was made clear that there is no shortage of publicity organs and it is not necessary to keep to the original hope of publishing an independent pamphlet or magazine.

7. The group felt that the committee is still in its formation stage and members are still in a state of flux. It was suggested more English reading members be obtained through the help of SCAP Lib. personnel. Mr. Otaka did not have hopeful prospect in this suggestion. The group agreed to postpone the election of chairman until more static membership be established. Since it was not desirable to have Pref. Social Education Section take care of sending out notices, it was agreed that the secretary send notices to absent members as regard the next meeting, which will be 20 July 10 - 12 hrs.

8. It was agreed that it be set as a rule to hold a sub-group meeting prior to 10th of every month called by each sub group chairman and to have the meeting of the whole body on the 3rd Thursday, 10 - 12 hours at SCAP Lib. every month.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-2

Recommending to Social Education Committee

Name of book: "Execution of Modern Social Education"

(Promotion and law of Socisl Education
and execution of library rules.)

Preface.....Mr. Takase, Former Chief of Ed Dept.
Author .....Mr. Nishizaki

Table contents.

1. Introduction

a. Necessity of promotion of social education
b. Adult education mass meeting by UNESCO
c. Adult education in U.S.A.

2. Social Educational law and rules in library

a. Summery
b. How should new social education be carried out?
c. Must have much connection deeply with daily life
d. Must be agreed by public opinion
e. Fix up it's equipment
f. Conclusion

3. Citizen public hall

a. Establishment
b. Activeties of CPH
c. Concerning staff in CPH and conference for CPH administration
d. Concering expenses for CPH

4. Library

a. Necessity of library
b. Explanation of library rules
c. Mordern library

Appendix: Other educational laws and rules concerning library.

社会教育委員に贈る

六月一日發行

前文部大臣　高瀬荘太郎序
社会教育局長　西崎　恵著

新社会教育行政

——振興方策と社会教育法、図書館法の運營

A5上製　一六〇頁　一四〇圓　送25圓

目次

第一章　総論……
一　社会教育振興の必要性……
二　ユネスコの成人教育大会……
三　アメリカの成人教育……
第二章　社会教育法及び図書館法制定の意義……
一　概論……
二　社会教育行政の在り方……
三　生活と結びつくこと……
四　世論の裏づけ……
五　施設の充実……
六　方法内容の拡大……
七　結び……
第三章　公民館……
一　公民館運動の経過……
二　設置に関すること……
三　事業に関すること……
四　職員及び公民館運営審議会に関すること……
五　経費に関すること……
六　展望……
第四章　図書館……
一　図書館が必要とされた理由……
二　図書館法の解説……
イ　設置に関すること……
ロ　図書館奉仕に関すること……
ハ　職員に関すること……
ニ　公立図書館の公共性と基準……
三　新しい図書館……
附録　関係法令

發行所　東京都文京区大和町一三　良書普及會出版部
電話小石川(85)一〇三五番
振替東京五九七九五番

申込所　文部省社会教育局書記室

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

Handbook for General Clerical business in library.

Author: Mr. Saito Muneichi, Assistance Chief
of Library of Personnal Affairs Dep't

Recommended by Mr Nakai, President of Japan library Fed.

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Introduction ..... Mr. Nakai, Author

1. Development of library and library in the present
2. National library
3. Public library
4. School library
5. Library for specialist
6. Administration and Manegement
7. Construction of building
8. Collection and selection of material for library
9. Clerical work concerning of accepting book.
10. Regulation & rules concerned with book-list
11. Classification
12. Marks on books
13. Arrangement of books
14. Circulating books
15. Evaluation
16. Maintenance
17. Micro-film and micro card
18. Bibliography
19. Copyright Law and Book and its offset
20. Newspaper

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

21. Rules and regulations for the examination of school Text-books

22. Current situation of publishing field

23. Notices for Translation of books and magazines published in the United States.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

図書館法の制定により図書館充実は焦眉の問題となりました。本著は著者が元満鉄図書館勤務以來十数年研究の結果，漸く完成を見たもので図書館勤務に必要な事項は悉く網羅されて居ります。特に米國図書館運営に関する資料，人事管理に関する部門は類書に比を見ざる完璧のものであり，各図書館執務者の座右として必携必読の決定版であります。

圖書館執務事典

日本圖書館協會理事長　中井正一先生御推薦

人事院圖書館課長補佐　齋藤宗一　著

B5 550頁・上質紙使用上製・豫價1000圓・送料50圓・アート寫眞15頁入

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序文　日本図書館協会理事長　中井正一

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   - 1.1 図書館史概觀
   - 1.2 諸外國の図書館
   - 1.3 我國の図書館
2. 國立國會圖書館
   - 2.1 総司令部ロバート・ビー・ダウンズ氏の行政及び組織運営に関する報告
   - 2.2 國立國会図書館法
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   - 2 分類目錄
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   - 4 辞書体目錄
   - 5 綜合目錄
   - 6 分析カード目錄記入法
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     - 2 和漢書目錄法
     - 3 米國図書館協会目錄則規（A.L.A）
     - 4 大阪帝大雜誌目錄規則
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2　職階制
3　給與
4　任用
5　研修及び指導
6　勤務割の監督
7　能率の向上
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8．圖書資料の收集と選擇
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21．教科書用図書檢定規則
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日本語ローマ字綴表
記號アルファベット排列順序表
索引・參考文献書

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND 968

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

書誌關係書目

今國會において，書館法の制定を見，図書館と最も密接な關係にある，我々書店として御同慶にたえないところであります。

しかして，今後一層，図書館活動の活発化を豫想し，必然的に書誌關係書の重要性と御便宜を考慮して當店では特に書誌關係書をも收集しております。

本目錄は在庫中，拔粹一覽を取急ぎ作成いたしましたが，いずれ後日在庫目錄を御送附申上げます。

現在收集困難なもので，非常に要求の多い例えば，大佐三四五氏の「洋書目錄法の理論と實際」等で到底入手不可能に近いものは　一應本目錄には載せてありません。

何卒，今後共，よろしく御引立の上，御用命の程を御願い申し上げます。

なお本24日に限り受付にて特に直接御注文に應じますから御利用下さい

東京都千代田區神田神保町1の4　**文光堂書店**

1	図書館	岡田温	三省堂	昭24	180
2	図書館執務事典	斎藤宗一	一二三書房	昭25	1,000
3	図書館管理法	文部省	金港堂	昭13	700
4	図書館経営の実務入門	木寺清一	京都出版株式会社	昭24	200
5	学校図書館	松本賢治	金子書房	昭23	130
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8	学校図書館の運営法	植村長三郎	文德社	昭23	150
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10	英和図書及図書館語彙	小河次吉	〃	昭2	650
11	図書館経営の理論と実際	今沢滋海	叢文閣	大15	3,500
12	欧和対訳　図書館辞典	間宮不二雄	文友堂	大14	330
13	図書館管理法大綱	和田万吉	丙午出版社	大11	580
14	図書館小識	〃	〃	[illegible]	780
42	書誌学	小見山壽海	芸艸堂	昭6	680
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53	典籍説稿	山田孝雄	西東書房	昭9	350
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37	典籍叢談	新村出	更生閣	大14	250
38	典籍散語	〃	書物展望社	昭9	250
39	日本出版文化史	小林善八	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

5	学校図書館	松本賢治	金子書房	昭23	130
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11	図書館経営の理論と実際	今沢滋海	叢文閣	大15	3,500
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13	図書館管理法大綱	和田万吉	丙午出版社	大11	580
14	図書館小識	〃	〃	大11	780
15	図書館史	〃	芸艸堂	昭11	680
16	最新学校図書館総覽	東京出版協会	東京出版協会	昭4	380
17	図書館の実際的経営	乙部泉三郎	東洋図書株式会社	昭14	650
18	図書館経営入門 Primer.	竹村熊彦	京都出版株式会社	昭24	120
19	図書館総覽	天野敬太郎 森清	青年図書館員連盟	昭13	550
20	図書館記	日本大学	日大出版部	昭11	180
21	日本文庫史研究	小野則秋	大雅堂	昭19	280
22	近並日本文庫史	竹林熊彦	〃	昭18	170
23	図書館雜誌	創刊号より大揃	図書館協会	明40	40,000
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25	日本十進分類法 5版	〃	〃	昭18	800
26	デユウイ十進分類法の解説及應用指針	乙部泉三郎	原始社	昭2	900
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28	件名目錄	〃	理想社	昭24	160
29	図書の分類	〃	〃	昭24	150
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33	和漢書目錄法	田中敬	日本図書館協会	昭14	1,200
34	図書の整理と利用法	林靖一	大阪屋号	大14	1,300
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38	文書整理法の理論と実際	淵時智	同文館	昭14	200
39	內外参考図書の知識	田中敬 毛利宮彦	図書館事業研究会	昭4	900
40	日本書誌学の研究	川瀬一馬	講談社	昭18	800
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39	日本出版文化史	小林善八	同研究会	昭13	850
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41	本の話	三村清三郎	健文社	昭19	280
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56	書誌学辞典	植村長三郎	教育図書株式会社	昭17	500
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60	漢籍解題	桂湖村	明治書院	大11	1,400
61	朝鮮図書解題	朝鮮総督府	朝鮮総督府	大8	2,000
62	史籍解題	遠藤元男	平凡社	昭11	1,000
63	世界名著解題	柳田泉	春秋社	昭132	,000
64	日本法制史書目解題	池辺義象	大鐙閣	大7	1,000
65	参考文献総覽	波多野賢一・彌吉光長	朝日書房	昭9	2,000
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67	経済法律文献目錄	神戸商大	宝文館	昭6	2,000
68	経済学文献大鑑	大阪商大	同	昭10	5,800
69	改訂日本経済史文献	本庄栄治郎	日本評論社	昭8	1,900
70	日本叢書目錄	浜野知三郎	六合館	昭2	400
71	日本叢書年表	垂水延秀	間宮商店	昭5	900
72	法政経済論文総覽	天野敬太郎	刀江書院	昭2	1,200
73	新修日本小説年表	朝倉龜三	春陽堂	大15	400
74	日本叢書索引	広瀬敏	武蔵野書院	昭14	2,300

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LIST OF KYOTO PREF. LIBRARY

Main office of the library.

1. Foundated on 1 April 1986
2. Completed on 2 Feb 1907
3. No. of staff - 35 (including staff member in branch library)
4. No. of beokds collected

Japanese and chinese books	167,048
Foreign Books	7,529
No. of books in main library for rent.	14,075
No. of books in Kahseamachi B.L. for rent	2,923
No. of books in Fushima B.L. for rent	1,990

5. No. of chairs in reading room
   250 in large room
   35 in children's room

6. Catalogue of library
   There are two catalogue of books and one is made according with name of book and the other is made according with contents of individual book.

7. Number of reader on the following year.

Year	Number
1937 (before the war)	129,201
1945	28,697
1946	52,597
1947	97,379
1948	127,775
1949	177,854

8. Books for rent
   Number of listed association to be allowed to borrow our books 150
   Number of books that were rent to above mentioned associations 15,312

9. Authorized time to read: 0090 am - 0090 pm

10. Authorized holiday: last day of every month and anniversary

11. Other activities sponsored by the library.
    a. Conference of introduction and explanation of good book
    b. Children's story club (every sutnnday)
    c. Library research club
    d. Kyoto publication library

12. Budget on 1950:

Expense of personnel affairs	..... 3,000,000 yen
" library	 3,892,000
Others	 1,470,000

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PART II

Kaharamachi Branch library

1. Started to begin business in library on 6 June 1949
2. Area of floor .....28 tsubo
3. Number of chair 50
4. Number of books collected 2,923
5. Number of staff 3
6. Authorized time to read ..... 0010 am - 0050 pm
7. Authorized holiday..... same with main library (last day of every month and anniversary)

Specialities

1. stuated at main and bustling street.
2. using the base-ment of Maruzen book-shop.
3. Expence for various equipments does not take much money.
4. Library is haveing novels and stary-notes chiefly.
5. As reader, we have many people in general. (Student and public are same parcentage in using the library.

Fushimi Branch library.

1. Started to begin business in library on 9 Feb 1950
2. Area of floor of building ..... 60 tsubo
3. Number of chair..... Small chair - 30
   Sofa - 60
4. Number of collected book..... about 2,000.
5. Number of staff..... 3
6. Authorized time to read book..... 0010 - 0050
7. Authorized holiday ..... Every friday

Specialities

1. Stuated near main and bustling street.
2. Using the 2nd floor of Fushimi Credit association building
3. Expence for equipment is not high.
4. We are planning that make it good library as keeping 20,000 satsu books.

Local library:

1. Mineyama district branch library
2. Miyazu " " "
3. Ayabe " " "

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

京都府立圖書館一覽

昭和二十五年五月一日現在

本館

一、創立　明治三十一年四月一日
二、本館の建築　明治四十二年二月二日竣功
三、職員　三十五名（分館を含む）
四、藏書（昭和二十五年三月三十一日現在）

本館	和漢書	一六七、〇四八冊
	洋書	七、五二九冊
貸出文庫		一四、〇七五冊
河原町分館		二、九二三冊
伏見分館		一、九九〇冊
計		一九三、五六五冊

五、閲覧室座席　大閲覧室　二五〇　兒童室　三五
六、目錄の種類　書名目錄、分類目錄
七、閲覧狀況

昭和十二年度（戰前）	一二九、二〇一名
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分館

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昭和二四年六月六日開館
面積　二八坪
閲覧室座席　五〇
藏書冊数　二九二三冊
從事員　三名
開館時間　午前十時—午後五時
休館　毎月末日、祝祭日
特色
一、繁華街に在ること
二、書店の地下室を利用すること（賃借）
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昭和二五年二月九日開館

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

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一〇、休館日　毎月末日、祝祭日

二、其他の施設
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ロ、子供お話の会（毎週土曜日）
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ニ、京都出版文庫

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内
人件費　三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇円
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京都府立圖書館一覽

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面積　六〇坪
座席　椅子席三〇　長椅子席六〇人分
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

Draft Report for Miss Colletti

~~Programs of the~~ Japan Lib. Association

Annual Meeting, 1st Day - 24 May 1950, Kyoto Pref. Library

(Sponsored by Monbusho)

I. 9.30 - 12.00, 24 May

413 delegates from all over Japan gathered at Kyoto Pref. Library Reading Room to take part in the three day conference.

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Judson from SCAP, Miss Colletti from KCAR, Miss Yamamuro, Mr. Nishizaki and Mr. Inai representing Mombusho Social Education Bureau were present.

Following the opening address given by the Chief of Social Education Section of Mombusho, Mr. Nelson gave his encouragement putting emphasis on the significance of Library Law. Mr. Judson spoke on audio-visual material in the Lib. and Miss Colletti spoke of merit system applicable to librarians Mr. Inai's explanation of Library Law lasted all morning and was to be continued in the afternoon.

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II. 12.30 - 13.00, 24 May

Pref. Lib. chiefs' short gathering, consisting of reports by Mr. Ariyama, the chief of the associations secretariat, followed by Mr. Shiga of Hyogo Pref. Lib's orientation for tomorrow's meeting revealed the following points:

1. The association's is financially broke with ¥3,100,000 in red. ¥200,000 subsidy from Mombusho is going to be discontinued. Their recent money raising project, the selling of ¥8,000 worth of books in schools, has not been successful so far.

2. Information service is greatly needed as a means to sell good books. This is how members could help the association through activity, if not money.

3. At tomorrow's conference ~~it is desirable~~ they desire that the members decide that each pref. library, if it could afford, is to disburse the allocated amount for the fiscal year 1950-1951.

4. They were concerned about Hatsusha 103, which states the dual official authorities in handling film libraries. The law says that handling of the film lib. is the responsibility of the lib. whereas the planning and administration is in the hand of pref. visual material officer, the relationship between the two is not always without hard feeling~~, between lib. chief and visual officer~~.

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III. 1300-1500, 24 May, Library Law, Explanation, resumed, followed by Question and Answers

The law was explained item by item by Mr. Inai of Monbusho who wrote the law. It's bearing on New Constitution, Social Education Law and Civil Code, and how it differs from the Library Regulation issued 1900 were made clear. Highlights of the new law are a). expanded library service, b). dynamic nature of the library, c). coordination with other institutions, ~~according to the~~ it ~~explanation~~ was pointed out.

Questions answered:

1. What is the official status of Library Chiefs, librarians, and assistant librarians in local and community libraries?

The so-called 1st, 2nd and 4rd ranks are temporary terms of classification. Monbusho will consult local public bodies and will designate, in the form of Monbusho notification, roughly standardized status for the chief of library, librarian and assistant librarian, drawing lines somewhere between 1st and 7th grades.

2. In the case of community libraries, their deepest concern is the low status of the officials. In order to obtain capable personnel and in order not to be fooled by local public bodies, can not Monbusho find some means to raise their status?

Each city, town, or village office should have its own regulation concerning its libraries. If not, the mayor, town or village chief is responsible for having ~~their~~ rules set. Monbusho is not an order giving organ any more, but will receive reports in the light of which it will try to meet the local needs better.

3. Appointment by Local Public Bodies of librarians is not stipulated in the Library Law, is it? Are American libraries not charging admission or any other fees? (This was asked to Mr. Nelson)

Appointment of librarians by local public bodies are given in items no. 5. and 9. of the supplementary law. No American library that he knows of is charging admission, dues or any money, except in the case of renumeration or fines.

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4. Recent change in the official status of local officials does not affect the computation of years of service toward eligibility for pensions.

5. The problem arising from Hatsusha 103 will be considered by Monbusho, Consolidation of visual material service is what is happening in prefectures. After the Local Autonomy Law come to be enforced the visual officers will be appointed by the governor as officials of local public bodies. There should be no splitting of duties between the library and prefectural office.

6. In the case of a library established within a hospital, this library will fall under article 29. However, when it is considered to be a library attached to a prefectural institution and placed under the management of the Hospital chief, this has nothing to do with this article.

7. In the case of a same person assuming the positions of welfare official and work as a librarian at the same time, his status as a librarian will be created as soon as the juridical person appoints him as librarian officially, or as soon as Welfare Ministry recognizes his librarianship. This applies a case of a librarian in a national hospital.

8. Librarian's licence system has not been developed. "Librarian" is not a term designating qualifications but is a term showing his responsibilities, at least for the time being.

9. Libraries receive notifications not direct from Monbusho but through prefectural board of education.

10. When an Education Section Chief assumes a Library Chief's position concorrently, if officially appointed, he is a recognized Library Chief.

11. When school libraries are opened to the public, the government of the particular school system should be responsible for the act.

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IV

~~III~~. Brief Summary of Mr. Nelson's Conference with Kyoto and Osaka University Representatives on Possibilities of Establishing Librarian Training Courses.
1400- 1500, 25 May. Kyoto University.

Attendance: Mr. Nelson, Miss Yamamuro of Monbusho, two persons from Osaka and two persons from Kyoto. interpreter and other Monbusho personnel.

At present there are only 1500 qualified librarians in Japan and approximately the same number of assistant librarians. Their status is low. The need of training librarians is being felt. To meet these situations the following suggestions were made:

1. Short training courses of bibliography consisting of 5 units to be given in each locality for the duration of five years.

2. Have several universities set up four year legally recognized course for librarianship. (Mr. Nelson's suggestion)

However, there are difficulties in realizing the No.2. because of shortage of budget as well as complete absence of worthwhile professors. It was suggested that professors be invited from the States and Japanese students be sent to the States who will serve as professors on coming home.

No definite conclusion was arrived at.

(Incidentally the number 1 was discussed in detail at the public library division group conference simultaneously. Please see separate report of the gropp conference.)

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25 May, (2nd Day)

IV. ~~25 May Convention of Japan Library Association~~ 940-1700, Kyoto University (Sponsored by Japan Lib. Association)

A. After the opening address by the president of the association and election of chairman the agenda was followed; the following report of the previous afternoon's Officers' Conference was the first of the morning's agenda.

Summary of the Report of Officers' Conference:

1. The association at present holds 1871 members; 13 patron members, 162 supplementary members and 1696 regular members. The number of employees at the secretariat of the association is 17. The office of the association is located in two places, one in the library of the National Diet Building, another at Ueno Library, Tokyo.

2. Financial report of the fiscal year 1949-1950 was given along with the report of the activities of the same year by Mr. Takebayashi. The association has not been successful both in finance and in carrying out the purpose of the association through activities. Plans of the activities for the fiscal year 1950-1951 has been approved at a March Officers' Conference.

3. Examination of the Bylaws of the Association for the purpose of suggesting amendment at the general meeting.

Purport of the amendment will be; to make the trend reflected i.e., a) due to the enforcement of school board law, school libraries will assume active responsibilities; b) due to the promulgation of Library Law, establishment of community libraries will have legal basis; c) organization of sub groups should be written in the Bylaws; d) members must be both individuals and groups but the latter has no right to vote; e) type of officers must be clearly stated.

4. Following officers were recommended for the fiscal year.

President - Tokujiro Kanamori

Honorary Presidents - Shinmura, Imamura, Eto

Advisors - Eto, Nagata, Takeuchi

5. Topics of Discussion for the general meeting were selected as follows:

a. How will the Association plan liaison between local units?

b. How can we strengthen sub group activities?

c. Information service.

d. Stabilizing the activities.

e. Planning of the both anniversary ceremony and commemorating activities, which will take place 1951.

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B. Selection of Signees in the Minutes:

Three members were appointed by chairman with group concensus.

C. Suggested ammendment of the constitution were presented followed by questions and opinions invited and participated vigorously from the floor. Some highlights of the questions and opinions raised are as follows:

( ) are answers given.

1. There is no provision for general meeting. (General meeting procedure has nothing to do with the organization of the association we may write a separate rules for general meetings).

2. No provision is entered as regard size of the member group. (We may write a separate rule for member groups).

3. Highlights of the amendment should be stabilized sub group activities, should we not provides more than classification of sub-groups? (To have increased the number of Directors to 25 means that each sub group will have a voice in the whole management).

4. Have these suggested amendments been recognized by SCAP? (No).

5. "Representatives of member groups will be councelors," should be changed because of member groups are special members with no vote, whose representatives therefore should have no voice in such an important organ as councelors. (They are actually members, however as regard legal justification we will consult Mombusho.)

6. Article 34 should be changed; budget should be decided by general meeting rather than by Councelors. (Councelors are, next to general meeting, the highest deceding organ. General meetings functions are what are listed, and what are not listed will be only reported for approval at general meetings.

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D. Discussion:

1. Liaison between central office and local entities: suggestions made were; a) to hold local conferences simultaneously, prior to each general meeting, regularly; b) appointment of liaison officers alone would not do; c) organ magazine should hold up to date report of, as well as contributions from regions through which it is distributed.

2. Stabilization of sub-group activities. One phase of it is ~~general~~ public recognition of special libraries; the term is being used to include both reference libraries and libraries in prisons, reformatories, hospitals, etc.

3. Activities: repairing of books as one money raising activity and establishment of accredited standard of library buildings were suggested.

4. Information Service: it was desired that each participate in this project by sending the office what kind of information is needed.

5. The both anniversary: to erect a Library Association Building is the most desirable and yet hardest to realize project. The building will serve for offices and well provide hostels for visiting members.

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E. Public Library Sub Group Conference (Chairman: Tomiyama of Mie Pref. Lib.)

Topics discussed are as follows:

1. Local Training Course for Librarians:

a. It must be conducted by prefecture to allow maximum participation.

b. Twice a week for an extended time, like teachers in-service training.

c. 60 days (15 units) attendance is required. Actual service must be counted in credit too.

d. Teacher librarians as well as public librarians may be trained.

e. Mombusho draft plan was explained as follows:

45 hrs - make one unit, out of which 15 hours of attendance to lectures is required, the remainder will be filled by actual experience counted as credit. The final decision will be sent out as the Cabinet Order through Mombusho.

2. The training at hq., to be held prior to local training courses must invite as many local representatives as possible.

3. Accredited Standard of Public Libraries:

Mombusho's draft standard was explained as regard plant and facilities, personnel and number of books, i.e. certain number of tsubo of each room to be set in the ratio of the population; number of personnel and number of books to be decided accordingly.

Objections were raised against setting the number of books alone on the ground that discarding of useless books and yearly increase of books were more important: This yearly number of increase was again objected on the