

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

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

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

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