

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

75TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Miami Beach, Florida

June 17-23, 1956

*Proceedings of Council and
of General Sessions.
Transcript
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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.....The First Council Session of the American Library Association was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 2:00 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 18, 1956, John S. Richards, President, presiding.....

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: I am calling the First Council Meeting of the 75th Annual Conference of the American Library Association to order; and I will start out as we always do by asking that all council members take their places in the front of the auditorium. We mean to have all of them here in front.

Those people who are to speak from the floor, please identify yourselves for the benefit of the Reporter. I think that is generally understood.

This will be a very short report of the Association's business as seen from the vantage point of the presidential office. The year 1955-56 may well go down in ALA history as a year of fruition following years of sustained effort and careful planning.

The passage of the Library Services Bill culminates ten years of hard work by the profession at large and of inspired leadership from the Washington Office. (Applause)

The Management Survey, now in the final stages of implementation, is the result of even longer study by the Association, through its various activity committees and the membership at large.

Public Library Service to America, the preliminary statement of revised standards for public libraries, is much more than a revision of the Post-War Standards for Public Libraries issued in 1943. This new revision seems destined to be a milestone in the development and upgrading of the public library and represents the best thinking of the profession.

During the year the Executive Board has authorized and ALA Headquarters has inaugurated a Public Relations Office which is already attacking our three-fold problem: recruiting for librarianship, membership promotion, and public relations.

May I suggest today that while we can take great satisfaction in these accomplishments, they must be regarded as a series of thresholds leading to even greater efforts than we have yet expended.

Let us begin with the Library Services Bill. Many of us have wondered, if this legislation should become law, where we would turn to secure the personnel to implement so large a program of library development as is here envisioned. Now that the bill has become law, this is perhaps the most important consideration before the librarians of the nation.

The state agencies have done a good job in readying state plans and as a result they know the needs of their unserved areas and in general how to proceed in arranging demonstrations and providing larger area service under the terms of

the law.

What we do not know is precisely how much staff this five year program will involve or how we are to secure this increased personnel. In my own state of Washington, Miss Reynolds, our state librarian, and I have estimated that for one region alone, a region which should have a high priority because of its need, demonstrations and increased service would call for fourteen additional professional librarians.

This figure, of course, must be multiplied several times to take care of the needs of this one state. Bear in mind that this service to rural areas cannot depend on untrained or newly trained personnel who may be on the ground. If these demonstrations are to sell good library service to people who have never had it or who have had such inferior samples as not to be impressed, that we must place dynamic people in charge. They must understand the library potential and they must be good organizers.

There is only one answer to this problem that I can see. This involves a mobilization of library personnel for the five year duration of this legislation. The larger libraries in each state will have, I believe, a responsibility to loan staff and to involve themselves in every way possible to insure a successful termination to this legislation, which seeks, of course, in a five year period to bring good library service to millions of our people now without it.

The leadership which has made this legislation possible has come from libraries and communities which have and appreciate good library service. Now that the enabling legislation has been provided, the same people and the same communities must follow through and make sure that the best possible use is made of the funds provided.

The profession has much at stake and we dare not fumble or miss this opportunity. Furthermore, I can see an important by-product in a complete mobilization for the successful implementation of the Library Service legislation. Let us hope this will provide a final blow to parochialism in our libraries and that at the end of the five year period we shall really have a national network of libraries, a library system which will give equal service to all our people.

I believe that immediate planning on the national level is a top priority with every member of this Association cooperating throughout the forty-eight states. With the swiftest action possible, we are likely to find ourselves a year in arrears in taking advantage of this legislation.

Public Library Service in America, which will be reported on later in this session, the revised standards for public libraries, is a worthy successor to the National Plan for Public Library Service and the Public Library Inquiry, and will become indispensable to every public library in this country.

Under some seventy guiding principles and two hundred objective standards, the public library is analyzed under such headings as Structure and government; Service; Book and non-book materials; Personnel; Technical services; and Physical facilities.

It is indeed fortunate that this monumental work is completed as the Library Service Bill becomes law. We face increased demands for information about what constitutes good library service. It is no accident that in the revised standards we find this statement:

"Libraries, working together, sharing their services and materials, can meet the full needs of their readers. This cooperative approach on the part of the libraries is the most important single recommendation of this document. Without joint action, most American libraries probably will never be able to come up to the standard necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies."

Now, this emphasis on cooperation is most timely as we face the tremendous task of providing twenty-seven million American citizens living in rural areas with library service. Our library service legislation and these new revised standards will work together to make the concept of larger area service not only an ideal but a practical first

consideration in every state of the Union.

I would ask today the special consideration of the Council in the implementation of the management survey. The special committee for implementation has accomplished wonders, working against time on an assignment which has presented many problems. The change-over has progressed as smoothly as could have been expected, considering the complexity of our organization.

Recently fear has been expressed that because we have not yet been able to assign clearly distinct fields to each division or to differentiate between policy and operations as these affect the Council and the new Executive Committee of the Council, we may have difficulty in avoiding duplication of function and other problems which we are trying to correct.

Some of these decisions, perhaps, can be made best after the new organization is in operation. There will undoubtedly have to be a shake-down period for adjustments.

The important thing to realize now is that SCIMS has kept the Council, the Executive Board, and the Executive Secretary continuously informed and everything possible has been done to implement the basic objectives, which include a single governing body for the Association in the form of a Council with an Executive Committee selected from Council membership and responsible to the governing body, a membership organization providing for participation of members both

by type of library and by type of work, and a centralized staff at Headquarters.

As the new organization gets under way, we must all realize that the Council is the key to the new relationships, and the Council must learn to assume its new role as the governing body of the Association. With regard to the relationship between the Council and the new Executive Committee, the Council should be vigilant in understanding and protecting its prerogatives.

The will of the Association has been clearly expressed. There have been no minority or dissenting voices in the desire to get on with the job. It is of the utmost importance that we do not lose sight of the ultimate goal in our preoccupation with the machinery of implementation.

Now, a word about the Public Relations Office. It also comes at a most favorable time and is launched under good auspices, with Len Arnold in charge. I would be less than candid, however, if I did not point out that compared to our need, this effort is far too small and far too circumscribed to make full and imaginative use of the many opportunities that could be ours.

Here again the library service legislation will greatly increase the need for good public relations. Never have libraries been so needed or so well regarded. Perhaps never again will there be an opportunity to bring the library story so forcefully

to the attention of our citizens as will be possible in the next five years. The trouble is that it cannot be done with pennies. It will have to be done boldly and courageously and it will take real money.

Eleven years ago we rolled up our sleeves and raised upwards of \$100,000, mostly out of our own pockets, to start the Washington Office. The dream has paid off and today we face the reality of a large increase in library coverage.

Perhaps the success of the Washington Office should encourage us to make larger plans. I myself would vote to take from endowment sufficient funds to establish a really effective Public Relations Office, one which would bring the library into focus and highlight it as the important educational force we know it can be. We have an unprecedented opportunity as we bring library service to our rural areas.

As the Association year draws to a close, there are many portents favorable to libraries. I am thinking particularly of the increasing interest of lay groups in libraries and library development as typified here in the South by the project "Operation Library" being carried on by the Arkansas Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Friends of Libraries and trustee groups are becoming increasingly active as they come to understand more fully their role in library development. We librarians must realize that this growing interest of our citizens calls for

creative and dynamic leadership on the part of the profession if we are to make the library serve the needs of all the people.

I have greatly appreciated the privilege of serving as your president for the past year and I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for the hard work, fine cooperation and unfailing spirit of all of you who have contributed to make the year a success. No one can serve in this office without acquiring a new awareness of the many contributions made by the membership to the activities and programs which head up under ALA auspices.

This has been an eventful year because of the sound planning which has been carried on by the Association. With the increasing efficiency which will come from our reorganization, I am sure ALA is headed for even greater achievement and influence. (Applause)

Now at this point I am going to present Ralph R. Shaw who is the Chairman of the ALA Committee on Committee Appointments who has a report for Council. Mr. Shaw.

MR. RALPH R. SHAW: Mr. President, members of Council, the Finance Committee of the Council being a committee of the Council, the ALA Committee on Committee Appointments, has the duty of recommending or nominating a person for appointment to the Finance Committee to the Council. It is our recommendation that Arna Bontemps be

appointed to the Finance Committee by the Council. May I
move the appointment by the Council for Arna Bontemps to be
appointed to the Finance Committee?

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: There is a second to the motion.
It has been moved and seconded this appointment be approved.
Are you ready for the question? All those in favor - Aye.
Those opposed - It is so ordered.

Next, it is with very great pleasure for me to present to you Mr. Lowell A. Martin, Chairman of the Public Library Division Coordinating Committee on Standards, Revised Standards for Public Libraries which Mr. Martin will ask Council to approve. I believe this has been distributed to all council members so that you should be somewhat familiar with it. It is a great pleasure for me to present Mr. Martin at this time for his report.

MR. LOWELL A. MARTIN: Mr. President, members of the Council, I carry to the Council a document from the Public Libraries Division which is being submitted for your approval. The document presents a new statement of national standards for public libraries, to replace Post-War Standards for Public Libraries, which was approved by the group in 1944. The new statement has the title: Public Library Service; a Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards.

The document on which action is proposed was sent to you as members of the Council ten days ago. We wish it

could have been distributed to you earlier, but I think you will see the problem if I give you a little background on the stages through which this statement has come.

A first preliminary edition was issued in June, 1955, and approximately 700 copies were distributed. A second preliminary edition was issued in March, 1956. Our committee could not make a final revision until June 1st and 2nd of this year, because we wanted to incorporate all possible suggestions concerning the second preliminary edition.

We then produced the 110-page document in a few days and sent it to you by first-class mail. We know that you have not had full time to study the present version, but we believe most of you have seen earlier editions and the basic concepts have remained the same since the first issue a year ago.

This new statement of standards raises the sights for public library service in the country. It defines service that will enable libraries to meet the educational, informational, and recreational needs of today. It stresses quality as distinct from quantity of resources. It treats financial support as a variable dependent on the value of the dollar and on the specific circumstances faced by individual libraries in achieving standards.

But this document does more than raise the standards. It incorporates into the very structure of the statement a

concept that will enable libraries, large and small, to achieve standards. This is the concept of joint action among libraries, of coordinated effort, to achieve together a level of service that cannot be achieved alone. The standards are organized around systems of library service.

The new statement, we think, is forward-looking and challenging. At the same time, it presents a practicable, achievable program.

The statement is the result of two years of consultation and study. While we cannot point to an extensive research program, we have checked and re-checked the statistics used. Literally, several hundred people have contributed actively to the enterprise. Almost every related Board and Committee of ALA has made suggestions along the way and the Committee and Board Members have read the several versions. Forty librarians spent no less than five full days together with the Committee in setting up the first preliminary edition.

This document therefore comes to you not as the product of one committee, but of many committees, groups, and individuals. It has been approved by the Executive Board of the Public Library Division.

I cannot refrain from naming here, toward the close of this project perhaps, the members of the Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards; in addition to the Chairman, John M. Cory, Chief of the Circulation

Department, New York Public Library; Lucille Nix, Chief Librarian and Consultant of the State Department of Education in Georgia; Jean C. Roos, Supervisor of the Youth Department, Cleveland Public Library; Amy Winslow, Director of the Enock Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Maryland; and Carma Zimmerman, State Librarian of California.

The committee in all of its deliberations was ably assisted by its consultant, Robert D. Leigh, Dean of the School of Library Service of Columbia University.

We present Public Library Service, a Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards for your approval. We do so with a feeling that it achieves its purpose, and with a feeling that it comes at a strategic moment, when new interest in coordinated efforts to improve public libraries is being expressed at the local, state, and national levels.

I am not a member of Council and I cannot make a motion. I recommend the approval of the new statement of National Standards for Public Libraries. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Martin. Is there a motion for approval of this report?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I move that it be approved.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: It has been moved. Is there a second? There are many seconds. Are you ready for the question? Is there any discussion? You have had the report

and I hope that you have become familiar with it, although I am sure that you aren't thoroughly familiar with it in this very short time, but it is a tremendous thing. I hope that in approving it, you have been able to look it over sufficiently so that you realize the importance of the document and know what you are doing.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor -- Aye. Opposed..... It is so ordered. Thank you, Mr. Martin. (Applause)

I would next like to introduce John D. Henderson, Chairman of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom who will give us his report.

MR. JOHN D. HENDERSON: Mr. President, members of Council. The last report to the Council from the Intellectual Freedom Committee was made at Minneapolis in 1954 by Chairman Emerson Greenaway. It is appropriate that the outgoing chairman this year give you a brief account of the Committee's work since the Minneapolis meeting.

Reaching an audience of more than 5,000 the Committee's Newsletter, which is edited by Paul Bixler, carries an account of items and events concerning official and unofficial acts of censorship and related matters in the realm of intellectual freedom.

The Newsletter is widely read by editors, authors, teachers, as well as by public and school librarians.

Designed to implement the ALA's "Freedom to Read" policy statement and the "Bill of Rights," the Newsletter reports instances of censorship and gives an account of the action taken by state and local groups where problems have emerged. The Letter serves as a reporting medium, and while it is not an official ALA publication it functions as an instrument for the work of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and the state committees.

For the past year the Newsletter and the committee's work have been supported by the Fund for the Republic. A terminal grant of \$6,000 has been received for the current year and it is hoped that the Newsletter will be self-sustaining thereafter.

A grant from Louis Rabinowitz, manufacturer and philanthropist of New York, enabled the IFC, with the co-sponsorship of the Public Libraries Division, to program a work conference on book selection at Philadelphia last year. This was attended by approximately 300 librarians and afforded the participants an opportunity to review the problems of book selection, to study the literature on the subject, and in small group sessions to analyze specific problems in this field -- all with the aim of arriving at the essential ideas to be incorporated in a book selection policy statement.

In the past two years there have been articles and

talks by committee members: Paul Bixler has appeared at several state and local meetings of librarians and educators and has discussed censorship and intellectual freedom; William Dix reported on the work of the Committee in the January 1955 issue of Library Trends; an article by Emerson Greenaway appeared in the Library Journal for September 1, 1954; the Committee's Chairman wrote an article for Library Trends on book selection policy and addressed four library meetings in California on the work of the Committee.

The film STORM CENTER received the enthusiastic assistance of the Committee through the chairman in advising with the director on some items connected with the production. The secretary of the Committee, Paul Bixler, assisted Paul Blanchard with his book The Right To Read, as well as James Rorty in a forthcoming book of which three chapters have already been published in magazines.

Over the past two years the Committee-sponsored publications, Freedom of Communication and Freedom of Book Selection, have received a wide sale. At this conference the Committee has cooperated with the Adult Education group in participating in a workshop demonstration on the handling of a censorship problem.

The Committee has been impressed by the profession's need for sound policy thinking and clarification of library

objectives in areas of controversial book selection. There is further conviction that a book selection policy statement will in some measure protect the library when pressure groups attempt to influence book selection. It is also believed that policy in this realm is a local matter that should be developed by each library according to community needs and circumstances.

Through the workshops and the publications which the Committee has sponsored, the distribution of some 25,000 reprints announced in the Newsletter, such as the "Freedom to Read" statement, the "Labeling Statement" and the "Library Bill of Rights", reprint of Luther Evans' "Problem of Censorship in Public Libraries" which was published in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, James Rorty's Commentary reprint "The Attack on our Libraries", and through the articles by committee members and the talks which have been given at professional meetings, it is believed that some impact has been made.

It is granted that much work and study in the realm of book selection and censorship remains to be done. The IFC has been concerned with providing the tools and the information that will enable librarians to do a better job.

The able secretarial work of Paul Bixler, the Committee's secretary, who is also responsible for issuing the Newsletter, deserves particular mention.

The committee members are:

Elenora C. Alexander, Houston (Texas) Independent
School District;

Paul H. Bixler, Antioch College Library, Yellow
Springs, Ohio;

Elizabeth Butcher, Brookline (Mass.) Public
Library;

William S. Dix, Princeton University Library;

Emerson Greenaway, Philadelphia Free Library;

Rev. James J. Kortendick, Catholic University
of America, Washington;

Richard W. Morin, Dartmouth College Library;

Louis S. Shores, Florida State University
Library School;

Dorothy Sinclair, California State Library;

Mildred T. Stibitz, Dayton (Ohio) Public Library;

Theodore Waller, Grolier Society;

John D. Henderson, Chairman.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Henderson, for
this very interesting and informative report. Certainly we
can realize how active this Committee has been. Incidentally,
I think you all know that at the general session to come you
will have an opportunity to see the film Storm Center which
Mr. Henderson mentioned.

Next, I want to present Mr. Harold Lancour, Chairman of the ALA Board of Education for Librarianship who will make his report.

MR. HAROLD LANCOUR: Mr. President, members of the Council. I wish to present a very brief report covering the work of the Board of Education for Librarianship since the last report rendered to Council two years ago.

As is generally known, the principal activity of the Board these past three years has been with the accreditation of library schools under the new standards adopted by this Council in 1951. To date five new schools not previously accredited have applied for approval. Four of these have been approved. Twenty-one previously accredited library schools have applied for reaccreditation under the 1951 standards; of these, sixteen have been acted upon, twelve having been approved. Five additional library schools will be acted upon at this conference.

June 30, 1957, is the terminal date for the continuation of previously accredited schools upon the approved list without re-examination. All library schools yet to be re-examined at that time will automatically be dropped from the list on that date. They may, of course, apply at any later date for accreditation without prejudice.

Twelve library schools have applied for re-accreditation visits during the coming year. While this places a

heavy load upon the limited group of experienced and qualified evaluators available to the Board, it is expected that all library schools which have sought accreditation or re-accreditation will be acted upon by the time of the 1957 Kansas City Conference.

The dropping of a school from the accredited list is a serious matter indeed, to the school, and to the profession. It is done only after careful consideration of all aspects of the school, its program, and its operation, as related to the Standards for Accreditation.

The 1951 standards are based on the belief that preparation for professional library service should be at the graduate level. By their adoption in 1951, all former Type III, the four-year undergraduate schools, faced the difficult alternative of either instituting graduate programs or being outside the accredited group.

The schools in institutions not equipped for, or not interested in offering graduate level work were particularly affected. The exclusion of several schools from accreditation has brought sharply to the fore the necessity for standards to cover undergraduate curricula. A subcommittee of the Board has been working on recommendations concerning these standards since last year. The membership of this committee includes representatives of several ALA divisions.

The relations of the Board with other accrediting associations have been developed and strengthened. As indicated in earlier reports, we have cooperated fully with the National Commission on Accrediting in its effort to improve and clarify the whole accrediting process. The BEL is recognized by the United States Office of Education as one of the twenty-one approved professional accrediting bodies. Cooperative activities in respect to accrediting has been primarily with the several regional associations.

To this end the Board has carried out joint visits with the Middle States Association, the Western College Association, and has had non-library representatives from the North Central Association on two of its evaluation committees. During the coming year additional cooperative arrangements will be made with the Southern Association and the Northwest Association.

Concentration of effort on the accreditation program has not been to the exclusion of the other responsibilities of the BEL. Particularly, the continuing and essential information work of the Office of Education for Librarianship at ALA Headquarters has not been neglected largely due to the notable assistance of Mrs. Yuri Nakata who has served as Administrative Assistant.

The long-term advisory and liaison activities have had to be curtailed, however, in the absence of a

permanent BEL Secretary and Chief of the Office of Library Education, a situation now satisfactorily resolved through the appointment to that position of Robert Gitler, presently Director of the Japan Library School. Mr. Gitler will assume his duties on November 1st. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Lancour. I think it is only fair for me to tell you, and you possibly know this, but Mr. Lancour has served as the Chairman of the Board of Education during a period when the Board was without full staff assistance at Headquarters. That placed increased responsibility on the chairman, for which we want to give thanks to Mr. Lancour from the Association, who is from the University of Illinois Library School, for carrying on this extra load. We do appreciate it.

Next, I am proud to present Mr. William S. Dix, Chairman of the International Relations Board. Mr. Dix will report on the work of the IRB and will introduce our guests from abroad who are here with us today.

MR. WILLIAM S. DIX: Mr. President, and members of Council, ladies and gentlemen. At the midwinter meeting in Chicago my predecessor as Chairman of the International Relations Board, Douglas Bryant, made a report on the International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centers which met in Brussels last fall.

I should like to present now a brief and factual

report on some other activities of the Board during the past few months. But first it might be appropriate for me as the new Chairman, making his first report, to comment on the work of my predecessor.

For several years I have listened to and read his reports on the activities of the Board, reports which presented a clear and informative picture of the world of international librarianship with a morning-coat, striped-trousers sort of elegance, a world of diplomacy and statesmanship. I must say now that the eloquence of Mr. Bryant concealed admirably the tremendous amount of work which lies behind this surface picture. With a driving energy which has left me breathless, with imagination in large matters and with a scrupulous attention to daily nagging routines, Doug Bryant has served this Association with distinction and brilliance for three years; he deserves the warm thanks of all of us.

Because a great deal has happened during the last few months and because I must save time for the pleasant duty of introducing some visitors at the conclusion of this report, I can touch on only a few of the highlights of IRB affairs and none of the routine activities.

It seems to me quite clear though that the position of world leadership into which World War II thrust this country, it has brought with it an increasing responsibility for world leadership in library affairs. Other nations expect

it of us, and international bodies, United States government agencies, and the foundations are looking to the ALA to provide that leadership. Increased activities will require increased participation of the ALA membership; there is more work to be done than can be handled by a Board of five members.

Therefore, it is with pleasure that I can report that continuing discussions between the IRB and the officers of the Round Table on Library Service Abroad are leading to a close and productive relationship between these two groups in the revised ALA organization. This is no place for details, but the proposed relationship can be summarized briefly in the words of Marie Hurley, Chairman of the Round Table: "The Round Table on Library Service Abroad will become the working arm of the International Relations Board." If you, the members of the ALA, are interested in international library activities, join the Round Table!

At this conference we have an excellent example of this cooperation in the Hospitality Committee set up by the Round Table under the able chairmanship of Edward Heiliger for the convenience of our foreign visitors.

To meet our increasing responsibilities we need the part-time participation of many members. We also need full-time imagination and energy at the highest level. Therefore, it is with satisfaction that I announce a grant

from the Rockefeller Foundation of \$111,600 for the establishing for a three year trial period of what we have tentatively called the "Office of Overseas Library Development."

Reporting to the ALA Executive Secretary and with the counsel of the IRB, the Director will spend all of his time in travel and observation, conference and reflection, leading to an informed and comprehensive view of the state of library development and the need for library education throughout the world. Against this background he will develop proposals for foundations and United States government agencies looking toward the establishing of library schools or other incentives to library development in areas where they are needed.

He will be in a position to give advice on the most effective course of action to the wide variety of agencies now turning to the ALA for assistance. The resources for stimulating library development throughout the world are available; we believe that the Director of this new Office will have a profound catalytic effect.

The Chairman of the IRB has been attempting, with the generous assistance of the Board, to respond to the almost daily requests for advice. As the ALA member of the United States National Committee for UNESCO he has spent some four days in Washington this spring participating in the National Commission's Program Committee discussions of

the UNESCO program and budget for 1957-58, and he can assure you of UNESCO's continuing interest in libraries.

Other IRB activities which demand mention are largely in the area of the exchange of persons. We are convinced that international study, observation, and travel remain among the most effective measures for promoting international understanding and the exchange of information and ideas.

Therefore I report with pleasure grants from the State Department making possible two new special programs for visiting foreign librarians similar to the two programs planned and operated so effectively last year by Douglas Bryant and Lawrence Kipp.

On July 1st, ten Italian librarians will arrive for a four-month program of study and observation. They will spend approximately a month in a special seminar directed by Dean Lowell Martin in the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service, another month in independent travel and observation, and nearly two months in individual field experience in host libraries.

The director of the entire program is Miss Margaret Monroe of the Rutgers Library School. On October 1st, a group of twelve librarians from India will arrive for a similar program. Their special seminar will be arranged by the University of Illinois Library School.

The director of the entire program is now being selected.

The obvious need for some better method by which individual foreign librarians may obtain extended on-the-job experience in American libraries will be met in part by a new continuing program sponsored jointly by the ALA International Relations Board and the Committee on International Relations of the Special Libraries Association.

Under this plan foreign librarians nominated by U. S. foreign service posts will receive from the State Department transportation to and from this country and a month of U. S. travel, and each will work for eleven months in an appropriate American library, which will make a per diem maintenance allowance. This new program has been worked out and will be administered by a Washington subcommittee composed of Mary Ann Adams, Mary Angle-Eyer, Verner Clapp, Lucile Dudgeon, and Lucile Morsch.

Finally, although the machinery for reporting their presence is necessarily imperfect, the Board has tried to be of some assistance to librarians from out of the country who are in the United States for short visits.

Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the site of this year's conference and urged by the officers of the Association and several divisions, the Chairman of the Board sent individual invitations to some 350 librarians

from the Caribbean area. We realized, of course, that a large proportion of them would be unable to attend, but letters of regret from a great many indicate that the attention was appreciated.

We are honored today to have with us a group of these guests and others from other parts of the world, whom I should like to introduce to you. This meeting was of necessity planned quite early in the week and I am afraid that I am not able to introduce all of the visitors who will be here.

(Introduction of visitors) (Applause)

These ladies and gentlemen are full of questions as I found out already and are eager to know more about us and our library practices. I hope that you will introduce yourselves to them individually. They may be reached through the special lounge inside of the Pavilion Room of the Fontainebleau Hotel. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Dix. On behalf of the Association, I want to assure these guests from abroad that are here that we're delighted to have them here and we hope that we will be able to meet with them individually. We hope they will enjoy their stay with us here, and we are sure that they are going to contribute greatly to the success of this conference. We bid you all welcome.

Now comes a very pleasant duty for me to present

one of these guests from abroad, Mr. Francis Tighe, City Librarian of Nottingham, England, who will bring Official Greetings from the Library Association or our sister association. Mr. Tighe.

MR. FRANCIS TIGHE: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. I come to you from across the larger swimming pool area, (Laughter) and that greater recreational center known to us as the Atlantic Ocean, and Great Britian.

It is my very pleasant duty to convey to you, sir, and to you ladies and gentlemen, the most cordial greetings of the President, Mr. Edward Sydney and of the Council of the Library Association of Great Britian and Northern Ireland. The greeting is cordial and sincere, and I hope that many of you in the days to come will find yourselves in our own country and able to share and look at our work.

There are three reasons, sir, why this is a particularly happy occasion for me to speak. The first is the success you have achieved with your Library Service Bill; secondly, the enormous scope of your International Re-organization upon which you have embarked; and thirdly, the somewhat exotic surroundings in which you meet, (laughter) and on first inspection, which you seem able to afford. (Laughter)

There is a story about this hotel which I am told is a pocketfull, (laughter) of a lady who was shown

around one of the apartments here; and her comment was, "How sweet." (Laughter) And her companion said, "Yes, my dear, Louis dix-huit." (Laughter)

I will fail my duty if I will not point up Eileen Caldwell of England who is here, and Mr. Chaplin who ought to be here. Mr. Chaplin is in the British Museum and is nowhere related to that greater Chaplin, whose motto, I am told, is "Anti-outpost." And for the benefit of men of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, who to their utter astonishment find themselves here, (laughter) I would translate this roughly as "Una or Laita." (Laughter)

I think, sir, if you will allow me to speak on behalf of the other visiting librarians and to explain how they feel in a story..... It concerns two Englishmen who were bitter enemies in their childhood and at school, and who met years later on a station platform, a railway station platform.

One had achieved the rank of Rear Admiral in the British Navy and the other achieved the dignity of a Bishop of the Church of England. The Rear Admiral was resplendent in his gold lace, and the Bishop was dignified and rotund in his frock coat and gaiters.

The Bishop seeing here a chance to avenge himself on his comrade, he approached him and said, "My man, can you tell me from which platform the train for London leaves?"

(Laughter) And with equal greatness the Rear Admiral replied, "Madam, do you think you should travel in your condition?"

(Laughter and applause)

I must confess that I have on occasions been mistaken for being other than a librarian, for I have asked twice where the various things were; and on occasions I must confess, like the Bishop, I have wondered whether I ought to travel in my condition. (Laughter)

Because of your generosity and kindness, which has been so overwhelming, I think I ought to express to you on behalf of myself and the other visitors our extreme thanks for all you have done since I have been here, and more for all you hope to do. (Laughter)

Finally, sir, If I may end on a still more comic note, I would like to express it in the informal words of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh who on an occasion of a presentation in Scotland by a college of surgeons was presented with an old cup which the surgeons used for bleeding patients. So far as I know, this wasn't used by Bridey Murphy. (Laughter)

The president of the college, turning to His Royal Highness, said, "I ask you to accept this bleeding cup," and His Royal Highness turned and said, with equal gravity, "I must say, I think it's bloody kind of you." (Laughter and applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Tighe. I'm sure that every member of ALS will agree with me that if there had been any ice on this meeting between these guests from abroad, that it has been very successfully broken; and I sincerely hope that we have a chance to know you all better during the rest of the week.

(Further introduction of visitors)

At this time I am going to call on Mr. Robert E. Scudder, Chairman of the ALA Board on Awards, to give us the winners of the 1956 Dana Publicity Awards.

MR. ROBERT E. SCUDDER: Mr. President, council members, ladies and gentlemen. The 1956 winners of the John Cotton Dana award are as follows:

In public libraries with population up to 25,000 - Westerly, Rhode Island, Public Library; with honorable mention to Whitefish, Montana, Public Library.

In public libraries between 25,000 and 100,000 population - Mishawaka, Indiana, Public Library; with a special award to the Decatur, Illinois, Public Library; honorable mention to Hutchinson, Kansas, Public Library, and Norristown, Pennsylvania, Public Library.

In county libraries between 25,000 and 100,000 population - Boonslick Regional Library, Sedalia,

Missouri.

In public libraries between 100,000 and 500,000 population - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Libraries; with honorable mention to Miami, Florida, Public Library.

In county libraries between 100,000 and 500,000 population - Kent County Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In public libraries over 500,000 population - Minneapolis, Minnesota, Public Library; with a special award to Dallas, Texas, Public Library.

In state libraries - Missouri State Library, Jefferson City; with honorable mention to Oregon State Library, Salem.

In school libraries - Waco, Texas, High School Library; with honorable mention to J. C. Donnell Junior High School Library, Findlay, Ohio.

In Air Force libraries - Johnson Base Library, Johnson Air Base, APO 994, San Francisco, California; and Eagle Club Library, 7100th Air Base Group, APO 633, New York; and with a special award to the Reserve Reference Library, Headquarters Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Air Force Base, California.

In Army libraries - Camp OTSU, APO 9, San Francisco, California; with honorable mention to Camp Gordon, Georgia, Library System.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Scudder. The presentation of these awards will, of course, be made later at the Wilson tea this afternoon. I am sure many of you will attend.

Since this is the centenary of John Cotton Dana, it seemed that we should mark it by some appropriate remarks, and so I have asked Mr. John B. Kaiser to do that at this time. It is a great pleasure to present Mr. Kaiser to you.

MR. JOHN B. KAISER: Mr. President, members of council and members of the Association.

John Cotton Dana - Versatile Genius. One month from tomorrow marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of probably the most versatile genius librarianship in our country can claim.

This coming Thursday is the 27th anniversary of his death (at age 73).

1956 brings us also the 60th anniversary of his year as President of ALA.

Dana came into library work at the top rung of the administrative ladder as librarian of the Denver Public Library at age 33, in 1889.

In seven short years, he was the President of the profession's greatest national organization.

Dana was 40 years a librarian; 20 years a museum director. He founded the first Department of Public Libraries for children while he was at Denver. He organized the first Public Library Circulating Picture Collection. He was the first President of the Special Libraries Association (though a public librarian himself).

He was the founder of the first Public Business Library (Newark, 1904). He was an advocate and appreciator of fine printing. Machine art was his hobby, and he was a farmer who could and did repair his own farm machinery.

As with many another of our great leaders of his generation, it was not a professional education that prepared him for the task. It was rather the natural, or, more accurately, perhaps, the necessary vocation of a man of his experiences with a philosophy of life, the result of numerous trials and discarding of other vocations as unsuited to his own evolving philosophy of the useful life.

There will be no opportunity today to review in detail either the biographical or professional aspects of his career in librarianship. Rather is this an attempt at a brief interpretation and reappraisal.

Suffice it here to note that John Cotton Dana was born July 19, 1856 in Vermont, of fine, cultured New

England stock, English lineage, with some French Huguenot in the background. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1878 with distinction, and was rated the best read man in his class.

He studied law in 1879 and was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1880, and to the New York bar in 1883.

For the ten years 1879-1889, says one biographer, "He alternated the practice of law in New York and Denver with surveying and civil engineering on government expeditions in Colorado and with the building of the Colorado Midland Railway."

His vocational experiments included also editing, printing and publishing a country newspaper; preaching from a Unitarian pulpit, writing columns of both prose and poetry for Sunday newspapers.

Twice threatened with tuberculosis, he twice took outdoor jobs and won his fight against the disease.

Dana was a prolific writer, especially in the two professional fields, librarianship and museum management.

Avocationally, Dana, says his biographer, Kingdon, was in the tradition of the "tool-users." Concerning this trait, interesting and amusing incidents abound. There is time for but one:

In a letter Dana once wrote:

"I've just remade a wheelbarrow. My creative

work is seen chiefly in a windmill, which is visited only a little less than is Calvin Coolidge's house, thirteen miles away. And my windmill, though a mere machine, is a damned sight more worthy of a visit than C.C.'s home, even when C.C. is there!" (Laughter)

Dana was an inveterate reader; a great conversation-
alist; a golfer, a great letter-writer; a skeptic in much;
withal, too, a man of humour, considerations, and compassion.
Three times he refused honorary degrees!

A guiding slogan was his statement: "The worth of a book is in its use." Something similar, "It is the reader that makes the good book."

Now, in Newark, we base our service on the book as "Published Experience" and proclaim "The Power of Print", not vastly different from the Dana tradition.

If it is not out of place for the present inheritor and beneficiary of the Dana tradition and oversize toga, may I humbly conclude by saying that it is my personal observation that by studying and reviewing the life of John Cotton Dana, that is by looking backward to this great leader, we are still looking forward to unrealized goals of even present day librarianship. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Kaiser, for this perceptive tribute to one of the great pioneers. I think that has been very timely.

I would now call on our Executive Secretary Mr. Clift for whatever announcements that may be important or for whatever else he may give to us.

MR. DAVID H. CLIFT: Some of you got here as early as last Thursday, and I am very glad to say that you stayed longer. We had seen at that time quite a catastrophe in one of our tents, but we were set up to house the exhibits along about 11:40 on Friday evening. A very strong and sudden gust of wind came along and went inside the tent and lifted it up and caused the ropes to break, and causing the tent to fall upon the equipment that was inside.

It was a scene of considerable confusion, I can assure you. I am very glad to be able to tell you that no one was hurt. I can also report to you that Leo Winz and All Remley of our staff are slowly recovering from heart failure. (Laughter)

After the tent blew down, we decided it was best not to put up another tent; and the exhibits were consequently moved to the garage area in the Eden Roc Hotel.

I would like to tell you this because I think we owe a very great debt of appreciation to our exhibitors that throughout these difficulties they have been most cooperative. They have shown a splendid spirit and they have been helpful and understanding in all ways.

We also feel very grateful to the staffs of the two hotels, the Fontainebleau and the Eden Rock for the way they helped us in the difficulties, and for all of these many other services that were involved, the decorators, the electrical contractor, the telephone man and the tent man.

I would like to urge you to show your very special appreciation to the exhibitors by paying them visits in the areas where they are located in the Eden Roc Hotel. Not only will your visit be profitable, but you will help us show the very great appreciation we have for them.

I would like to remind you that the General Session tonight will convene at eight o'clock in the Miami Beach Auditorium instead of eight-thirty, along with the other things on the program. We will have a special preview showing of the film "Storm Center." There will be a special registration booth - you might want to tell persons who have not had a chance to register by that time - at the auditorium.

Normally, our General Sessions are open to the public, but because of the arrangements with Columbia Pictures, this preview showing has to be limited to persons attending the conference.

I have just one more announcement. Will all persons attending the Tuesday morning session of the Adult Education Workshop who have not been assigned to sessions

please go to the Eden Roc Hotel, the Imperial Room, at eight o'clock on Tuesday. Thank you.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Clift. That concludes our agenda today for the afternoon. Is there any unfinished business to come from Council? If not, I declare the Council Meeting adjourned.

(Thereupon, the First Council Session of the American Library Association was adjourned at 3:35 P.M., Monday, June 18, 1956.)

* * * * *

.....The Second General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 2:00 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, June 19, 1956, John S. Richards, President and Mildred W. Sandoe, President, Public Libraries Division, presiding.....

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: I am calling the Second General Session to order, and I am very happy to read a telegram which I think will be of great interest to all of you. It is addressed to Miss Julia Bennett, American Library Association, and is signed by Miss Edith Green, a member of Congress from the State of Oregon, and it reads: "The President signed Library Service Bill this morning." (Applause) "Congratulations to you and to the American Library Association. The victory is yours and a well deserved one."

Any conference is greatly indebted to its local committee, and certainly there has been no conference in the history of the Association that has been more so. The local committee has been working long, and over a long period of time has given tremendously fine service. I am sure that those of you who attended the First Session last night have had the pleasure of the hospitality which the Florida librarians have provided and you understand what I say.

This afternoon we want to give you a chance to

say your "Thank you" to the local committee which has done such a tremendously fine job.

At this point I am going to introduce the Chairman of the local committee, Dr. Archie McNeal, so he may present his committee and have a chance to thank them for the very fine arrangements which they have made.

Dr. McNeal. (Applause)

DR. ARCHIE McNEAL: Thank you, President Richards. It is a pleasure to have an opportunity to speak briefly and to express my own thanks and appreciation to the members of our local committee who have made it possible for us for whatever success we have had in meeting the requirements and needs of all of you attending this conference.

I will ask that you withhold any applause until we have given the entire list of the committee members we wish to introduce. I have with me here on the platform the members of the Executive Committee which we might call them of the Local Committee: Miss Bertha Aldrich of the Miami Beach Public Library; Miss Emily Copeland from the Department of Library Science of Florida A & M University, Tallahassee; and Dr. Frank Sessa, Director of the Miami Public Library. (Applause)

I have used that word "Executive" or "Administrative" advisedly, and I won't speak for the other three

but for myself, when I say that we didn't do anything. We just got some people to work for us, and you like to introduce, you know, the people who have done the work so you may see who is actually responsible.

The Hospitality Committee - Miss Peggy Beden, Librarian for the Coral Gables Public Library. Is Miss Beden in the audience? Yes, there she is in the back (indicating) (Applause) She is responsible for the reception last night.

The Publicity Committee - Miss Sessen of the Miami Public Library; Equipment Committee working behind the scenes, Miss Emily Hayes of the Miami Public Library. (Applause)

The Local Information Committee - Miss Ann McCreary of the Miami Public Library; Finance Committee, a committee of one person - we felt that way there wouldn't be any argument as to who spent the money, (Laughter) Miss Backer. She has also served on our Executive Committee as secretary and has done a wonderful job for us; Entertainment Tours Committee, Mr. Dick Newman. Is Dick in the audience? I suspect he is out arranging another tour for you. (Laughter)

The Meeting Rooms Committee, Miss Elizabeth Peeler of the University of Miami Staff; and Registration, Amy Wakasuki . Two of the people are still working and

some of the other people are anxious to get back to work. I persisted that they come to the meeting and told them that they might leave right after I had introduced them.

We are happy to have all of you here as guests in the Miami Beach and Greater Miami area; and we hope that you all will let us know if there is anything we haven't done that we should have done for you. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Doctor. I hate to contradict you or take issue with you, but I am one person in this room that can testify that this Executive Committee has done a tremendous job over the last year, and I don't want him to let you think or want him to get away with the idea that they haven't done anything. We do appreciate what this Local Committee has done; and the fact that we're having a wonderful time here and thoroughly enjoying all that has been provided for us, that we look the part, should, I think, encourage the local people that they can relax now, that everything is well in hand and all set for a successful conference.

We come now to one of the high points of our conference that we come to expect each year and look forward to it, and I am referring, of course, to the Citation of the two trustees that have been selected by the Jury on Citations of Trustees. I take great pleasure at this time in introducing Eleanor Plain who

is the Chairman of the ALA Jury on Citation of Trustees.

ELEANOR PLAIN: Thank you, Mr. President.

Members of the American Library Association. The ALA Jury on Citation of Trustees was directed to select the two most outstanding trustees from the public libraries of the entire nation. We are pleased to make the following report and announce the award to Mrs. Otis Wilson, the Citation of Merit, in recognition of her valuable and constructive work in promoting library interest throughout the State of West Virginia; for the effectiveness of her efforts to obtain governmental and citizen support for the State Library Commission; for her brilliant leadership in securing passage of state legislation permitting the establishment of larger units of library service, and of her continuing interpretation of library needs to the officials and the people of West Virginia.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: It is a very great pleasure for me to present this to you.

MRS. OTIS WILSON: Thank you. Mr. Chairman and members of the American Library Association. I am scared to death, but very happy. (Laughter) It is a long time since I rolled up my sleeves and went to work in my state, and I want to pay tribute to Julia Wright Merrill. She slipped quietly into the state and stood by with us and gave us the help and the wisdom that we needed. Then two

other people came in and made a survey, Miss Sandoe from Ohio and Mr. Noonan, and who came in and helped. There is one other name that I want to mention and that is of Mr. Kellum who is now with the University of Georgia. He went with me to face the state officials and wring from them enough money to start Public Library Service in West Virginia. I thank you. (Applause)

ELEANOR PLAIN: The Jury announces the Award of Merit to Judge Eugene Burdick, President of the James Memorial Library Board of Williston, North Dakota, in recognition of his distinguished achievement in restoring and developing library service in the City of Williston, North Dakota; and of his untiring and successful efforts to secure sound financial support for the James Memorial Library; of his inspiring leadership in promoting public interest in libraries, and of his notable contributions to the welfare of public libraries throughout the State of North Dakota.

Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes, Director of the State Library Commission of North Dakota, will accept the award for Judge Burdick who was unable to be here today.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: We are so glad that you are able to be here to accept this for him, and I hope that you will have a few words to say for him.

MRS. HAZEL WEBSTER BYRNES: Thank you, very much.

(Applause) As Director of the State Library Commission, I am very pleased and very much honored to accept this award for our fine Judge, Eugene Burdick. Ever since getting the word, that happy word, he made very definite plans to be here and accept this award himself, but he is on a court case and developments are such that he just could not get away to be present at this meeting.

He wanted particularly to be here because he wanted to have the library contacts. Not only is he doing things at the present in accomplishments as the President of the Board of Directors of Williston Public Library in North Dakota, but he is also on the State Library Planning Board.

This morning, I received this telegram from him, and I think that you might like to hear excerpts from the telegram. It tells, really, of his interest in library ways that one could not otherwise put into adequate words. For a part, he says, "The leaders of every community have a continuing obligation to maintain the highest standards of public library service. No community can afford to slacken its efforts to provide and maintain this cultural necessity."

And then he goes on to say - and he gives real tribute here to the children's librarians as you will see - "As Judge of Juvenile Court I have opportunity

to evaluate the force of our libraries in preventing juvenile delinquency. Children who participate in development reading programs under the guidance of children's librarians are rarely brought to task before the juvenile authorities. If a public library serves no other purpose, its value in this respect can never be overestimated."

In explanation of this last paragraph, I would say that when I went to my present position at the library of which he is President of the Board, it had been closed for almost a year and a half, and it just seemed as though that library was dead and could not be revived. The work that went into that, some of you can realize.

Judge Burdick then appeared on the scene and it seemed as though in the next three or four years he really has worked miracles. This is what he says in the last paragraph of his telegram: "Our library has once again assumed the stature of the social force envisioned by the founder, the late Arthur Curtis Jennings, and it will continue to play a vital role in the perpetuities of our community life. As guardians of the reservoirs of knowledge and literature entrusted to us by our predecessors, we must strive to augment and preserve them for the guidance of the present generation and of our posterity. Education and enlightenment will insure the security and future course of

our people and of freedom loving people throughout the entire world."

I assure you that sounds just like Judge Burdick. He is just 100 percent back of all library promotion and library activities. You can realize that we're very fortunate in North Dakota to have a fine young Judge with a lot of energy helping us to go ahead with the library program in North Dakota.

Now, he commissions me to express his thanks and his appreciation to Eleanor Plain and to her committee, to Mr. David Clift whom he said, "I have never seen but for whom I have the greatest admiration," to the ALA, American Library Association as he spells it out, in general for this recognition, and, "I feel, not only to myself or to the James Memorial Library in Williston, North Dakota or to the work of the State of North Dakota, for we could not do anything without having a tie-up there, but I feel that it's a recognition for all people who are working for library interests in this world." I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Miss Plain, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Byrnes.

Now, as you know, this general session this afternoon is jointly sponsored by the American Library Association and the American Public Libraries Division; and it now becomes my pleasant duty to turn the meeting

over to the President of the Public Libraries Division, Miss Mildred W. Sandoe. After she takes the platform here, the rest of us are going to file out and sit in the front seats so we may enjoy the rest of the program. So at this time I take great pleasure in presenting to you the Co-Chairman for this General Session, Miss Mildred Sandoe, President of the Public Libraries Division. (Applause)

MISS MILDRED W. SANDOE: Before you folks all file down, may I do one thing? I would like very much to present a few of the southern authors who have been good enough to come here today to help us with our ABC part. On the platform with us are the following:

Mrs. Marjorie Stoneman Douglas, author, critic, and also a Trustee of the Coconut Grove Public Library. Mrs. Douglas is well known for her books, "The Everglades," "River of Grass," "Road to the Sun," and "Freedom River."

Would you stand, Mrs. Douglas? (Mrs. Douglas stands and is applauded)

Also, Mrs. Kathryn Abbey Hanna, collaborator with her equally famous husband, Alfred Hanna, in writing books on Florida history. She is known for her books, "Florida, Land of Change," "Lake Okeechobee," and "Florida's

Golden Sands."

Doctor and Mrs. Hanna live in Winter Park, Florida. (Mrs. Hanna stands and is applauded)

And then way from Chicago has come to us "The First Lady of Radio," Miss Judith C. Waller. Will you stand, please? (Miss Waller stands and is applauded)

Now, I will excuse those of you who are not going to be on the panel. Mr. Richards - I almost feel as though I should say "sir," members of the American Library Association, honored guests, and all who are here to honor books, the Public Library Division considers it a small honor to have this opportunity to take part in one of the American Library Association's General Sessions.

To say that books are our business may sound trite, but actually I don't know how else to put it because books are our business. Far too often we who believe in books and in the power of books/^{to}stimulate the mind and better the spirit have to dwell apart from books and spend our time instead upon such things as trying to find new staff members, the money for new buildings, or the ways of charging out our books more rapidly and accurately. But I can't help but feel that if we're to be good librarians, we must know both books and people; people for what they need of inspiration, information and release, and books for what they have to offer these same people.

Who is to say what books mean to those who read them? I feel that the things that touch people most closely are seldom talked about - they are too infinite. I know that at the most troubled time in my own life - it was books, one book in particular that made me forget my problems enough to sleep at night; but I hadn't gone around saying so. Marjorie Rawling's "Cross Creek" saw me through a professional crisis, and Harriet Arndo's "The Doll Maker" saw me through an operation. (Laughter)

Nor I suspect has the woman who visited a bookmobile one summer to seek our help talked about it too often. Friends of her husband had just arrived, she said, and there wasn't a drop in the house. (Laughter) Fortunately, this ingenious bookmobile librarian who had just read the book, "The Egg," she suggested that she read that little gem aloud to the people and see what would happen. Well, she took it, and the next time the bookmobile stopped at that place, the woman was there ready to report.

"It was wonderful," she said. "It did as much for us as a good pint would have done." (Laughter)

Since 1944 the American Library Association has attempted to focus the attention of librarians of public libraries, advisors, critics, and the layman upon the most notable adult books of the year. Librarians have

contended that their training and their primary interest in books, both as their business and as their avocation, entitled them to a viewpoint about the value of the new books flooding the market. So we have had the Notable Books List each year, and I think these have been read and I think they have made their influence felt; but not as fully as we might wish.

This past year we have been trying to devise ways of doing an even better job; first of selection and second, of attracting more attention to the notable books selected. Today the Public Libraries Division of the American Library Association has a Notable Books Agency of twelve members with staggered terms. This was done, of course, to insure continuity. This group is assisted by an advisory group of 40 librarians pledged to active participation in the book evaluation program. The Council will publish yearly its list of notable books of the year. Serving as Chairman of the Council for this past year has been Mrs. Florence S. Craig, Director of the Adult Education County Library. She actually reads books, (laughter) and literally, she spends her days and nights getting other people to do the same. Born in Connecticut and educated at Simmons - excuse the plug, will you please. (Laughter) That is where I went to college too and received my library

training.

This staunch New Englander ventured as far west as Cleveland, first cataloging at Delbert College and Western Reserve University; but since 1926 to serve the library first as head cataloger and order librarian and then as a branch librarian before joining the ranks of the adult education course.

Somewhere along the line - I never figured out just where - Florence met and married Parker Craig, a Philadelphia lawyer. I don't know Mr. Craig and I am not a gambling woman, but just the same, I will gamble that he is quite a man. (Laughter) Frankly, I think he'd have to be to measure up to Florence's exacting standards. She has them for men as well as books. (Laughter) I know that Mr. Craig shares her interests in other ways, but technically, however, remember, he is an attorney.

This afternoon Mrs. Craig is here as Chairman of the Great Books Council, as a program chairman of this meeting, and as moderator of the panel discussion which will be directed toward The Case for Notable Books. If it sounds a little like a detective title, so much the better. Perhaps we have to be detectives to help us stake the Case for Notable Books.

We have with us also some important and notable people in their own rights; a notable author who has been

on our list of notable books; a noted book reviewer; an editor who is notable in his way; and two members of the PLD's Notable Book Council.

At this point I am very happy that I may turn the meeting over to Mrs. Craig who will introduce our other program participants. Mrs. Craig. (Applause)

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: President Sandoe, President Richards, wherever he has disappeared to, and members of ALA. Mildred Sandoe said to you that the Notable Books Council was staggered, and, believe me, we were. (Laughter) Breathe there a librarian with schedules so full that she or he has not read *The Peabody Sisters of Salem*, *Until Victory*, *The Sounding Trumpet* -- I think not. I know most of you have read them.

Now, our honored guest author today has lived in New England most of her life, but she did have the slight error in that she was born in New York State. (Laughter) Now she has in her life at least three wonderful men, her husband and her two sons. She said in a little memo to me that she would gladly have put her husband's name on every title page because he had been such a wonderful collaborator.

Now, as you know, *The Peabody Sisters of Salem* and *Until Victory* have both been on the Notable Books List; and for those of you who are to be at her table

at the ABC party, let me give you a tip, that she has a new one coming out in October - Three Saints and A Sinner. I know you will want to find out who those three saints and the sinner were. I am very, very glad to give to you Mrs. Louise Hall Tharp. (Applause)

MRS. LOUISE HALL THARP: President Richards, Miss Sandoe, Mrs. Craig, honored guests, and my friends the librarians. I have been walking around all day with a card and people have mistaken me for a librarian, and I have been so very proud and so very happy; but now, after this lovely introduction and this wonderful fantastic setting, it has made me feel a little bit like the old woman in the nursery rhyme who went to sleep on the road home from the fair, and when she woke up, someone had cut her petticoats all around, and when she woke up she said, "Lack of mercy on me, can this be I?" You certainly have not cut my petticoats all around. You gave me flowers and made me most happy with this honor, but still, however, I say, "Lack of mercy on me, can this be I?"

Just now that I have been going around with a library card and I have been pretending to be a librarian, I went down to the exhibits recently and some one handed me a notebook, some one connected with an encyclopedia, and I said, "I don't believe I ought to accept that. I am just a writer." The man said, "Well, you might want

to look up something." (Laughter) I might indeed. He hardly knew how truly he spoke. I do have library training, and again, I wish that I could let you go ahead and run away with the false impression that I have been through some of the schools, colleges, post-graduate courses at Simmons and others that you have been to; but no, I have been trained by librarians. (Laughter)

That is a pretty good education, I might as well say, from the reader's and the layman's point of view. I was first trained at the Ferguson Library in Stamford, Connecticut. I arrived at the Ferguson Library with a yellow pad and a ruler. My two sons were in grade school and they were practically allergic to books. They had what is known as a reading problem.

My youngest son said to me, "But mother, if I learn all the words in one book, I'll have to learn all the words in the next book, and it's just perfectly hopeless." (Laughter) So then I did have a little bit of luck - "I'll tell you, we'll count and check the words in this one here and in the next one." Fortunately, the child's teacher had given me some graded reading books to look at, and the cards were stacked a little bit my way. When we had checked about nine-tenths of some of the words, he said, "Okay mother, you win."

Then the question came up, what sort of books were they to read? I found that the easiest thing for

them to do after playing outdoors or being at the beach was to plump down in the corner by the radio and turn it on. Now, of course, there would have been television if I had been younger and my children had been younger.

There is no particular effort required for that, but my children's minds were advanced enough to where they were interested in adults and adult plots, so the problem was to write stories that would be exciting and really have something going on, and at the same time have words that were reasonably simple.

I had thought long back - I thought I might be an illustrator some day - I thought I would write fairy stories, and I was told absolutely no - I brought that up, but no fairy stories. I had to write true stories. Where would I look except, of course, in American history; and fortunately, I found a story that really happened in Darien, Connecticut.

So I arrived at the Ferguson Library with my ruler and pad. I didn't know how long the book ought to be, so I had come to measure some. (Laughter) It took me some time. I was full of confidence, like most beginning writers, and it took me some time, nevertheless, to market my book. However, eventually it did appear between covers. And my son about that time had to write a theme in school. It was to be on a member of the family.

My son's first choice was the family cat. (Laughter) He wrote a very nice theme - at least, we all thought he did. He told how this member of our family, Mr. Thomas Black, wore a black suit with a white vest, whereupon we supposed that he worked for a night club, especially, as he came in early in the morning wearing this costume. (Laughter)

We knew that he had a fine voice and especially in spring when he was a member of a quartette. Well, the theme was not accepted in school. (Laughter) The teacher said, that nevertheless, the cat was not a person, and that my son must go home and write about a member of the family. So Ted's second choice was "My Mother."

(Laughter)

I read with permission from the theme of Theodore Tharp, Jr., written a long time ago. "My mother is not the type that plays a lot of bridge and wastes time; instead, she writes a book. Even if the book is refused at first, she always tries again. (Laughter) Most people think that stubbornness is a bad thing, but this is just what keeps her at writing.. Of course, parents are unpredictable, but I have my mother to figure it out." (Laughter)

When the book came out, I rushed to the Ferguson Library for further lessons; and Mrs. Grange informed me that I would find out whether I was a success or failure by looking on the shelf to see if my book was on the shelf

and no little stamps in it, realizing that Mrs. Grange being the person she was and running the sort of library she did, was helping me all the way. However, I learned that there was something that an author must do after finishing a book, that he must come and talk about it. So I must address the second and third grades. (Laughter)

I was warned that it would be a difficult audience, and while this is a very large audience and a very distinguished audience, you are not really difficult I don't see anyone squirming around in their seats or with a ringing machine that will make a noise. (Laughter) This is a very nice audience.

When I finished my remarks about Torrey Hall, the story of the revolution around Darien, Connecticut, I was walking about the school children and one of the boys looked up at me and said, "You knew those people, didn't you." (Laughter) I hate to repeat a compliment, but that is the nicest compliment I think I ever had.

With a story and necessity, then I continued to proceed with my library training. I graduated from the New York Public Library and the Boston Public Library, and I took higher education at the Essex Institute Library and at the Fullman Library where I learned to be very obedient. (Laughter)

Then I received this wonderful invitation, and Mr. Arnold's instructions; and, of course, I realized

that all I had to do was obey the instructions implicitly and with care. Eight glossy prints - well, I went to my file and I found a photograph which my publishers had done of me by a German lady, and the German lady having referred to it as a 'beeg head.' So I have always been known by my family as a big head. (Laughter)

Then a biographical sketch, which I'm sure I referred to as my husband being my collaborator all the way, and three copies of the speech. Well, I write books but I don't write down speeches. It was very difficult. I sat down at the typewriter - I thought, no, it wouldn't do. I can't put down Ted's name, you know, because what about the copyright? No, your husband would realize it as he is an attorney. This would not do. I had no permission to publish it and there would be copyright trouble.

How about that time I was in New York in the Public Library? I had asked to see a copy of Julia Ward Howe's first book of poetry - "Fashions and Flowers." I was asked to sit in that little place which is between the two big reading rooms. After I had been reading and copying off for a while, I became aware that there was a man in uniform standing just behind me. After a while I said, "Was there something you wanted?" He said, "Oh, no, lady. I just have to watch you." (Laughter)

That won't do, you can't put that down in a written speech. Or the one about Lydia Mann when I was preparing "Until Victory." She was the older sister of Horace Mann and appears very little, but is forceful in "Until Victory." I would need to know more about her. I didn't know how old she was when she died. I went to the library and started in, as I have been taught, and in my very best, came up with nothing, which so often happens to me.

So I realized that I must have made a mistake somewhere and I asked a lady to come and help me. She did. She couldn't find anything. (Laughter) She said, "I know where you will find that. That will be in "The Peabody Sisters of Salem." (Laughter)

That was the time when I shrank to this size (indicating). It should have been, but it wasn't. (Laughter) Well, I decided to go over to the library and read some of the books listed as notable. I had read some of them but most of my time was spent reading - for instance, in my latest book "Three Saints and a Sinner" - I have been reading diaries, The Home Diary, George Templeton Strong's Diary in five volumes, such as one entitled "Three Noble Lives"; and I didn't have time to read the current ones very much.

So I thought, here's a wonderful excuse. I'll

go over to the Ferguson Library, and I found there - this was early in March - a mimeographed list of the current notable books. It was tucked into a pocket at the end of the open shelves. I took my list and checked a good many titles - I had started out to look for no more than three of my top favorites. Well, I had checked eight or so -- Apes, Angels and Victorians because the nineteenth century is my specialty. I had checked *The Edge of the Sea* because here was something I didn't know anything about at all, and I checked Mary Ellen Chase and Rebecca West because I had admired their widely different styles of writing.

Now, just a moment here, on the side - the reason why I must have this speech in triplicate is so that I would not be misquoted. Well, now, so I won't misquote myself, I shall try to read a part of this to you.

If I had read Gordon Dupee's article in the June 2 Saturday Review - this was after I had gone over to the Ferguson Library - if I had read that, I would have felt still more certain that I would have found all the books I wanted. In this article it says, "Only 13 out of every one hundred citizens borrow books, and only five percent out of this miniscule three percent population enjoy good reading." I wouldn't dare to dispute the

statistics - they scare me to death anyway - they're always right. So all I can say is that all five percent of Stamford's thirteen percent of population had been at the Ferguson Library just ahead of me. (Laughter)

Naturally, I assumed at first that the fault was mine. I often act very stupid among the stacks, and although I have been carefully trained, I don't find what I'm looking for. It takes me a long time to get anywhere anyway, but I summoned help. When I told them what I wanted and why, that I was coming to Miami Beach, you should have seen how they looked - Oh, how wonderful. I wish I could have brought them all.

Well, in spite of help summoned, none of my titles checked with theirs; not only my top three, but the titles of the ten or fifteen that I had checked. They were not there. They were all out circulating and some had even been reserved. So I went around to the bookstore and I bought Rachel Carson's "The Edge of the Sea" because my husband and I were going on a vacation to South Carolina.

And I want to say this, regarding the book business. I think that every good library ought to have a good bookstore right around the corner. I don't believe that I'm the only impatient person; and also, I think that when you have brought a book home from the library, it's like a trial period with an orphan - you

become so fond of it that you adopt it and go right around and have a copy for yourself. How about having bookstores right by the public libraries? (Laughter)

I think those statistics might possibly have come from that old fashioned marble mausoleum type of library that has a sign saying "Open Wednesdays only from three to five." Now, they're fast disappearing. Moreover, it's not the fault of the librarians. It's the fault of the donors who wanted to see themselves in marble and who forgot that you do have to have something for staff.

I think that, although I speak as Stamford as being different from that, and Cleveland and Detroit as being different from that, I know those libraries - I have been there, and I know that almost all the rest of the libraries, especially members of this organization, are beating those statistics.

My husband and I carried our copy of *The Edge of the Sea* down to South Carolina, and I will also admit that we carried some paper bound detective stories, in case it should rain. Well, we left those books in the waste basket down there at the inn, and *The Edge of the Sea* came back with notations along the margins, and is going with us again when we go to other places that we love to visit.

On returning home I found the other titles waiting for me. Naturally, I was not surprised that the bearded Darwin and the terrifyingly bewhiskered Huxley would prove fascinating, but how well they were brought to life. "Life and Language in the Old Testament" was a long time on my list before it came my way. I thought I knew something about the Bible but Mary Ellen Chase sent me right back to look again and her book is another to add to a permanent collection - especially that of an author who might forget the value of a verb and overestimate the merely ornamental adjective.

Rebecca West's "A Train of Powder" is an exhausting experience but worth while for it is good to learn compassion for evildoers -with evil itself condemned. That is just what that book does, I think. Now, completely different is "The Open Heart" by Edward Weeks with its chapters on great editors of especial interest to a writer. A short book you might call this, but one that leads to long thoughts and further reading. However, it is not my purpose to review all the notable books, and I know you will be glad to hear that. All that has already been done and by people more competent to do it than I am.

I have been a success as is the case for writing of notable books, and so I was looking for a

sort of a common denominator and it seems to me that these notable books have a common denominator of influence shared, discovery, joy, and enthusiasm shared. If we become tired of our own ideas, these books are like a window on the other side of the house.

Now, joy of discovery, enthusiasm and a desire to share with others, - all this adds up to a happy state of mind and should prove the strongest point in favor of the writing of notable books. But now I would like to say that what author ever sits down and says to himself, "Now I am going to write a notable book!" We wish we could. He only hopes he will and he tries to remember that it's not the laurel but the race that matters - old fashioned though the philosophy has come to be as considered by some people.

Perhaps I ought not to try to present the case for the writing of notable books without admitting there is another side to the question - the case against it. Notable books take a long time to produce as a rule. It may be a matter of years or it may be half a lifetime. And an author must eat.

There are those therefore who feel justified in following the trends in the hope of making a great deal of money. Right now realism proves successful and I enjoy and admire honest realism. But there are

those who follow this trend all the way down a long depressing road and offer filth for sale.

Mr. Orville Prescott, in a recent review in the New York Times, has spoken his mind on this matter. A certain writer's "naturalism", Mr. Prescott says, "has been replaced by the half-baked theory that 'lost' characters are sometimes greater than ordinary people." But Mr. Prescott finds this writer's lost characters "not believable as human beings ... but grotesque caricatures of vice and depravity.."

Well, let's suppose this book about vice and depravity is nonetheless successful. Sometimes the worst thing that can happen to a young author is to have an early success of this sort. The temptation to capitalize on the success is almost irresistible and, t his writer reviewed by Mr. Prescott seems doomed to plunge deeper into the mire and spend the rest of his life among the revoltingly evil people he has created. To most of us, it's not a pleasant prospect and I cannot imagine any of the writers that I have just been reading as doing any such thing.

Where would be the joy of discovery shared - those things which I feel are a common denominator among notable books? I am sorry to say that there is nothing new about vice and there is very little left to learn

about depravity. Some things are not worth doing, even for money. Those who insist that this nation is money-mad will deny this statement. But there are numberless Americans, ALA people, writers, and readers who know that it is true.

Having condemned the writing of sensationalism of one sort or another, I am not going to take the stand for art for art's sake. Too often this is the refuge of the incompetent who produce something so dull no one will read it or so obscure no one can understand it.

If I were not a biographer, I would be embarrassed to turn to my own work in support of my argument in favor of the writing of notable books. But, you know, it is the people I write about who are notable and in their behalf I thank the American Library Association for honoring "The Peabody Sisters of Salem" and "Until Victory".

I will confess to being tempted once in a while by what look to me like the greener fields of magazine fiction. Surely it would not take me three years to write such a story as I see in the women's magazines and for which I hear that fabulous sums are paid for; but recently I was recommending a biographical subject to a friend of mine who writes really good stories, and she said, "I would have to end with a wedding, of course." Well, you know, to me a wedding is a beginning, not an ending, nor is the first

sight of a charming young man the beginning of life either.

(Laughter)

So I see that I will have to be a biographer because I am interested in the whole life of a human being from birth to death.

When I retreat into the 19th century, I am writing escape. I like living in the 20th century - coming to Florida from New York by air instead of sailing. I wouldn't exchange the family car for a horse and carryall. I do not go on record as willing to part with my electric stove in favor of one of those cast-iron monsters I see advertised in the newspapers of a hundred years ago.

But the 19th century has great charm for me because of the horse-drawn pace, the emphasis on things of the mind rather than mechanical gadgets - and the optimism with which a better society was imagined. You never heard of Horace Mann doubting but would this country have a great future. He scolded us, to be sure, for all our shortcomings but he never doubted that with the right kind of leadership we would assume the leadership and lead our nation on, not only our nation but the world.

Julia Ward Howe vigorously pointed out the shortcomings of her country in the matter of opportunities for women; but neither she nor Elizabeth Peabody nor

Horace Mann ever lose faith in the United States.

I am fond of the nineteenth century but, in spite of the title of my new book, Three Saints and a Sinner, I do not think that the saints outnumbered the sinners three to one. The Ward sisters were not entirely saintly and Sam, though sinful from a Puritanical standpoint, had virtues as well as faults.

Forty-niner, King of the Lobby and famous gourmet, Sam Ward made and lost his fortunes with gusto. His letters to Longfellow indicate that Sam loved "little Emily, pale and sweet." After her death he married a famous beauty who had no dowry, and that infuriated Sam's poor family and that their actions provided me with some pages which I enjoy. He found time to sell gold mine stock and two of Longfellow's poems to advantage to himself and to the poet.

When a lady met Sam Ward in the lobby of Willard's Hotel in Washington and kissed him, there were raised eyebrows to put it mildly. The lady was famous, having just written The Battle Hymn of the Republic - and people did not know or had forgotten that Julia Ward Howe was Sam Ward's sister. Sam Ward's sister Louisa married an artist whose work millions of Americans have seen - without realizing it. Thomas Crawford's "Armed Liberty" is on top of the dome of the capitol in Washington, D. C.,

and it just happened that this was a pie that Sam didn't have his fingers in although he was a lobbyist - Crawford won in open competition. And if Sam had not lost the money that their father left to these sisters, his sister Annie and her husband might have never have become California pioneers, their descendants among the builders of modern San Francisco.

Sometimes when people ask me about this book and who these people are and I mention Julia Ward Howe, they're likely to say, "Oh, yes, Uncle Tom's Cabin." (Laughter) Well, unfortunately, that very thing happened to both ladies and both ladies were equally insulted. (Laughter)

"We have had much best Boston," wrote Louisa Ward Crawford one winter after she made her permanent home in Rome in the American art colony. Her son F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, was to use the Roman setting for his novels - and his uncle Sam Ward as a character. You can go over to Lochiver's in Boston now and ask for Chicken ala Sam Ward, and that is one of Sam Ward's famous recipes. He hoped to be famous for the Sam Ward Cocktail, but I'm sorry to say I have never been able to order one. (Laughter)

In exploring this subject I have encountered much best Boston, New York, San Francisco and Rome. I have been interested in the impact of loss of wealth upon

this family - upon Julia Ward Howe in particular who without any training beyond what she could give to herself supported and educated her children and some of her grandchildren.

I know that there was plenty of vice and depravity in the nineteenth century but I am willing to let someone else deal with it. I am grateful however to the frankness in my generation so that it is no longer improper to mention that Annie Ward Mailliard's husband was first cousin by blood but not through a marriage, to the Bonaparte princess who lived in Bordentown New Jersey. This research has been fun - something crops up all the time. Just the other day someone was telling me about a town on the edge of the Thousand Islands where the houses are French, and it was settled by the French. That was Joseph Mailliard - he bought that land, it was said, just after Waterloo, and he thought he had a large tract around New York. (Laughter)

Because of this modern frankness, I am happy to have been given permission to quote from unpublished passages in Julia Ward Howe's diary telling of difficulties in her private life. It was a thing people talked about at the time, but when the biographies were written about her the writer's felt it couldn't be said. Now, I have been given permission to quote from the diary,

and I feel that she left that diary for her children and her grandchildren and for anyone to see; and I think it has a message for people today. I am not going to say what it means, as I feel every reader should decide that for himself.

Now, every sincere writer would write notably if it were humanly possible. All of us grumble over the hard work and we feel misunderstood at times and not properly appreciated. I am sure I speak not only for myself, but for all the writers mentioned on the American Library Association lists in this and all the other years when I say that we realize what a great honor you do us. This is powerful sponsorship and we know it. If we are strictly honest with ourselves we wonder how we came to deserve such a thing. "Not the laurel but the race," we repeat if we are old enough to have been taught the lines - but the laurel looks wonderful to us just the same and we thank you. (Applause)

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: We come in several parts in this program and this part is your panel which will be discussing notable books. Now, I know you want to know a little bit more about the people on the panel. I am going to tell you first about the ladies on the panel. The first lady at your right has a wonderful facility with books - she not only reads books but she can communicate their

charm and value to others. Her chief told me that she is always willing to take on that extra job, that there is nothing too much for her. She is the Assistant Librarian at the East Cleveland Public Library, Mrs. Lillian C. Clarke.

The next lady is well known to the Library Profession School. She is a librarian in whose vocabulary there is no such word as cannot. She has done many interesting things in her life for her community and for the ALA. She is also a Past-Chairman of the Notable Books Council, Miss Grace W. Gilman, Librarian of the Springfield, Illinois Public Library.

And now to get to the men. Miss Sandoe and myself, we worked very long to find just the right people to bring to this panel, and I know that we found them. The man at your right has had an interesting career as a newspaper man, as a writer, and as a translator. He has been on the New York Herald Tribune, among other papers. He was in the 30's on the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He was during the war a Deputy Director of Overseas Information, and what I'm interested in most about him, is that he was the man who went around the world with Wendell Wilkie. He is now the Editor for Simon and Schuster, Mr. Joseph Barnes.

The other man on the panel is from that indispensable magazine without which you and I could not keep house or do our duty at all - he said he would send me a

letter telling me all about himself, and he didn't. I was intrigued by people like that that there is a nice tid-bit that they're hiding, and in spite of him, we have found out that he is very much interested in American history. In fact, he has a Ph.D. in American history. He served with the armed forces, in the Air Force, during the war, and he is now book review editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, Mr. Raymond Walters, Jr.

Now, I am just going to toss out a question to the panel and we're going to chat most informally here. First of all, I am going to ask them what is a notable book?

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: Well, you can stretch it and say anything you want to, but for our purposes here, I will give you my definition, and then you can tear it to pieces. (Laughter) To me a notable book is one that surpasses others in value of its content and the excellence of its writing.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Very fine. I would like to have somebody else say what they think about it. You had some good comments, Mrs. Tharpe. Did you say that notable books were like a window on the other side of the house?

MRS. LOUISE HALL THARP: Yes, I think I did, but I think I have talked enough. I want to hear from the panel now.

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: Why don't you tear that definition to pieces? It's all right with me. (Laughter)

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: I don't mean to tear your definition apart, but I would like to know how one can describe an adjective like notable without qualifying it. What I want to know as a copy editor - notable for what, and notable to whom?

I don't think there is a word in the technical vocabulary of grammar that describes what I have in mind. What we need is a transitive adjective. We need an adjective that is not in such terrible danger of becoming dynamic, like the word dynamic. (Laughter) Like the word classical - these are words to many editors, I think, that are sort of substituted words.

I wonder if the librarians could define what they mean by the list in what ways they would strengthen the purpose they have in issuing the list?

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: You told me beforehand, Mr. Barnes, that it was such a slippery word, and have you one of those adjectives about which you're speaking or suggesting?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: The only qualification I have in mind I have already stated. I think that if we could show people in what respect these books are notable and to whom or for whom they are notable, as to the com-

munities we have in mind, we as people who are concerned with books.

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARK: Perhaps it would help if I told Mr. Barnes we consider literature excellence, factual correctness, sincerity and honesty of appreciation; and that we thought the books should give man an understanding of himself and the times in which he lives. Those books which did as much of those things as possible were notable.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Is that too clean, Mr. Barnes? (Laughter)

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: Historically, I don't think it is. I think though that for the nation of ours past in this republic that explanation is adequate. We have lived in a country where the big assignment before us was to act as the melting pot, to take people from many different cultures and many different nations, many different religions, and give them these standards of excellence of which you speak.

But I wonder now about the others directed among us - my own children who are scared stiff of actions others directed. I wasn't scared when people in my day used the phrase "Keeping up with the Joneses," but I find that they younger people I see now are definitely worried about it. They're worried about accept-

ing standards which are standards of everybody. We live in a nation with buying that is big.

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARK: What is wrong with the quality standards, Mr. Barnes?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: Well, I musn't be continually on the attack and critical, but I would like to suggest this, that I find myself wondering what would happen to a thoughtful man or woman who actually read the 50 odd notable books. (Laughter)

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARK: Well, here we are.
(Laughter)

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: More power to you. But you librarians read a lot of other books too. But suppose he selected a rare reading diet, not an impossible reading diet - a man or woman could - say he would read a book a year, he would have read 52 books. Would he be a better citizen at the end of the year, would he be a happier man, or would he perhaps go screaming out into the street looking for a book on chess, or a book of cartoons, or perhaps a John O'Hara novel, or something that would not qualify on this standard of excellence?

He is a man - she is a woman, and they live lives which perhaps are quite distant, and perhaps lives of great happiness; and in those lives, books have a function to contribute, a part to play, and I don't think any of us are wise enough to say, these are the

50 odd books which will fulfill that function for 160 million people in this country.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Are you saying that the quality differs with different people, and that the librarians should make more lists but aim them at different people for different purposes?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: Thank you, Mrs. Craig.

(Laughter)

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: We haven't heard from Mr. Walters. What do you think about this notable book business?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR: I do think that if the definition is succinctly stated and accurately stated, if it's made clear, these are notable books; but these are some books which are worthy of the attention of a great many number of readers and a great service will have been performed.

I think it's very important in the United States today that something be done to turn astutely the attention on the good books that are coming out. If this sort of a recognition is given them, if the notable books project could be developed into some sort of a national event, locally and nationally, it would serve a great purpose to our American civilization.

It would serve not only the books that are mentioned, but others as well, and the writers would be

given recognition for their work. Now, there have been efforts to do this in various ways, and I think most of them have their shortcomings. The book publishing industry several years ago established a national book award, for various reasons. They have one book of fiction that they gave an award to and one book of what we would call non-fiction, which seems to be a very back-handed compliment - like speaking of men and non-men, I think, (Laughter) and poetry at the same time.

I do feel that if they would break up that non-fiction award in several different categories, a great deal would be accomplished. Just as Mr. Barnes suggested, even these 50 titles really don't cover the field; but even within those limitations a great good is served in once a year calling attention to the work, the writing, the publishing and the reading that is being done throughout the country.

Other forms of American life do it - Hollywood does it with their Oscars. Every sort of profession has some way of giving recognition to the best that has been done; and even if the awards aren't ideal, if they don't satisfy everyone, there is something very real gained by the awarding of them nonetheless.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Would you think that it might be better if the notable books list were shorter,

perhaps? I think Mr. Barnes suggested this to me beforehand, that the notable books list were shorter; and that we could say of these few books - these are so universal and have enough value - that every library should have these few books. What do you think of that, Mr. Walters?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR: I think a good deal would be gained by this, but I wouldn't arbitrarily set up any one number. After all, the quantity of books published varies from year to year. I would set only the requirements that the books that go on the list be very good books. I don't think we should seek excellent books because, well, very few excellent books are published.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Mrs. Tharp, did you ever get any of those notable books either at the library or at the bookstore, or how did you go about it?

MRS. LOUISE HALL THARP: I may have omitted from the text or something, but I certainly did get my top three; and I was trying to say that I chose them for three different reasons. Now, I am just a reader when I'm not writing, and when I am not writing, I am not a librarian; and when I am writing, I am off in the nineteenth century having a wonderful time for myself.

When I walk into the library I'm a reader looking for something to read; so I chose Apes, Angels

and Victorians because that is a subject that I have enjoyed. That is what the reader can do, choosing that one there and asking the librarian for a book on this subject.

Then I chose *Beside the Sea* - that is something I don't know anything about; and I chose the other two because they have Mary Ellen Chase and, oh, dear-- well, anyway, Rebecca West - there are two styles of writing. When you say notable to whom, a notable book is notable to a great many people, but for different reasons, and I might also say that it was a colossal job. But I think that there is something to be said about a big list.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Mr. Walters, you did say, I think, at the end of your brief comment that there weren't many excellent books being written. I wonder if the panel could list what notable or excellent books are being written.

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARKE: I think there are about 11,000 that were printed last year and 46 were selected. I don't know whether that means they're saying that 46 notable books is all that there were out of the 11,000. I suppose we missed some; but it's a sort of a figure.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Of course, out of that 11,000, that includes the entire book publishing field, does it, Mrs. Clarke?

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARKE: Not texts.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: How about it, Mr. Barnes or Mr. Walters? You said there aren't many excellent books being written.

MR. BARNES: I must ride my horse; and since statistics are rearing their ugly heads, let me point out that while there were those 11,000 titles in this country, there were nearly twice that figure in England, nearly twice that figure in France; both of which countries have something in the neighborhood of one quarter of our population. They're both older countries - both countries which have gone through this process of a similiarization of absorbing people into one common norm, one undefined nation of what is notable. They publish books for smaller publics, for what the social science boys call a fragmented audience.

I would like to take one minute more and say that I challenge the fact that the other mass media, with the exception of television - it seems to me they have recognized the existence of a fragmented audience. Now, in radio, you can get a range of programs in this country which on one end is defined by Arthur Godfrey and on the other end defined by FM classical long-haired listeners music. The same thing is true of motion pictures in the theater; the same thing is true in newspapers. With the

exception of television, I believe books are the only mass media through which Americans talk to each other.

I haven't had library training, but I use libraries a great deal. I have admiration for bibliographies of people from your organization, the Library Journal, and bibliographies through which and in which I work. I think they have done more in the last 20 or 30 years to increase the sophistication and education and civilization of Americans than almost any other thing I can name.

I think that a person who is interested in Rebecca West or in the nineteenth century can find bibliographical help through it and the institutions which you represent, which is unparalleled anywhere else in the world. If the interest is genuine, I think that is where he will turn.

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: The notable books list is not for the author or the student or the school, but for whoever is going to use these bibliographies. If we're going to have notable books written and published and continue the race of traditional excellent literature, we'll have to have notable readers. And I believe that our notable books list should be planned for the notable reader.

I think it should be - if you will forgive me - just a little bit less stuffy. I think we should give

the average man a chance to be aware of his own intellectual hunger; and we should produce some notable readers - thousands of notable readers - by slanting the list not only to what will give them information but enjoyment. We'll have notable books written and published but not a great many read unless we get some seasoning into the books.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: All right. Let's ask the publisher and also the book review editor if we can get some fun into the notable books list. Mrs. Clarke, do you want to talk on that point?

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARKE: We have tried very hard with what we have had to work with. Now, if authors will try to write them funny and publishers will publish them funny, we'd be delighted to put them on the notable books list.

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: I think if we find them too much fun to read, we're scared to put them on the notable books list. (Applause)

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Miss Gilman, what do you think could have been found in the past year that was funny that we were scared to put on the list?

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: May I take a different slant on that? I am just thinking - not of this past year, please, as unfortunately, I was the Chairman, but there was a beautiful book written two years ago and it

didn't make the list. Do you know why? The participating libraries in the council stated, "It's too slight; it's too short." So the episode was brief and it did not make the list.

I would like to suggest ladies and gentlemen, that if Abraham Lincoln were living today and had just written the Gettysburg Address when we were voting on it, we might not pass it. Why? If it's too slight or too short - there would be just a few remarks made in the cemetery.

Get books people will read, please.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: All right. How many of these kinds of books are there? Let's hear from the publisher. Mr. Barnes, how many of these kinds of books that Miss Gilman wants are there?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: I think there are far too few in the country. I think the problem is, how can we produce more. That is obviously the thing for publishers and editors and critics to do that review books, but it's also a challenge to the librarians. If you will take it up from there and give them the advantages that come with your sponsorship and with the promotion and publicity that you can put behind it, then there will be more of them.

I think that the Continental European today, the Western European, were he asked to describe American life, he would put very high on his list of characteristics, humor. The New Yorker magazine put some of our more zany humorists very high on the list; and I doubt if one has been included in the notable books list. And as the definition has been given, I think the committee was right in not including them; but I still think this, that if you did include them there would be more of them.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Do you have anything to say at this time, Mr. Walters, that may be able to get us out of this stuffiness that Miss Gilman has mentioned?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.: Not at this time particularly, but there is one thing that struck me tremendously last year. In last year's selection, when I first read it, it seemed there were so few fiction titles on it. In fact, only three if I remember correctly; and I don't think, to be honest about it, that they were the three most notable pieces of fiction produced in 1955.

Even if you're going to have a rather narrow definition of what fiction should do and be - where was Andersonville, which won the Pulitzer prize and was very reliable as a solid historical study of the aspects of the Civil War?

Now, I'll admit in my plea for more fiction and

more recognition of fiction that it seems strange coming from me because I have been writing like Mrs. Tharp - I have been working for the past ten years on a bibliography that will come out in the next year on an American figure, and my inclinations are of going along that line.

But I do believe and I think that every worker in the more factual fields must recognize that a really good piece of fiction writing can comment much more effectively if done by an artist than anything that a plant man can write.

To cite a case - early in this year, the best book that I know of on American politics was published, and political scientists who had been studying politics all their lives acknowledged it to be the greatest thing they have read. It came out in fiction form - The Last Hurrah. And you can say things and you can do things if you have the insight or statistical ability through fiction. You can say things that no man worried about footnotes or what your source for that was or would dare to put in his work - you can get away with it.

Or to go back farther, The Red Badge of Courage is a far better piece of writing about the war - it gives you a greater conception of what the battle is really like - than any of the many thousands of others. As you know, this year has been particularly active in that

field.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Are there more excellent non-fiction being written than fiction, or not?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.: I think undoubtedly there is more non-fiction because there are many more fields to cover - you have nature, you have biography. You know the categories, the facets of interest, covered by non-fiction is many times greater than fiction; but as for quality, I don't think it necessarily follows that it should be given greater recognition, and I also would emphasize the importance of short stories, which is probably the form of fiction writing that requires the most craftsmanship and perhaps artistry as well.

Then I don't think you give poetry its proper due either. Now, admittedly, fiction and poetry are not in the greatest period of American literature for the production of those forms, but by good thinking we are becoming to know them, and I think they should be given recognition on our annual lists.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Would that relieve some of the stuffiness?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.: I think it would a great deal.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Anybody else want to comment on the elimination of stuffiness? (Laughter)

Maybe we'll hear that from the rest of you. I would like to ask the panel to think for a few minutes as to what extent the American people value good reading. They're very busy as you know and they seem to want things that they can read on the run. Do they really value good reading?

MRS. LILLIAN C. CLARKE: We get very excited when Johnnie can't read, but when we put good in there, that is another matter. They want him to read.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: They want him to read. Somebody else? How about this business?

MRS. LOUISE HALL THARP: I think that the American women particularly are interested in good reading. Now I know there is always the woman who reads or says she reads so she can tell the others at the club that she has read a book; but nevertheless, I think they are outnumbered really by the serious women readers. It's because we do have time.

Many others have jobs where they have to stay home and maybe doing their own baby sitting or something like that; and a great many American women are college educated. Once in a while - and I said this myself - once you get that degree, you'd never try to learn anything more, but it's not true.

When a woman goes into a shop to buy something,

she wants it good, of good quality, and once in a while reads a good book that was worthwhile - I remembered something of good quality.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Now, I have heard people say that with radio and television and so on that a person can really be well informed if they never read a thing at all. How about that?

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: That just isn't true. You can't possibly live on a diet of newspaper headlines, comic strips, movies and television without national nutrition. And you know the American reading public are aware of their hunger. We're intellectually very hungry people and the people we serve are an under-nourished reading public; and believe me, it is our fault because we put out lists that are not exciting enough or we don't make them exciting enough. You can't tell the American people what to read but you can make them aware of what he needs for himself.

I think we should make reading an exciting business to the American people, and I think we can.

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: The publisher who has to worry about selling books and has to see about making the balance come out in black at the end of the year shares many of those feelings. I don't speak now for the librarians now but for the editors

who are very much aware of the fact that we're in competition for the people's dollar much more so than we are in competition for their time.

It's easy to say that we'll - I mean -- let me start that sentence again. A very wise man in my business, Mr. Dan Lacy, who is the Director of our trade association in the publishing field gave a lecture not long ago, and the crux of his speech which was a very thoughtful and careful statement - what is the future of publishing to be in our generation? Frankly, that it would be good if the book is restored to its cherished place in the center of our national culture.

How many of us in this room are cultured, fifty years after the electronic evolution? That the book be restored to that place - it may mean were we to fail, to carry our culture out in the edges, in the market places where people are just as free not to read a book as they are not to turn the dial.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: How, Miss Gilman first, and then Mr. Barnes - how can we do this business of feeding the hungry?

MISS GRACE W. GILMAN: To take out the business of being promoters of books and doing it intelligently with a tremendous vitality and to go to every crook and corner of the towns we serve and talk about books; not just in

special meetings but in everyday conversations as one discusses one's friends pro and con. Let's making talking books the more casual, the more natural, the more everyday thing. Let's make the reading of books a very natural thing to do. They don't want to read a book because it's good for them - they want to read a book that is exciting.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Maybe automation will help us. Any hints for us, Mr. Barnes?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: Let us meet people on their own grounds and find out where there interests are, and not try to give them a concept of notability which we ourselves might not be wholly sure of.

It's people who make a book notable, not the author. It is the readers who make a book noteworthy or famous or an important book. I feel in my business that editors are no good when they try to publish books of their notions of what people should read. We publish good books as we find out what the good hungry people want. We get them written and edit them and then publish them at marketable prices those books which mean something to those hungry people.

MRS. LOUISE HALL THARP: Like those books that were out in circulation at the Ferguson Library in Stamford.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Thank you, Mrs. Tharp. Mr. Walters, I saw you nodding your head in a sort of a yes

when Mr. Barnes was speaking. Do you want to comment?

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.: I was thinking about what Miss Gilman said. We must face the fact that if you would give a free copy of a book, a good book, to every person in America, they wouldn't all read them. But that is just human nature - human interests vary. I think our real problem is making available to all the potential audience the good books to reach the ones whose interests run along those lines, and gradually raise their pace.

It is done in music. With the great accessibility of music through radio and long-playing records - they're becoming cheaper all the time. I think we cannot expect an Utopia, but at least we can work to the maximum of our potentiality.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: If we work up to that maximum, then the author as Mrs. Tharp pointed out - he needs to eat. We could then sell him more copies of every book, couldn't we, if we do that?

MR. JOSEPH BARNES: Yes, I think so.

MRS. FLORENCE S. CRAIG: Well, it's getting along to about a quarter of four and we probably should be stopping; and as you know we have talked about these notable books and I think we felt that perhaps the panel or as Mr. Barnes indicated of so much interest of so many people that perhaps they should be oriented in a different

way. And we pointed out that good books are being written and that perhaps it's our fault to a certain extent - that it's the fault of the librarians that we aren't getting out with the people quite enough.

I want to thank the panel and I want to ask Mrs. Sandoe if she wants to dismiss us. (Applause)

MRS. MILDRED W. SANDOE: Frankly, I don't want to dismiss you. I would like to have this go on and on because you have just started me. I would like to say a lot of things however. I am happy that at this point we're going to have this opportunity allowed us at four to four-fifteen or so - I hope a great many of you will be joining us in the Coronation Room over at the Empress Hotel which is just a very short distance from here, to go on with this conversation about books and authors and what makes books important to us, and why we want authors to write; and about the books that we have enjoyed reading even more than the ones we have been reading lately.

I do want to thank you Mrs. Craig and I do want to thank all of you who took part in our program this afternoon, and I would like to thank Dan Lacy and all of the publishers and all of the other people of the book world who have helped us to make this panel possible this afternoon, and to make possible our ABC party that is to follow immediately.

I want to thank all of you very much for being here and I hope you have enjoyed hearing books talked about a little. At this point I would like to turn the meeting back to Mr. Richards.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: At this point I want to thank you Mrs. Sandoe and Mrs. Craig for arranging this meeting; Mrs. Tharp for her warm interpretation of the author's point of view, and the excellent panel too for their interest and discussions. I am sure you will all agree with me that the American Library Association is proud to have co-sponsored this challenging book program. We have all profited from it, and you have shown your appreciation and your thanks by your applause.

I think it will be one of the outstanding programs of the last several sessions.

At this point I want to introduce Mrs. Grace T. Stevenson, Associate Secretary of the ALA, to make a few announcements.

(Announcements by Mrs. Stevenson)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: With that, I adjourn the Second General Session of the Council.

(Thereupon, the Second General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was adjourned at 3:50 P.M., Tuesday, June 19, 1956.)

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..... The Third General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference jointly sponsored with the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, American Association of School Librarians, and The National Book Committee, was convened at the Miami Beach Auditorium, Miami Beach, Florida, at 8:30 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, June 20, 1956, Second Vice President Mrs. Frances Lander Spain and Maxine LaBounty, President of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, presiding.....

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: The Third General Session of the 75th Annual Conference of the American Library Association will come to order. This is the session sponsored by the divisions of the Association that are concerned with library service to youth, The American Association of School Librarians, The Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, and the National Book Committee; and as a children's librarian, I am very happy to call it to order tonight.

During the last five years two awards in the broad area of library service to youth have been established. The first in point of time is the E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award for advanced study in library work with children and young people. This is administered by a committee which this year is chairmaned by Miss

Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor of School Libraries of the South Carolina State Department of Education. Miss Day will read the citation for this year's winner.

MISS NANCY JANE DAY: Madam Chairman, platform guests, ladies and gentlemen. The E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award for advanced study in the field of library work with children and young people is an annual award of \$1,000 that is awarded to a librarian working with children and youth through a public library, a school library, or an institution library.

It was established in 1952 by the E. P. Dutton Company and in honor of two former presidents of the publishing house. The award offers the recipient the opportunity for formal and/or informal study in some aspect of the library work with children that will be beneficial to him and to library service.

To be eligible for this award, the librarian must be a library school graduate and must have had at least three years of successful professional experience in libraries serving children and youth. A statement of study or project for which the award is requested, and evidence that he is qualified to undertake the work must be presented by the librarian applying for the award.

The award this year is granted to Mr. John Frank Huebler, Assistant Librarian, University of Michigan. Mr. Huebler received both his Bachelor of Arts degree and

his Master of Arts and his Library Science degree from the University of Michigan. He has served as Assistant Librarian at the University of Michigan's Elementary School of Science since 1951, and has served as coordinator of classroom programs for the University of Michigan Broadcasting System.

Mr. Huebler plans to use the award to make a study of how a laboratory school library may serve as a nucleus for various services to children and teachers in the school itself and to children and teachers elsewhere.

Since his work has included both working with children in an elementary school library and working in the broadcasting field, he is thinking particularly in terms of audio visual services. He wishes to experiment with new and original ways of interesting children in stories and books. His foremost project includes a planned study for coordinating two children's programs with which he has worked - Books and Around, and Tales of the Talking Stone - with school and public library programs in the local communities of Michigan.

He hopes to follow up these programs with other children's book programs on television with audience response votes, the results of which he believes will be helpful to libraries planning to produce radio and television book programs with children.

He is also interested in a film dealing with techniques of story telling.

The committee feels that Mr. Huebler's projects are timely and will prove not only beneficial to himself but also to library work in the area of service to children and young people.

(Mrs. Frances Lander Spain presents citation and check to Mr. John Frank Huebler.) (Applause)

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: The second award is offered by the Grolier Society and is given in recognition of special library service to youth. This award also is administered by a committee, this year chairmaned by Miss Rosemary Livsey, Director of Working with Children at the Los Angeles Public Library. In Miss Livsey's absence this year we have asked Miss Day to read this citation also.

MISS NANCY JANE DAY: Ladies and gentlemen, with warm appreciation for the contributions she has made to the lives of young people here and in the Orient, the American Library Association presents the Grolier Society Award to Georgia Sealoff in recognition of her work with the boys and girls at the West Seattle High School, to whom the school library which they have helped to plan and operate is a big force in their daily lives; of revisions of what the state library organizations might

accomplish for school and public libraries in the State of Washington; and of her sound ability and qualities of leadership that helped to make this possible; of her love for books and the potential that they have in bringing word understanding, which made her teaching experiences at the Japan Library School at Keo University in Tokyo an inspiration to the students who were to become elementary school and college librarians; of her immeasured generosity in giving freely of her time, her energy, and her ability; of her sharing what she has found good in people, books, and libraries.

It was not possible for Miss Sealoff to be here tonight, but a friend of hers, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, Librarian of the Adams J. High School of Seattle, Washington, will accept her citation, and the check. (Applause)

(Mrs. Frances Lander Spain presents citation and check to Miss Elizabeth Clarke.) (Applause)

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: At this time I would like to recognize President Richards.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Madam Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. The Executive Board has felt that we should at this conference make some mention or some recognition of the ten long years of work that have gone into the Library Services Bill, with the victory coming during this conference.

I am authorized by the Executive Board to make the following statement: The ALA members established the Washington Office eleven years ago by their own wish and by contributing money for its support. The office was a success from the start, and thrived under someable directors as Paul Howard, Aubrey Graham, Mrs. Margie Moomer, and Alice Dunlap. I am wondering if they're here tonight. I know Mr. Howard is at the conference. If they are, would they please stand? I'm sorry. Apparently none of them are in the audience tonight.

The Library Services Bill in one of its earlier forms was introduced, and we began that long up-hill pull which ended only yesterday when the President signed the bill.

Many people in many ways have advanced because of this important legislation and have achieved pride in their cooperative efforts. The Executive Board and the Association tonight wish to honor one whose contributions to the Washington Office and the Library Services Bill have been not only outstanding, but unique.

Julia Bennett became the Director of the Washington Office in 1952. In the last four years she has become known and loved by the entire membership and also, may I add, by all members of the National Congress. (Laughter)

Those of us that participated in the Senate hearings will remember that Senator Hill made a special point at the close of the hearings by saying that we all owe Julia Bennet a debt of gratitude for her long and inspired direction of the campaign. One of the members of Congress remarked that if the Library Services Bill ever did pass, it would be a monument to her untiring work, her unflinching tact, and her ability to persuade people. In very truth, Julia Bennett is Miss Library on Capitol Hill for she is known and welcome in every Congressional office.

And so tonight, Julia Bennett, the Executive Board and through the Board and all of the ALA wish to express, however inadequately, our appreciation for your outstanding service for which you can truly receive that honorable label 'above and beyond the call of duty.' We honor you because of your high standards of librarianship, and we love you because you're such a wonderful person.

Mr. Clift, will you please escort Mrs. Bennett to the platform?

(Mr. Clift escorts Mrs. Bennett to the platform.)

(Applause) (Audience stands and applauds Mrs. Bennett.)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: This is for the whole Association. (Kisses Mrs. Bennett on cheek) At this point there is one member of the Association who also wishes to be heard

from, and I would like to present Mrs. Merlin Moore. Mrs. Moore, come forward, please.

(Mrs. Merlin Moore proceeds to platform)

MRS. MERLIN MOORE: Madam Chairman, President Richards, and Mrs. Julia Bennett. My speech will be in three parts and you will know when each part ends.

(Laughter) Never before in Miami Beach, I am sure, has a statement like this been made - there is some advantage in being poor. (Laughter) It quickens one's appreciation of the finer things in life when one is not blessed with riches - one must resort to using one's wits.

We're poor in material things in Arkansas only, but we're rich in ideas and things of the spirit. It was the Arkansas people who brought up the fine program, Operation Library. We realize though that we are not alone in our appreciation of Julia Bennett, but like General Forrest, 'we got there first with the mostest.'

We had an idea in Arkansas and we brought it to share with you in ALA. Throughout this full week, we have been sharing this very fine idea. Mr. Richards has mentioned some of these things, but since this is written down, I will read it again. (Laughter)

Julia Bennett has directed the ALA Washington Office since February 1, 1952, with diplomacy and charm and high professional integrity, winning many friends

for libraries, and especially in the Congress of the United States which passed the Library Services Bill for twenty-seven million and one persons. The twenty-seven million being the people without library service, and the one being Julia Bennett. (Laughter)

The affection and admiration in which she is held has made her Miss Library and has earned her the tribute of a Senatorial Committee to which President Richards referred.

So, Julia, to you, from the women in Arkansas, a pat on the back. (Pats Julia Bennett on the back)
(Laughter and applause) President Richards has already given you the kiss for the men. (Laughter) And from all of us, we present to you this gift in loving appreciation with the wish that you will continue to watch Congress. (Laughter and applause) (Gift is presented to Julia Bennett)

JULIA BENNETT: It isn't often that I'm completely speechless, but I really am at this point at this moment. I would like to say that I accept these wonderful gifts on behalf of a great many people because they have made this a success. My predecessors in the Washington Office layed a wonderful foundation. They made the Washington Office what it is today. We simply are mounting the rungs on the ladder which they set up

sometime back.

I would like to pay special thanks to a few people who were of constant help to me - Mr. Ralph Dunbar who has always been there when I needed advice; my boss, whenever I needed him I'd call him long distance; our president who made two trips to Washington - three trips in the last two years; and to my secretary who has been right behind me the whole way, and without whose effort I could not have gotten along; and to all of you for everything. Thank you. (Applause)

MRS. MERLIN MOORE: I think it's most fitting that Julia mentioned her secretary because I was going to do so anyhow. The members of this Association are grateful to her for her long hours and hard work, her Sunday work, her after-hours work; and so we have presented to you, Julia, a cash consideration and we ask that you purchase a gift for her in the name of this Association.

JULIA BENNETT: I'd love that. (Applause)

MRS. MERLIN MOORE: Now, while the librarians were getting together this gift for Julia, the wonderful people over in the exhibit tent heard that and they said to me, very courteously and nicely, "Shouldn't we be allowed to share in this gift?" They stated it very courteously and nicely, but I could feel underneath that they were saying to me, "After all, you librarians

and trustees only give us the business to help us make a living. You haven't the right to deny us the spiritual things that we need." (Laughter)

And so the exhibitors at this conference are presenting to you tonight Julia Bennett a \$500 bond which will, we hope, entitle you to a passage on the Queen Mary when it can be made available. (Applause)

And now, this comes to be the third part of my speech, and I am sure you hope that it will end. This has been a very interesting -- Julia says that she won't be able to last much longer (laughter) - but this has truly been an interesting experience. I came down from the Canadian Library Association two days early in order to bring our idea to ALA. It has truly been -- if I could write a magazine article about it - if it were published in Harper's it might be called A Venture in Friendship. If it were published in True Detective Stories it might be called How I became a Master of Deceit and Chicanery.

First, there was the business of keeping it a secret. Did you ever in all your days try to collect a sum of money such as this by word of mouth? It was very difficult to get any sort of an announcement out about it. There was the time on Sunday, for example, when Julia was sent out of the room to phone President Richards - I waited hungrily an hour for him to call

back, but his call would never come. There was a phone in our room but we told her to go out of the room to call him - that our phone didn't work, and then this person comes along and says, "This phone works," and we said, "Oh, no, believe us, it does not." (Laughter) He said, "But I just used it," and we said, "But it has suddenly gone bad, it no longer works." (Laughter) So she went out of the room.

And then there was the case of the bulletin board, where an eager beaver put a notice up on it and we had to run and pull it down. Everybody was trying to get in on it. Then there was the question of the man - I thought the secret was certainly out - when the man came running up to Julia and said, "I have got my dollar." (Laughter) I thought, now it's gone for sure, but it turned out that she was selling kisses, albeit, for the fund. (Laughter)

Well, you haven't heard the last of it. Nobody, with one exception, has given more than a dollar a person on this gift, and everyone contributed to it - even Julia. (Laughter) I found myself collecting the money in a group, and she wanted to know what it was about. I said, "It's something that will make John Richards very happy. (Laughter) Wherewithal, she pulled out a dollar and gave it to me. (Laughter)

Now, that John Richards has been made very happy, I will refund her dollar. (Laughter) To show you how spontaneous this is -- coming down on the plane from Buffalo, I happened to be seated next to a Washington librarian whose business it is to deal with the Washington Office a great deal; and she told me that all during these months when the pressure was great at the close of the push on the Library Services Bill, that, never once when she called the Washington Office was she made to feel hurried or felt that Julia was too busy to talk to her. There was always that, "Hello there, how are you?" -- which I am sure many of you are familiar with.

Then another person, a very well known person in the library field came to me yesterday and hunted me up to give me his dollar. He said, and this is a quote, "No dollar that I have ever contributed has given me so much pleasure."

Then we operated two booths - I don't know whether everybody knew it, but there were two; one along the exhibitor's tents and one over at the information desk -- and it was not always possible to keep them hid. One librarian -- I think she is here tonight -- she couldn't find anybody to give her money to, so she said to the people at the desk, "I want to give my money

on Julia Bennett's present, but I can't find anybody to give it to. I think some little clique must be running it." (Laughter)

Then, the only other person that gave more than a dollar was one young gentleman who came up to me and brought a five, and he said that he wouldn't leave his name. I don't know who he is, but he said to me, "Give me back three dollars in change." I said, "No. The contribution is only one dollar," and he said, "Therefore, it must be two dollars for me, as I long ago took the vow of poverty." (Laughter)

But I want you to know that these are the pleasant things that happened. It was all pleasant and I have had so much fun doing this. I came early and I hoped I would attend the convention, but I haven't been attending any of the sessions. This is so much more fun. (Laughter) It makes me think about the time my mother-in-law told me about back in Camden, Arkansas about the overflow crowd at their prayer meeting. Suddenly, everybody became religious and there were too many people at the prayer meeting for the chairs they had.

My mother-in-law asked Mr. Tucker to please help and carry in some extra chairs for the prayer meeting. So he looked at her and said, "Miss Kate, I'd be glad to help you but I didn't come here to work. I

came here to pray." (Laughter)

Then there was this business of the changing of the guards. If I ever go to England, I'm sure I'll not be interested in the changing of the guards at Buckingham Palace. We changed every hour at the two booths - someone had to stay there. There was a change so the people could go to the next meeting. As the speaker said last night, our very lovely gentleman speaker last night - when he said, "Sometimes we held our head and grabbed for the aspirins." And that is what we did on this.

But I think it was the most lovely adventure I have ever had in friendship - the sincerity of friendship, the joy of achievement, the dignity of service, the integrity of perfection - I think all of these have been exemplified in our adventure in friendship for Julia.

(Applause)

JULIA BENNETT: I want to thank everybody.

(Applause) (Julia Bennett leaves platform)

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: We're glad that the arrangements for this conference have made it possible for us to share with all of you members through these general meetings the fun and these fine programs, as at the informal conferences, because of scheduling conflicts, we were restricted to a limited number of our members; and we're particularly happy

that this was possible tonight.

I take great pleasure now in presenting to you Miss Maxine LaBounty, Coordinator of Children's Services of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and the Chairman of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, who will preside over the program part of our meeting. Miss LaBounty. (Applause)

MISS MAXINE LABOUNTY: In addition to the American Library Association, this Third General Session³ is being sponsored by four of its component parts and another organization. The component parts are the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, The American Association of School Librarians, the Children's Library Association, and the Association of Young Peoples Librarians.

The heads of these organizations are here on the platform, so I would like to introduce them. Mrs. Dilla W. MacBean, President of the American Association of School Librarians; Miss Jane Darrah, Chairman of the Children's Library Association; Miss Frances M. Grim, Chairman of the Association of Young People's Librarians.

The other sponsor is the National Book Committee, and Mr. Gilbert Chapman was not able to be here this evening but he asked that I read an excerpt from his letter of greeting.

"Since I will not be able to be present, I hope you will read this letter next Wednesday evening at Miami Beach. The National Book Committee is proud to join the American Association of School Librarians and the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People in sponsoring the Third General Session of the ALA's 75th Annual Conference.

"We can all be grateful to your distinguished speaker, Jessamyn West, for the remarkable insight her stories have given us and into the minds and hearts of young people. I know this audience will receive Miss West with particular warmth and appreciation.

"Cooperation is the keynote to all; and it is with great satisfaction, and with the vitality of your cooperation, that I extend best wishes to the American Library Association on behalf of the National Book Committee. Sincerely yours, Gilbert W. Chapman."

All of these groups wish to present to our members a writer with a deep interest in the ideas and motives of people and a sense of their value and dignity, as well as warmth, and with a high standard of literary craftsmanship.

We very quickly agreed that the author of Friendly Persuasion, Cress Delahanty, The Witch Diggers,

and Love, Death, and the Ladies Drill Team, was the writer we wanted.

When I wrote to invite her, she replied: -- this was on January 15th -- "I have promised myself after returning home at the first of the year, following our almost nine months of work in Hollywood writing the script for a movie on Friendly Persuasion, that I would not go farther than six steps from my own dooryard for a year, or write a non-novelistic word; but here I am, only two weeks after the first, backsliding on that resolve to the point that I'm going to say yes to your invitation.

"I do so because once a year I tell myself that I may have the intelligence for speaking about reading and writing to others who love to read and write."

And so it came about that we have with us this evening Jessamyn West. (Applause)

JESSAMYN WEST:

A teller of stories on a public platform is in an awkward position.

That position is the traditional one for a man with a cause--and the writer of stories has no cause--except life itself.

When the writer of stories develops other causes he becomes:

The aged Tolstoy attempting to live out, and to force others to live out, a primitive Christianity. He becomes Mark Twain denouncing Christian Science - or Harriet Beecher Stowe examining the private morals of Byron for the purpose of making public the fact that he had none. (Laughter)

And in doing these things, the story teller--if he was a true story teller in the first place--I may be prejudiced in thinking this, but if he was a true story teller in the beginning, if he does these things, he becomes something less--something false.

The public platform is the traditional position for the rhetorician--for the practiced gesture--the flashing look--the clenched hand--the break in the resonant voice which says remember me--a simple, honest man. It is I who speak to you--I who urge this upon you--I...I...I.

The story, on the other hand, is a device by which the storyteller avoids the use of I. The storyteller is a man saying over and over again, nobody here but us chickens, dear reader. And if he is a successful storyteller, dear

reader believes him.

The public platform is the traditional place for the teacher--for the man with an explanatory or expository gift, the man with the pointer, the blackboard, the chart.

The storyteller, if he is successful, is not a teacher.

You may learn from fiction but if you do so it is because the storyteller has avoided the explanatory and the expository--has written without the aids of pointers or diagrams or charts.

The story is a device for extending and intensifying human consciousness. It does not necessarily teach you anything. But all learning, if the writing has been significant, will thereafter be easier.

What then - since the storyteller's art and that of the public platform are so antithetical is the storyteller who finds himself on a public platform to do--short of walking off it, which of course is the last thing he contemplates.

(Laughter)

Something, however, if my analysis has been right, will have to give, when the storyteller finds himself making a speech. Either the speech as a literary form or the speaker as a storyteller or what is more likely - the audience. The audience will have to give and like the proverbial woman, give and give and give - as it finds itself presented with a little

nameless literary bastard - neither quite a speech, nor yet a story.

Before I present my own solution to this dilemma, I want to say a few more things about true speech making.

This may, of course, be rather dangerous. Roy Campbell's complaint is famous. All these poets he said writing poems about horses. Poems filled, he said, with bit and snaffle, spur and bridle. But when you have come to the end of the poem you ask yourself, "But where was the bloody horse?" (Laughter) So when I finish this speech you may say to yourselves, "This is all about speech making but where was the bloody speech?"

I have been analysing a few of the differences between the storyteller and the speech maker. The storyteller may try, in an effort to make a speaker out of himself, a variety of dodges. One of the least successful, in my opinion, is that of writing and reading a learned paper.

Now there are only two kinds of learned papers: the truly learned paper and the falsely learned paper.

The truly learned paper needs to be read and pondered in order to be understood. For this reason the truly learned paper does not make a suitable speech. On the other hand, while a pseudo-learned paper can be easily followed when read aloud, it is very likely to be misleading - and for this reason the pseudo-learned paper does not make a suitable speech.

The storyteller sometimes tries to solve his problem

by writing and reading a familiar essay.

Now there are two kinds of familiar essays, the successful and the unsuccessful. The successful ones are either written by E. B. White and published in the New Yorker or they are written by someone else and published in the Atlantic Monthly. In either case we have read them and they do not for this reason make suitable speeches.

This leaves the unsuccessful familiar essay and my position is that what's not good enough for Edward Weeks and the New Yorker is not good enough for us.

In addition to the learned paper and the familiar essay there are three kinds of real speeches. These are:

1. political
2. the patriotic
3. the religious

And all have been called by the cynical, "snake oil oratory" the speech which has something to sell, a candidate, a war, a god.

This is the season of political speeches and I might speak about one of the most controversial figures in this campaign. I know him. I was brought up in the same community with him--I lived across the irrigation ditch from him. (Laughter) I am even related to him. But the minute I mention his name I will have alienated half my audience. (Laughter) His name is Richard Nixon. And I will alienate the other half when I say that as a registered Democrat, Nixon does not provide me with suitable subject for a campaign subject. (Laughter)

Patriotic speeches fare best in times of war and this, thank God, is no such time. One can say in war time with an eloquence which centuries do not diminish, "Once more into the breach dear friends."

The sermon, the third form of a real speech, does not provide a Quaker brought up in the tradition of silent worship with a comfortable manner of speaking.

I am therefore left exactly where I want to be--- with a story to tell - a story I have long wanted to tell.

Ford Maddox--Ford once called himself an old man mad about writing. I am a middle-aged woman sane as can be I fear--but in love with reading and writing. The story I want to tell is the story of that love.

I want to talk to you about books. I hope you weren't really counting on a vacation from the stacks--I want to speak of the worlds books can project--the visions they can enshrine--the truths can elucidate, the truths can obscure.

This is a very personal story. And as you know by now I am of the opinion that the only justification of the personal appearance is a personal report. Otherwise you had better be reading and I had better be writing. I can write faster and rather better I hope than I can speak, as you can read faster and rather better than you can listen.

It is true, that in times like these when the speech maker tends to be simply someone hired by the sponsor to read the teleprompter to the audience, that a live performance, as they call it, has a kind of scarcity value like a two-headed

calf.

I am not averse to taking advantage of this scarcity value. Though I prefer to emphasize the fact, that, scarce or not, a speech is a form of personal relationship between speakers and listeners - if any. A relationship which, if successful, is a kind of lover affair; if unsuccessful, a kind of civil war. But in any case, human and personal. A matter, since human relationships are the apex of life so far on this planet, of honor to us all.

"Something human", said the mermaid, "is dearer to me than any jewel."--and tonight I want to speak to you of three very human activities, reading, writing and writhing, and of the way the three combined in my own life; and of my feeling that somehow the first two ought to be accomplished with a little less of the third.

To speak of my own reading and writing and even of my own writhing necessarily involves libraries, since I suppose I have spent more time in libraries than in all the other buildings of this earth - churches, supermarkets, railway stations, motels and movie palaces - all the places of the earth outside of my own home, that is, put together. I must mention libraries in spite of the fact that this mention of libraries may make you as librarians, fearful.

Last summer a Los Angeles librarian asking me to speak to librarians there, warned me that librarians hated above

all else to be eulogized. And some gleam in my eye when I said the word "library" had made her fearful that such was my intention.

What she perhaps did not understand is how easy it is, especially for the young person intoxicated with books, inebriated by words, to love libraries and hate librarians. (Laughter) Such a person may very easily regard the librarian with the same incredulous and jaundiced eyes with which an alcoholic regards a sober bar keep. (Laughter)

There she sits, surrounded by all, that 100 percent poetry, that wine of reflection and reminescence, that straight gin of cerebration, that hearty malt of fiction not only sober - but cold sober (laughter) - able to keep track of the amounts and kinds of spirits served to patrons, a bookkeeper in heaven. This for the young inebriate can be a disgusting sight. (Laughter)

The librarian on the other hand may be something of a tippler herself. She may want to share her favorite drink with the young reader. This too often is unappreciated.

I remember suffering through six months of bibliothetic hell at the age of twelve or thirteen in my determination to resist the well intentioned efforts of a librarian to make me read a book entitled "Master Skylark". (laughter) Now "Master Skylark" may be this century's peak in writing for young people, but at thirteen I had alas, already read "The Rosary", "The Shiek", "St. Elmo" and "Barriers Burned Away" or

"He Fell in Love with His Wife". (Laughter and Applause)

I had passed from wholesome milk to sickening sassa-parilla and there is never any - except for Sugar Ray - turning back the hands of time. Master Skylark indeed! I had graduated from masters to misters. I craved the sulphur and brimstone of the demon lover not the clear sunshine of the healthy juvenile. The next step fictionally for me, at that time, would have been the sisters Bronte - who shared my admiration for the demon lover, but who had also literary genius. But neither I nor the librarian realized this.

But oh, if only "Master Skylark" might have arrived earlier before Mister "St. Elmo" and "The Sheik". For there are books lost to us forever if we do not read them at the proper time. I feel myself marked by a kind of emotional and aesthetic rickets because my early reading diet did not contain "Alice in Wonderland" or the "Pilgrim's Progress" or the fairy tales of Anderson and the Brothers Grimm.

But I am ahead of, or at least away from, my point, which is that it is easy to love libraries and hate librarians.

The young inebriate of words of my generation soon discovered that all the best books were kept under lock and key. This alone was enough to make burglars out of babies. At the age when there seems to be hidden from us just around the next corner--embedded just in the next phrase--the word--the key--the sign--the symbol--which will explain the mysteries-

which will explain or lighten our burdens of ignorance - the suspicion becomes very strong that the explanation--the solution we need is in these very books locked away from us by a librarian who insists that we read "Master Skylark".

So though as young people we came to the library to read, we often stayed to write.

Emerson wrote in his journal, "I record the bite of every mosquito and forget the stars". So it is with us in the matter of libraries and librarians. The library is the temple, the librarian the priest. The word is god. Where the priest functions best he tends to become the selfless link between word and worshiper. When he fails - and he can fail being every bit as human as a writer, which is all too human--he becomes--to the young reader, "that terrible Miss Bates".

Now I hope having absolved myself of any desire to eulogize librarians (laughter) that you can listen without apprehension for a minute to a little talk about libraries. I learned about libraries the hard way. I lived until I was twelve years old in a community which had no library.

I can not imagine a more beautiful place in which to live - it was a country of rolling hills - green in winter, brown the rest of the year. The sun came up as the sun always should over a mountain called Old Saddle Back. The blue Pacific glittered twenty miles away.

Road runner clowned for us. Lizzards dropped their detachable tails. Trap door spiders spun their silk. Buzzards, those beautiful under-rated birds, drew their pure lines of

black across the sky. Rattlesnakes whispered about death. Meadow larks hurt our ears with their sweetness. The great Santa Anas blew up out of the east and sent tumble-weeds like dusty comets rocketting across the barley fields. The rains came at the exact moment when our dry skins were hungriest for water. After the rains the fields were covered with yellow violets and blue tea kettle stems and white mariposa lilies. Children with double hands full moved homeward in the spring evening like fields of walking flowers.

Was this not paradise? This place of flowering where even the snakes gave warning? No, it was not paradise. Unlike Adam and Eve, who presumably were not created able to read, we were readers and for readers there is no paradise without books. Book hunger! Word starvation! Emotional undernourishment!

Hungriness for books, like any other brand of undernourishment I suppose, must be experienced to be understood. Starvation leaves its marks. I am not at ease even now to move from room to another let alone from one house to another without carrying a basket full of books. When someone says "You can't possible expect to read all of those", I say no I can't and I don't try to explain that there is nothing like early famine to produce an old miser. That basket of books, that suitcase of books if I travel, which I may indeed never look at since I will assuredly buy others as soon as I arrive,

they are my social security, my unemployment relief, my old age pension - they are the mark left upon me by my early hunger.

There was no public library in that western paradise where I lived when young and the books in homes were few. The other parents, like my own, were young people putting all of their available money into the buying of land. When they left their eastern homes they had had to weigh every book literally and figuratively before deciding to ship it. Freight rates were high.

By the time I was twelve I had read all the books in my own home, with the exception of those which were beyond me. I had read the collected works of E. P. Roe, Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship", Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare", the "Dolly Dialogues", "Castle Craneycrow", "The One Woman" by the author of the "Clansman", "A History of Yeast" by the Rev. Judson Vawter, "The Journals of George Fox", "The Life of Queen Victoria". Also there, but not read, the poems of William Wordsworth and the plays of William Shakespeare.

I wish that I could tell you that I devoured Wordsworth and Shakespeare and ignored Queen Victoria and Castle Craneycrow, but such was not the case. Wordsworth and "Emotion Remembered in Tranquillity" does not appeal to twelve year olds who are hungry for emotions alright, but who scorn tranquility.

And my impression of Shakespeare at twelve was that Charles Lamb had written the same stories earlier and with a

lot more clarity.

But what I could read I read and re-read. I chewed through that book about yeast a dozen times convinced that somewhere in 179 pages there must be a non-yeasty interesting paragraph; convinced that its author, The Reverend Judson B. Vawter, would somehow stumble into an entertaining irrelevancy. But the Reverend Vawter was not a man to stumble, especially into anything entertaining, and he was relevant to the very end. With him it was yeast, yeast, yeast, all the way. Sometimes when I think of my early reading years it seems to me to have been chiefly a struggle between me and the Reverend Judson Vawter, he to keep his book yeasty, me to find a little leavening in it.

In the twenty-nine volumes of the "Collected Works of E. P. Roe" which was a wedding gift to my parents from a bachelor uncle - I think he got the set with Lyon's Coffee coupons--there was one book whose true nature I forgot from year to year. Its title was not unlike the other E. P. Roe titles--some of which were as I remember the opening of a chestnut bier, "The Earth Trembled", "Driven Back to Eden"--and the aforementioned "Barriers Burned Away or He Fell in Love with His Wife". This book was called "Success with Small Fruits", and year after year I opened it thinking it would be one of those bitter sweet romances within which the hero succeeds only to have the fruits of success turn to ashes in

his mouth.

But E. P. Roe's "Success with Small Fruits" was no entertaining ashes in the mouth book, but a vineyard in the back yard, how-to-do-it volume. It was Mr. Roe's advice on the successful cultivation of small fruits, currants, gooseberries, and grapes. But year after year I opened that deceptive volume, that sheep in wolf's clothing and each year felt greater disappointment than I did with the Reverend Judson Vawter who after all had never promised me anything but yeast. E. P. Roe had promised me, I thought, another novel--

And I wanted another novel to read--I wanted it in the same way that Frankie Machine wanted another fix. Novels were my dope and without them I was as exposed as painfully as to the Barren realities of life, as is any addict, deprived of his dream dust.

Novels were my dope in those days and dopey was my life. When my mother asked me to pick green beans for supper I replied with all the refinement that I had learned from "Lena Rivers", "I will not labor in the fields".

When asked to a taffy pull by a strapping hero of fifteen, I echoed the pure but retarded heroine of St. Elmo and said, "Are you a practising Christian?" Such Christianity as I had, I had then to practice alone for the putative taffy puller fled.

It was at this moment - and not a minute too soon-- that the first library came into my life. The women among

those western hills--Ah yes the women--they then as now were our book buyers and readers--organized a library. Most of the books were donated. And you know what that means. More books by the Reverend Judson Vawter. More yeast--more success with small fruits.

But since the cards were not free--they cost a dollar apiece--some new books were available. True most of these were simply more dope--more up-to-date dope, it is true, but nevertheless, dope.

Not all however. And I date my adult life, my adult intellectual life, to the degree that I can be said to have one, from the warm summer evening when twelve years old and barefooted I stood before my father and said, "Papa, may I have a dollar to buy a library card?"

My young father who had four children all saying, "Papa, may I have a dollar?" may have signed, but he produced the dollar.

I ran into the house, changed into what I considered a suitable library costume, an outfit which included shoes, and without ceasing to run, continued through the sultry starlit night to the library - fifty books on makeshift shelves in the reconditioned janitor's supply closet of the local school. If that countryside of brown hills and rolling barley fields had looked like **paradise** to me this reconditioned broom closet looked like its holy of holies.

In return for my sweaty dollar I was given card no. 17 and was told that I could take out the book. I chose for my first book what I later learned was a great favorite of Gertrude Stein's. I have since cherished this bond which is about my only one with this distinguished writer. Gertrude Stein's favorite and my first library book was "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine".

For the next four years, until I went away to college, I made three or four trips a week to that library. One of the characteristics of the dopey novel as contrasted with the real novel is that its construction is too superficial to sustain any pace slower than head long - and my reading clip at that time was one book finished and one book started each night. Like any drunkard I felt uneasy without an opened bottle at hand. But for a minute I want to postpone speaking of the writhings I experienced then and which still mark me as the result of this reading.

The broom closet library grew. It moved into new quarters. One could take out more books. And night after night I walked home stacked from eyebrow to wishbone with books. My answer to kind hearted inquiries as to their weight was the same as that of Father Flannagan's boy, "they ain't heavy, sir. They're books."

I made at this time some reading belated discoveries-- the discoveries were in four separate categories, and disparte

as they may seem, they combined to form for me an elixir exactly suited to my needs.

First of all, I discovered poetry. Someone, thank God, who had outgrown his poetry - or perhaps had now outgrown it but knew how young people hunger for it, gave his Poe, his Tennyson, his Byron to the library.

How maimed is the life of the young person who, without ever having read or heard poetry, still hungers for it - hunger without knowing what he hungers for. How sad never to have leaned from a window at the age of fifteen and to have declaimed to the summer stars:

I hold within my hand
 Grains of the golden sand.
 How few! Yet how they creep
 From my hand into the deep
 While I weep, while I weep.

And one wept happily saying those lines because somebody understood. Because Edgar Allan Poe, that poor drunken, himself misunderstood, poverty-stricken magician, had by providing a fifteen year old with words for what she felt, but had not words for, taken away her intolerable lonely ache.

My other belated discovery was Andrew Lang's collections of fairy tales and these, fairy tales and poetry, supplemented by two unlikely additions to my reading diet, "The Little Women", "Little Colones" and "Five Little Peppers"

series plus back numbers of the Ladies Home Journal to its 1880 beginnings, formed, what still seems to me, a very satisfying ration for the young girl. The girl of twelve does gaze from magic casements on to fairy seas forlorn--and when she does this, poetry and fairy tales satisfy her.

But from the magic casements she gazes also onto landscape - the landscape where she sees herself married, keeping a house, baking perfect corn muffins and singing tender songs by candle light to an adoring husband. The domestic stories and the Ladies magazines sustain this hunger of hers for revelations of an unforlorn fairyland about which she knows nothing, but toward which she hopes she is traveling.

This kind of reading to which I came late did something to offset the influence of the sentimental novels--but nothing could or has ever completely eradicated its scars.

Though remember there was not a censorable line nor a four letter word in any of these books. And I think we make a great mistake when we guard our young people from books with ugly truths, but permit and even encourage them to read those which tell pretty lies. The ugly story, which does not misrepresent life, may come too early to the young reader. The false book, though its surface be satin smooth, is wrong and hurtful, early or late.

Nor does the writer's motive matter. F. L. Lucas said, "He who cares more for what is good than what is true loses in the long run both goodness and truth".

There is then only one kind of dirty book and that is the book that falsifies life - and whether the falsification is in the direction of the tough or the tender matters probably less than we think.

Though since the falsely tender, falsely sweet, falsely romantic book will always probably be more appealing and hence potentially capable of doing more harm to the young girl than the falsely tough.

Brutal truths have damaged all of us less than false attitudes, spurious emotions. I confess that I do not know how such damaging books can be kept out of the hands of young people. But I writhe when I remember the hours wasted on their mendacities - hours and mendacities which still mark me. And I writhe when I remember the books I missed reading at the right time because of them.

I believe that short of life saving itself there is no more blessed act on this earth than the spirit saving act of putting into the hands of a hungry child a book which will sustain him imaginatively, feed him morally and refresh him aesthetically.

Now a few words about writing and writhing and I have finished with the three R's.

Insofar as I know anything about it, writing and some degree of writhing will always go together. But I am for the smallest amount of writhing necessary for the production of the greatest amount of good writing. That is, I am against

unproductive writhing - writhing of the kind that characterized the twenty years between my graduation from college and the time I finally picked up my pen.

I longed to write. I filled a series of notebooks with excerpts from the writers I admired. My scrapbooks contained their pictures and the reviews of their books - and almost nothing else. All my day dreams were of rows of books with my name on their backs. Why then did I not write? Why did I waste those twenty years?

And the waste was both professional and personal. As writers we need the longest life time possible for the mastery of craft of writing. As writers there are certain things which if not said when we are young, will never be told.

As human beings, if we fail, through lack of courage, to live out our dreams - we not only waste ourselves, we warp ourselves. Fear shapes our lives grotesquely.

Why did I waste twenty years? Well, without going into personal reasons - the podium is, after all, not a couch - the circumstances common to all women of my generation living as I did in isolated communities required more courage and confidence to begin writing than is now the case.

First of all we were brought up never to volunteer to entertain. It was not thought ladylike to jump up in the parlor and demand to be heard - to say, "I sing" "I play the piano", "I recite", "I dance the Irish jig". One waited to be asked. I wanted to write. I thought I could write. But no

one had asked me and it seemed forward to bring up the subject myself.

Then if we loved writing and lived in the country where we had never seen a writer, our reverence for writers was overwhelming. Writers were those gentlemen behind gladdin oval frames. They all had beards, imperials or mutton chops or full waterfalls. How could I aspire to be one of them?

Or how could I guess, even after having read all of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great" how human they were. How guess that there was nothing that the great bearded Alfred Lord Tennyson loved more to do than to lie in a warm bath and think of little birds? How guess that the immortal Wordsworth often spent an entire day struggling to write a single line without once in the words of his sister Dorothy, "Having kindled".

But I had no idea--how could I--that these bewhiskered giants enjoyed simple pleasures or writhed with such ordinary pain in their attempts to kindle. I thought they must bear up on their persons signs - visable signs - of their calling. Signs of which I knew myself to be innocent - and without which it would be presumptuous even sacrilegious to attempt to write.

It is perhaps difficult for those whose bend has inclined them toward professions whose practioneers are both more numerous and less legendary to understand the psychological barriers which appear to stand between the aspiring

writer and the practice of his art.

Consider an analogy. Suppose you entered college with a deep reverence for the law--and that you had a life long though unconfessed desire to be a lawyer. The college you chose to attend - let us call it Blackstone - seemed a good place for an aspiring lawyer. Its curriculum was law centered. Its course of study was made up of the writings of lawyers - all long dead. About your classrooms were hung the gilt framed pictures of long deceased lawyers. You never read at Blackstone the work of a living lawyer you knew. You had at least heard that there were living lawyers--but no one at Blackstone - and certainly not you - had ever seen one. The law appeared to be something which had been practiced many years ago, someplace else, in England for the most part, by men either dead or very very old.

So great there at Blackstone, was your reverence for these invisible, sacrosanct and possibly extinct beings that though you dreamed about it you certainly never speak of your ambition to become one of that august company.

Such were the barriers real and psychological which separated girls of my generation from the profession of letters. And it is difficult for us to remember in an era of writers conferences, of schools of writing, of classes in short story writing, with how little enthusiasm the faculties of small colleges met the attempts of their students to write a generation ago.

I have two memories which illustrate this. For a long time I could not let myself think about it, then I reached the place where I could think about them; but I thought about them as tragedies, and it is only recently that I have been able to think about them as what they are - as a comfort. This shows two things, the writer's change in attitude toward his work and it shows the change in attitude of colleges for writing.

When I was in college in my first year as a freshman, I was 16 years old, and there were returning to the college from the First World War what looked to me to be great grown-up men; and in the library I watched often a particular couple - a young man who was reputedly a hero on the war, and a girl with whom he usually sat. Sometimes they could not sit together for one reason or another - they were separated - and then I saw them look at each other across the length or the width of the library, and it seemed to me as they looked at each other that their ideals joined together to form a kind of a cable between them; and I hadn't read John Dunn yet - I didn't know that he had written a poem about this and neither did my teacher.

I had to write a theme so I wrote a theme on this and I was not at all surprised when on the day after this had been handed in that the teacher asked me to stay after class. I expected praise, but my teacher said to me, "Will you please try hereafter, Miss West, to curb your imagination?"

I curbed it for a year, but a writer is a persistent being; and I was in a class, in the same teacher's class the next year. Then I wrote a piece - I was 17 years old and I had made a great advance by that time - Live Life Deeply. It was the first thing I had ever had published. When I went into that classroom that Live Life Deeply - it was brief, only a page or two, but it had been copied, the entire thing, on the boards on three sides of the room; and once again I was prepared for praise. What happened, was that I was glad to be alive. I was asked to explain what I meant by living life deeply, and, of course, I had not the slightest idea.

That demonstration went on for an hour's time and at the end of that time and for the next few days, I could not put my head out of the door on that campus without somebody shouting to me, "Come on, let's live life deeply." (Laughter) It appeared to me that I could not live life at all anymore, that it was so unbearable that there was only one thing left for me - I had not read my romantic novels in vain - I was going to commit suicide.

I got up at five o'clock in the morning and put on my best middy blouse and skirt and set out to hunt for a torrent where people drowned themselves in romantic novels - I do not want to appear too cynical and technical here - but you all know how hard it is in Southern Cali-

fornia to find even one inch of extra water let alone a remote torrent. (Laughter) So by the time I tramped and tramped looking for a reservoir - they were completely boarded over - it was getting on toward breakfast time and I was terribly hungry so I thought that I would postpone suicide until after breakfast. (Laughter)

And having postponed suicide until breakfast, it was easy to postpone it a little longer so I postponed suicide for 20 years, remembering though all this while - keeping in mind all this while, first, to curb my imagination, and second, trying to forget this time when I wanted to live life deeply.

Such are the coincidences of life. Then one day I read a story by William Saroyan. Now, he may not be the world's greatest writer, though I think he is somewhat underestimated at the present time, but he does have the ability to make the reader reading him feel that all that is necessary to write a story is to have a lot of feeling and a free-flowing fountain pen. (Laughter) I had both of those things, and with William Saroyan's help in breaking through the psychological barriers, which I was not permitted to do before, I wrote a story - but I didn't know what to do with it.

I didn't want to send it to any places as impressive as The Atlantic Monthly or Harper's. If you

remember the old best short story collections which were edited by O'Ryan - in the back of that book it had a list of ten magazines which published during the year the highest percentage of notable stories. In seventh place on that line of ten was a magazine of whose name I had never heard, a magazine evidently interested in good writing, an unknown magazine interested in good writing; and here was an unknown writer interested in good writing, so I sent my story off to this magazine. Its name was Hairenik -- H-a-i-r-e-n-i-k, but I had never heard the word pronounced by a living human being. (Laughter)

Presently came back a glowing letter which said, "Dear Sir or Madam: We're excitedly happy to have your story and we would love to publish it. However, this is an Armenian magazine publishing the stories of young Armenians. Are you by chance a young Armenian?" (Laughter)

I thought if that was all that was going to stand between me and writing - of having an Armenian name - I could surely find myself one. I looked in a phone book for an hour - there were no Armenian names in the Nappa Valley phone book. So I told them the truth and said, "Alas, I am not a young Armenian," but that encouragement permitted me to sell it somewhere else and which was finally published.

That is the end of my story and it is, as I told you, a love story - not a conventional love story of boy meets girl but a story of girl meets men. (Laughter)

I don't know any one else to whom I could have told it, this story of reading and writing and writhing; and I do not forget, even yet, the the Los Angeles librarian's advice to me, not to attempt to offer any eulogies to librarians; and I am not going to break down here at the last moment and do that.

But I should like to thank you some day in the way in which I know you would appreciate far more than any eulogy, and that is by the production of a fine piece of writing. (Applause)

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: Mrs. Stevenson, do you have any announcements?

MRS. STEVENSON: We have been asked by Mr. Milligan to call attention to the fact that the trustees are meeting tomorrow morning at ten a.m. in the Imperial Room at the Eden Rock and that all registrants are welcome.

You may be interested in the announcement that a photographer is available through the Bulletin Office which is in the Fontainebleau Hotel if you want to use him for your group.

We would like also to call your attention to

the fact that the exhibit area in the Eden Roc has two sections. The second section is beyond the registration area. I thought you might not want to miss any of the exhibits. Also in the Fontainebleau, in the Pavillon Room is a display of professional exhibits that you will find interesting.

MRS. FRANCES LANDER SPAIN: I want to remind you that immediately following this meeting we'll have the auction of the articles which will add to the Melcher Scholarship Fund which is to be held in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, immediately following this meeting. There will be a cash bar operating in the barroom during the auction if you need to use it.

I now declare the Third General Session adjourned.

(Thereupon, the Third General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was adjourned at 9:55 P.M., Wednesday, June 20, 1956.)

* * * * *

.....The Second Council Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 2:00 o'clock p.m., Thursday, June 21, 1956, President-Elect Ralph R. Shaw, presiding.....

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: If you would all please take your seats, we might get started, as we have a long Council Session this afternoon. There is a great deal of material on the agenda today, and also as usual, the plea for council members to come up and sit in the front seats is reinforced by the fact that on the front seats we have the proposed revisions of the constitution, and they are not on the other seats so you won't know what to anticipate unless you come up here. If you would do that, it would be greatly appreciated, and it would help you to keep up with the proposed revisions. We'll count to about ten to give the people in the doorway, especially the councilors, to get to their seats.

The Second Council Session will now come to order, and as usual, we're asking that all people speaking from the floor to please identify yourselves.

I would first like to call upon Emerson Greenaway, Chairman of the Executive Board Subcommittee on Honorary Memberships. Mr. Greenaway.

MR. EMERSON GREENAWAY: Mr. President, I would like to present for action by the council members the recommendation of the Executive Board which is as follows:

In recognition of distinguished service to libraries, especially as the original sponsor in 1946, and for continued leadership which resulted in the enactment, in 1956, of legislation whereby provision is now made for further extension and development of public library service in rural areas, The American Library Association hereby cites the Honorable Lister Hill, United States Senator from Alabama and awards an Honorary Life Membership by action of the Council of the Association at its 75th Annual Conference this 21st day of June, 1956, in the City of Miami Beach, Florida. (Applause)

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this report by Council.

MR. HAROLD BAILEY: I am Harold Bailey of Brooklyn, and I take pleasure in seconding the resolution.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you very much. You have heard the motion and the second. Is there anybody in the world that doesn't think this is a fine idea? (Laughter) Is there any discussion? All in favor say Aye.....opposed, no -- by acclamation.

I now will call on Mrs. Lura Currier who is

a member of the Federal Relations Committee for a statement.

MRS. LURA CURRIER: The Federal Relations Committee recommends to Council for action on the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: The Library Service Act has been passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate during the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress and signed by the President of the United States,

AND WHEREAS: This action represents an unprecedented expression of confidence by the President and members of Congress in the importance of public libraries in a free democracy,

AND WHEREAS: This Act authorizes financial assistance for the extension, development and improvement of public library service to the people throughout the United States,

AND WHEREAS: The impact of this legislation is two-fold, presenting both a long-awaited opportunity, and a grave responsibility,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the members of the American Library Association in their 75th Annual Conference assembled at Miami

Beach, Florida, June 17-23, 1956, hereby convey their heartfelt thanks to the President and the members of Congress who have worked so earnestly and effectively for this legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the members of the American Library Association accept the challenge of this legislation and express the full extent of their appreciation through action -- action that will result in the kind of public library service anticipated by the members of Congress in their support of the Library Services Act.

Not being a member of Council, I ^{cannot} move the adoption of this recommendation.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you. Does anybody move the adoption of this?

MISS HELEN GILBERT: I move the adoption by Council of this resolution.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you, Miss Gilbert. Mr. Kaiser has seconded it. Is there any discussion? All in favor say Aye opposed, no. It is unanimously carried.

Before moving on to the next matter of business,

I would like to introduce it by reading a telegram addressed to John Richards and myself.

(Reading) Your convention this week recalls the pleasure I had in working with ALA members last year at Philadelphia and at the midwinter meeting. Please convey to the people throughout the ALA my congratulations for a year of much accomplishment by the new officers, directors, and members of Council. My best wishes for a successful follow-through in the year ahead. Although I am no longer in the consulting field, you have my assurance of a permanent interest in the American Library Association. Greetings to all at Miami. Very Sincerely Yours, States Mead. (Applause)

That appears to be a good note on which to introduce the discussion by the Steering Committee on the Implementation of the Management Program, but before introducing the chairman of the committee, I would like to point out that while only the Council votes on this by-law, we welcome the fullest and freest possible discussion by every member, and especially by everybody in the room.

With no more adieu then, I should like to introduce Miss Lucile Morsch, Chairman of the ALA Council Steering Committee on Implementation of the Management Survey.

MISS LUCILE MORSCH: Mr. Chairman, members of Council. At the last Midwinter Meeting of the ALA Council it was voted to approve the report of the Steering Committee on Implementation of the Management Survey. This report was published in the March issue of the ALA Bulletin. This action of the Council prepared the way for certain organizational changes that would require revisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

In anticipation of approval of the report, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws had prepared revisions of the Constitution that were submitted to the membership for the first vote at the Midwinter Meeting; the second vote on the constitutional changes will be held at this meeting in Miami Beach.

Most of the changes that are necessary for the reorganization will have to be made in the By-Laws and the vote on those changes will also have to be taken at this meeting.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had published in the May issue of the ALA Bulletin the proposed revisions. In preparing this draft the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws necessarily was bound by the Council action approving the report of the Steering Committee. Further work on the part of the Steering Committee, however, led us to request one change for which Council approval now is sought.

This relates to the terms of office for members of standing committees. The Steering Committee recommended that such persons be appointed for three-year, overlapping terms, with possible reappointment for a second but not a third consecutive term. At the request of the Committee on Boards and Committees, whose members unanimously agreed that that the term should be two years, with reappointment possible for a second and a third, but not a fourth consecutive term. The Steering Committee has reconsidered the question and now concurs with the Committee on Boards and Committees. We therefore ask your approval of this change.

*Was in
May Bulletin
at 2:40*

There are two other matters on which the Steering Committee has not yet made recommendations and which will affect the By-Laws. In our report at Midwinter we reported that we had requested the Membership Committee, one of whose duties is stated as "to make recommendations concerning membership dues," to study the Survey criticisms of the dues scale for institutional members and the suggestion that the additional personal dues for selection of an additional division be increased from two dollars to three dollars. The Membership Committee reported to the Steering Committee in May, and a copy of that report has been sent to you.

The Steering Committee agrees with the Member-

ship Committee that at the present time the minimum dues for institutional members should not be raised above the present six dollars and the maximum dues should not exceed \$100. On learning from the Executive Secretary, however, that the present scale of six dollars for institutions with an annual income under \$12,000 and fifty cents for each \$1,000 annual income or fraction thereof above that amount up to \$100,000 is no more complicated or costly to administer than would be the 14 or 15 levels recommended by the Membership Committee.

The Steering Committee recommends that the present institutional dues scale be retained, except that the ceiling be raised to fifty cents for each \$1,000 of annual income or fraction thereof up to \$200,000.

As for the dues for memberships in additional divisions, the recommendation of the Membership Committee implies that the present dues are a flat two dollars for all members instead of 20 percent of the Association dues paid, with a maximum of two dollars.

The Steering Committee believes that the creation of additional divisions and the plan to give each member the opportunity to join two divisions without additional dues make it impossible to determine at this time what dues should be set for membership in

additional divisions.

It hopes with the Membership Committee that they can be lowered, instead of raised as proposed by the Management Survey and recommends that for 1957 and until enough experience has been gained to re-evaluate this amount, dues for membership in additional divisions be two dollars for all members.

The other matter on which the Steering Committee had not made a recommendation and which needs to be decided now is in respect to the election of the members of the Executive Board. You may have noticed that in the proposed by-laws it is provided that the ALA Nominating Committee nominate the members of the Executive Board to be elected by the Council. The Steering Committee recommends, instead, that the Council have its own nominating committee for this purpose, and that it be appointed at the annual meeting, and that the election be held by ballot at the following midwinter meeting of the Council.

In March the Steering Committee had a questionnaire sent to all members of the Association asking for an indication of probable divisional affiliation if the proposed new divisions should be established. A summary of the replies to this questionnaire was published in the "Memo to Members" in the June issue of the ALA Bulletin. It indicates that all of the proposed new divisions not

developing out of the present divisions, with the exception of the Division of State Library Agencies, can be expected to attract at least 1,900 members.

For this reason, the Steering Committee provided a petition form to all registrants at this Miami Beach meeting to facilitate the establishment of four of these divisions. It was known that the necessary petition for the Library Reference Services Division had already been circulated. The fact that no provision was made for establishing a Division of State Library Agencies indicates only that the Steering Committee believes that further initiative to establish this division should rest with its prospective members.

One of the chief reasons for sending out the questionnaire was to learn whether the proposed Division of Acquisitions and Resources would be likely to attract enough members or whether the preliminary recommendation of the Steering Committee for a single division for Acquisitions, Cataloging and Technical Services would be indicated.

The response of 1,900 members who checked Acquisitions and Resources as a desired division can be used in either of two ways. It is obvious that we have an adequate and substantial number of members who are primarily interested in this field and that a separate

division can therefore be justified. It is also apparent that the acquisitions people are so numerous that they would not need to fear being too greatly outnumbered by the well-organized catalogers. (Laughter)

Inasmuch as this fear seemed to be one of their principal objections to the proposed division combining cataloging and acquisitions, it is possible that a merger will develop.

The Serials Round Table is particularly eager that this happen and has submitted a recommendation to the Steering Committee urging the consolidation. If it is not approved -- and the Steering Committee takes the position that the decision on this matter must be left to the potential members of the two proposed divisions -- if it is not approved, I say, the Serials Round Table requests that it be continued.

The Steering Committee is still convinced that the Association should have no divisions or round tables established on the basis of the form of material handled and cannot, therefore, recommend approval of this request. Because, however, the members of the Serials Round Table are at a disadvantage to know which of the two divisions - if two develop - is the more appropriate home for a serials section, the Steering Committee recommends that the Serials Round Table be continued until the next midwinter meeting

when the statements of fields of responsibility for all of the divisions are expected to be approved.

The replies to the questionnaire also showed that approximately 2,000 of our members want a Division of Specialized Libraries. The Steering Committee believes that this makes it incumbent upon the Association to provide such a division in its organization. This is being reported to the Council because of a letter received by President Richards from Chester M. Lewis, President of the Special Libraries Association, dated June 15, 1956, which expresses the deep concern of the Executive Board of the SLA in our "establishment of divisions of 'Specialized Libraries' and certain institution libraries such as hospital libraries." "It is felt," Mr. Lewis continues, "such action adds to the confusion and proliferation in the library field among our respective memberships."

The implementation of the Management Survey requires that decisions be made now on several other matters involved in the transition to the new organization. The Steering Committee, in consequence, makes the following recommendations:

1. That the revised Constitution and By-Laws be effective as of the beginning of the next membership year, that

is, January 1, 1957.

2. That the ALA Council be constituted with voting members as follows (and non-voting members as provided in the By-Laws) for the 1957, Midwinter and June, meetings:

Councilors who have been elected at Large and the councilors who have been elected as representatives of divisions. The reason for this is obvious - they will be replaced in the new organizations by councilors elected on a different basis since the election for this year has already taken place. It's necessary to make some arrangements for the transitional period.

One representative of each chapter.

We now have more than one from some chapters, but this is one of the provisions of the reorganization which can be put into effect without great difficulty.

Members of the Executive Board.

ALA officers.

Division presidents, including the presidents of any new divisions that may be elected.

3. That the Council direct the President to appoint a committee of Council members to apportion 48 memberships on the Council for nominations of candidates by the various divisions, the apportionment to be made on the basis of the anticipated divisional memberships indicated by the returns to the questionnaire sent to ALA members in March, and that this committee report to the ALA Nominating Committee within 30 days.
4. That all of the present members of the Executive Board who are members by virtue of election to it serve the terms for which they were elected, with the ALA Council replacing from its own membership the two whose terms expire each year.
5. That all of the present divisions (except the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People), plus the Children's Library Association and the Association of Young People's Librarians, be recognized as divisions in the reorganized ALA on the assumption that a field of responsibility statement satisfactory to the Council can be worked out by each division prior to the Midwinter 1957 meeting.

6. That the Committee on Organization -- I must say, I thought the Committee Report on Boards was going to be made before I made my report and then your memory would have been refreshed, that the Committee on Organization is to be the successor of the present Committee on Boards and Committees, and its function is to be extended to cover not only their functions and speak for either of the ALA committees but also of the relationship of the other units, divisions, etcetera, in the Association.....

6. That the Committee on Organization be authorized to approve interim statements of fields of responsibility that can be used to present a conspectus of the ALA organization when the notices for 1957 dues are sent to members late in 1956.
7. That the ALA President be directed to appoint, on recommendations from the President-Elect, an organizaing committee for each new division established by Council action on petitions submitted at the Miami Beach meeting, and finally,
8. That with the creation of the Committee on Organization at this meeting, the duties of the Steering Committee be assigned to that

Committee, and the Steering Committee be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles F. Gosnell

Alice Louise Le Fevre

Alice Brooks McGuire

Keyes D. Metcalf

Louis M. Nourse

John S. Richards

Helen A. Ridgway

Lucile M. Morsch, Chairman

As a member of Council representing the District of Columbia Library Association, I move the approval of this report.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you, Miss Morsch. You have heard the report and the motion. Is there a second?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: We have a second. It is now open for discussion. Remember that all members present, whether Councilors or not, are free to discuss this report. I don't want to railroad you on this, but--

MARGARET W. AYRAULT: I wonder if Miss Morsch

would repeat that business of the making up of the Council, including the apportionment and so forth from the Division.

MISS LUCILE M. MORSCH: Gladly. The recommendation is that the voting members of the ALA Council for the Mid-winter and June meetings be the councilors who have been elected at large; the councilors who have been elected as representatives of divisions; one representative of each chapter; members of the Executive Board; ALA officers; and the Division presidents, including the presidents of any new divisions that may be elected.

MARGARET W. AYRAULT: There was something about a committee being appointed to apportion the divisional members.

MISS LUCILLE M. MORSCH: Because these elected at large - those councilors are to be elected at large and they consist of 48 members to be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and the same number to be nominated by Divisions, the number from each division being determined by the size of the membership. Since we don't know the membership size as of 1957 in the various divisions on account of reorganization, it is recommended that we do it just for this next one election on the basis of anticipated affiliations shown by the membership questionnaire sent out by the Steering Committee.

P. H. H. H.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I realize

this is a short-term measure, the last thing she read, but I would like to register an objection because of the misunderstanding of the word - institutional libraries; where there is no mention of hospital libraries, and also because we understood it was an unofficial poll and that it would not be used.

MISS LUCILLE M. MORSCH: I should have reassured the Hospital Library Division of one thing which I forgot when I wrote this. You will remember that in the by-laws, and I think you have them with you, it is provided that each division shall have at least one representative; so on this basis the Hospital Library Division is sure to be and have an elected representative as well as its president.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Good. Any other questions, or objections?

Pope, Serials R.T.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I have just one question of Lucile. In six months there is going to be more pressure on us than on the Divisions to re-organize or to make plans for sections. Is there a plan for extending this time, if needed?

MISS LUCILE M. MORSCH: The Steering Committee felt it wouldn't anticipate the need, or the lack of it, to extend this beyond the Midwinter meeting; and it hoped

that the question would look entirely different at that time; but action of organizing committees, attempting to bring fields of responsibility statements - that would either make it apparent that the two divisions should merge, or that there could be such a clear line that the Serials Round Table would know which one they wanted to join.

If it doesn't work out that way, we'll just have to wait until midwinter to request an extension.

Mary Bared
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR (New Jersey Library Association): May I have clarification on the representatives of chapter council members? I understand there is to be just one for each chapter. If a chapter now has two or more, who will determine who will be the Council representative?

MISS LUCILE M. MORSCH: This is up to the chapters. The Steering Committee had a proposal - considered a proposal to make a recommendation to you, but it was agreed that it might be given undue weight. It would have been just a suggestion, but since you seem to want just a suggestion, I'll tell you what it was; and that is that those chapters that have more than one councilor now might easily agree that the councilor most recently elected, who therefore has served the shortest time in the Council, be designated as the representative

of that chapter.

There would have been only four chapters in the whole Association who would have had a question of choosing between councilors. Four of them do have two councilors - the most recently elected having a pair of twins there, and they would decide to have an election or decision by appointment of the president or whatever they may want.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Any one else? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say Aye.....opposed,
 It is unanimous. Congratulations, Lucile.

I would like to ask the Executive Secretary whether there are any petitions to establish additional divisions at this time.

MR. DAVID H. CLIFT: There is a petition to establish one additional division. This (indicating) is the petition, addressed to the American Library Association: (Reading) "We, the undersigned, petition the American Library Association to form a Division of Library Reference Service. We are members of the American Library Association."

I can certify, Mr. President-Elect, that the petition is signed by 309 persons, and is therefore in order for the Council to authorize the organization of this division.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: This requires action by

the Council. Do I hear a motion to organize the Reference Division?

MILDRED W. SANDOE: I so move.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: There is a second. Is there any discussion or any question on this? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say Aye opposed, no. The Ayes have it, and we have a new division.

I should like now to introduce Mr. Donald Kohlstedt, Chairman of the ALA Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The constitutional amendments as indicated in the may ALA Bulletin have received one vote of approval by the Council. These require additional approval by the Council and membership ratification before they're effective. The By-Laws revisions need only one vote which will be requested of Council now, plus membership ratification in order to become effective.

You have, on council seats, the proposed changes today. Mr. Kohlstedt.

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: Mr. Shaw, members of Council. Following the action taken by Council at Philadelphia in accepting the Management Survey in principle, and subsequently, at midwinter, in approving the Steering Committee recommendations, the work of this committee was

almost unmercifully accelerated if the timetable of re-organization was to be met.

We prepared as Miss Morsch has indicated to you at the Midwinter Meeting, and approved on its first reading, certain substitute sections of the Constitution as a means of implementation. We then proceeded to revise only those portions of the by-laws which pertained primarily to the old organizational methods of procedure and to provide in their place the essential machinery for immediate transition to the new.

In the May ALA Bulletin, you found a copy of the entire constitution and by-laws as a document for examination purposes. Comments and suggestions were most cordially invited. Some very relevant comments were received, and we take this opportunity to express our thanks to those who offered very helpful suggestions to us.

But because of the fact that the Constitution and By-Laws was published in its entirety, it was assumed erroneously, by a few, that we automatically opened up the entire document for major surgery. Such was not our intention at all. Only those portions indicated by italic type are being submitted as substitute provisions or amendments by this committee.

Time did not permit us to attempt a complete

operation. We wished that we were all as qualified as the proverbial Philadelphia Lawyer or as the author of any number of books on parliamentary procedure. We have tried, sincerely, to provide only an essential and flexible framework for the immediate implementation of reorganization at this particular time.

We are convinced that much further refinement will result from experience which we cannot anticipate in advance. We're in agreement with President Richards when he said at the First Council Meeting "We're in a shakedown period of adjustment." If the document here submitted meets with your approval, we would, as a committee, recommend that it be submitted to the ALA legal counsel for further clarification of language and the elimination of inconsistencies. We would recommend, also, a complete cross-indexing of the Constitution and the By-Laws for ready reference purposes.

Although several suggestions were received for our consideration in regard to the Constitution, as such, it was the unanimous opinion of this committee that we could not now alter that portion of the document other than by further amendment, inasmuch as it has been approved by Council at midwinter on its first reading.

We considered several but we did not feel an urgency necessary for action at this time. We also

recognized there are certain things still in the Constitution which belong in the by-laws which we did not delete at the revision made prior to the Midwinter Meeting. Any current amendments could not be put into immediate effect, but we believe that after further study and clarification of language and any inconsistencies in form or placement, such amendments to the Constitution should be brought to you for first approval at the Midwinter Meeting if immediate reorganization is to be implemented.

Unless desired, I do not believe it is essential to read the Constitution as such; therefore, we recommend that you entertain a motion for the acceptance of the Constitution as approved at midwinter.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: You have heard the suggestion. Do we hear a motion from the Council to that effect?

MR. JOHN T. EASTLICK (Colorado): Being a member of this committee, I recognize that this is a shakedown period and that we will have many problems of adjustment in the future; but I move that the Constitution of the ALA as voted in the Bulletin be approved.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: It is so moved.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: I now have two motions, but no second.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Good. We have a second. Is there any further discussion? Are you all familiar with the changes that you voted on or do we need to go over any of them for the second vote? Hearing no discussion, are you ready for the question? Question is called for. All those in favor say Aye.... opposed, no....
The Ayes have it.

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: The By-Laws are now before you. At your seats you have further committee recommendations to be applied to the revisions suggested in the May Bulletin. I will take these up in order to give you any clarification in case some of you have not brought with you the May Bulletin. It was impossible to reproduce the entire document again.

May I say at this time that certain items were incorporated verbatim on recommendation of the Steering Committee. May I also state that some recommendations came to us which merely changed the order of words but not the implication, and rather than add to the burden of coupling a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph with the document as published, we elected to await legal examination of the Constitution and By-Laws in its entirety

before embarking on further minor revisions.

It is your privilege, of course, to offer substitute amendments to the by-laws, but I would say at this moment that we were very careful in regard to one recommendation. Although the Steering Committee recommended or told us what they were going to recommend in regard to the dues scale and thought it would be incorporated in our recommendation today, we deliberately omitted it because we felt that we weren't ready to commit ourselves for a change in the financial structure, unless voted on by Council, as it already has been; so that we recommend your approval of the by-laws; and if you approve the by-laws, that all action taken prior to this moment regarding the dues scale will be incorporated automatically in the revision.

The first article in the by-laws is in regard to membership, and, of course, we automatically include in that article the revision on the dues scale which was just voted on. The only item we're making a change from the text of the by-laws as published in the May Bulletin is the item in reference to Life Members, which several people felt needed further clarification, so that we have changed the wording "subject to change from year to year as desired" to now read "designation of divisional memberships may be changed at the end of each membership year as

desired."

If you happen to have your May Bulletin with you, the next change is on Page 297 where we have merely inserted in Article III, Section 1, "A.L.A. Nominating Committee" where formerly it was "Nominating Committee," because as you have already been told the Steering Committee has recommended a special committee for council, so with two Nominating Committees we would make a more specific designation than had already been made.

We have also deleted from the section all reference to the members of the Executive Board itself which were formerly listed as obligations of the Nominating Committee; as such, we have then added at the end of Article III on Nominations, a new section, Section 6, which you have before you, which provides for the Council Nominating Committee -- do you want this read word for word? You have got it before you -- it's your pleasure.....

At the present moment I'm only enumerating changes, not the items in the by-laws which we have already changed, because if you desire it read word for word, we can do it for you..... all right.

The next change is Article IV on page 298 of the Bulletin, where we have simply added "and other affiliated organizations" where we have enumerated each state, provincial, and territorial chapter shall be en-

not approved

titled to one more councilor. We merely added that phrase.

Article IV, Section 2 (d) - there is a revision of text. We have deleted the original text and substituted "Chairmen of A.L.A. Committees, past presidents of the Association, and representatives of affiliated organizations, as such, shall be members of Council without voting privileges."

In Article VI, Section 2 (b), relative to divisions and their authority, we have deleted and substituted, and you have the substitution in your hands. There was a little difference of opinion on whether we had created a problem for ALA in Article VI, Section 4 where we said, "A division may: Issue publications; charge additional fees;" et cetera; whereas Article VII provided that "The Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities of the Association." We therefore inserted "A division may: Issue publications, subject to the approval of the Executive Board," as a clarification; although in the committee, there is still a little bit of difference of opinion as to whether actual issuing of publications and the administration of publishing activities would be in conflict.

The last change in the revision of the by-laws is in regard to finance, Article X on Page 301, where we have followed the directive of the Executive Board and

Steering Committee in changing the phraseology as to the "Annual estimates of income, except for the Publishing Department and projects supported by grants to the Association, shall be based upon the actual income of the preceding year plus any unexpended balance remaining from the preceding year."

Those are the changes which have been made since the publication of the document, as such. If it is your desire, we can go through the by-laws word for word or article by article as to those that have been changed, or the President may entertain a motion for adoption as such.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you, Mr. Kohlstedt. There is one other point that should be called to your attention before we ask someone to frame a motion, and that is according to the revision for constitutional changes. The present law states, "The Council on approving a proposed amendment for the second time shall specify whether a vote on ratification shall be taken at a meeting of the Association or by mail; and if a mail vote is ordered, the Council shall fix the time for the beginning and closing of the balloting."

It had been assumed, on these constitutional changes, that it would be submitted to the membership meeting tomorrow; but this appears to call for specific

instructions, whether they be submitted to the membership meeting or submitted for a male vote. In order to make sure there is no confusion about this and to maintain the timetable, I hope that in making a motion about Mr. Kohlstedt's report, we include a revision that as to when we take the membership vote, that it will be much simpler and less expensive when we take the membership vote that the members here can discuss it; and I hope that the Council will agree to specify that we take the membership vote at the membership meeting.

Is there a motion on Mr. Kohlstedt's by-laws and provisions and on the membership vote on the Constitution?

Mildred Santos
 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I would like to move that we approve the changes in the by-laws as given to us on this sheet, with the addition of the material previously voted on, in the matter of dues structure. Also, that we ask for the membership vote as a means of securing same. I so move.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: A motion has been made and seconded. Miss *Morris* Morris, do you have a question about one thing which you may have not gotten?

Morris
 MISS MORRIS: I just noticed that by the change in the by-laws, Article IV, Section 2 (a), if changed as

proposed by Mr. Kohlstedt, each state, provincial, and territorial chapter and other affiliated organizations shall be entitled to one councilor. Would we be given the vote of the representative of the affiliated association in Council?

In our report at midwinter, which was approved by the Council, we recommended that the representatives of affiliated organizations be non-voting members of Council. I believe therefore that this Article IV, Section 2 (a) should stand as it appears in the May issue of the Bulletin, and that the change that is required should be made instead in Article IV, Section 2 (d), which I believe should read as follows: Chairmen of ALA committees, past presidents of the Association, and one representative of each affiliated organization as such shall be members of Council without voting privilege. And I so move this amendment.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: I wonder since I checked with Mr. Kohlstedt and I find that it was their intent to change this - they had thought they were following the report of the committee and they are willing to go along with your proposal, so if the maker and the seconder of the motion are agreeable, we won't have to go through a lot a parliamentary procedure and we'll substitute Miss ~~Morris~~ ^{Morsch} Morris' words here in the Constitution - in the By-Laws.

Is that agreeable?

Sandvol
 SAME UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I
will accept that and the proposal as in the motion.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Is there any further
 discussion?

KATHRYN HOLDEN (New York Library Association):
 At midwinter, we voted against having alternates with
 the states. Will it still be possible to have proxies,
and if so, by what authority?

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: I will attempt to
 answer that. I do not believe there is any provision
 for any proxies either in the Steering Committee's
 recommendations or in the Constitution and By-Laws
 as they are framed today.

KATHRYN HOLDEN: We now have proxies, but I
 couldn't find anything about proxies in the present
 Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: As it stands at the
 moment, you do not have proxies. If I understand this
 correctly, you don't have a vote. On the other hand, --
 for the same type of member; is that right? State
 chapters have votes and perhaps a provision should be
 made for proxies. Do you think this is urgent or is
 this something that should be presented for the final
 revision of the whole Constitution and By-Laws which
 must follow?

The purpose here, as I understand it, is to clear the way in the Constitution and By-Laws for action on the management program rather than cleaning up the whole. Now this is a change - the question is, how important?

Was this an intentional change on the part of the Steering Committee, Miss Morsch?

MISS LUCILE MORSCH: This is not a slip-up - this was deliberate. We discussed it at midwinter and we agreed that the matter of proxies had gotten out of control in the ALA and in the Council, that we had sometimes some proxies to come to the meetings that have not been prepared for what was being discussed because they didn't know they were going to serve as proxies until they were getting on the train, or possible worse, after they got here. They had not been instructed.

The whole intention of changes, with Council, is to make it a more responsible policy, making it a governing body of the Association; and we agreed that we should have no proxies; that we should elect people who feel the responsibilities of office enough to come in at least in sufficient numbers to the Council and active body without proxies.

If we find from experience that this is not practicable, we'll have to change it; but I am sure

you all agreed at that time that it should be given a good try.

MR. RALPH PARKER: I am somewhat concerned about the great increase in institutional dues. I wonder if it would be possible for the change to be made something like this: So that institutional members pay more than, let us say, \$50; and that they would have unlimited privilege of selection of sections and divisions.

It seems somewhat peculiar that a library paying a \$100 membership could be called upon to pay two dollars for this and two dollars for that, for perhaps all of the divisions.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: I was trying to find some way of avoiding to have to say this, but this is one of the things that was included in the Steering Committee's report and on Constitution and By-Laws, and was approved. We appear to be reopening a question here. If there is any real urgency here about this, I don't feel very strongly against reopening it; but, on the other hand, we have voted on it. This is merely implementing a thing we voted on when we approved Miss ^{Shaw's} Morris' report.

MR. RALPH PARKER: The procedure got ahead of me and I didn't have a chance until the vote was called.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: And I drew a deep breath

in between before calling for the question. (Laughter)
I don't want to be arbitrary about it. Do the others
feel a strong concern about this? I don't want to be
anymore arbitrary than usual about it, I mean. (Laughter)

Mr. Parker, I think you're going to have to
build up some support for yourself and come up with this
at the Midwinter Meeting or at a subsequent meeting. I
don't find there is any general concern.

I saw someone else --

MR. CUSTER (Division of Cataloging and Classi-
fication): I am somewhat reluctant to bring up this
point which is perhaps a minor one, but I notice that
in the proposed new Section VI, Article 3, there is
reference to the Midwinter Meeting of the Council. If
my memory serves me correctly, there is no provision
in the ALA Constitution and By-Laws for Midwinter
Meetings.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: The provision is that
the Council must meet twice a year. Traditionally,
that second meeting took place at midwinter. Does
anybody else have any questions?

ALICE LOUISE Le FEVRE: I am speaking as a
member of Council and not as a member of the Steering
Committee. This was brought up one time and I wasn't
there, but I would like to raise a question. What is

meant by the Article VI, Section 4 -- "A division may: Issue publications, subject to the approval of the Executive Board."? I just wonder what is involved in that approval as it would affect the division publications.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Mr. Kohlstedt, can you answer that very briefly and specifically?

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: It is a matter of nomenclature more than anything else, in this regard, because it was pointed out to us by a member of the Executive Board that Article 8 states, "The Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities of the Association." All being interpreted as divisions, round tables - everybody; not just the ALA Bulletin or the books published by ALA. Therefore, it was suggested to us that by merely saying, a division may issue publications, it might be in conflict with the Article in the next column which says that the Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities.

We questioned that this should be a matter of editorial policy or whether the word 'administer' actually meant approving each single published item. But I think that is one of those items where subject to approval of the Executive Board merely means a liaison between them.

At least, I hope that is what it means. That is one of the things we hope to clarify in a complete revision.

ALICE LOUISE Le FEVRE: Should it not say, "The Council"? Since under the reorganization of the Council, they are the policy body.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: The question here is whether this is an administrative program carried out by the Executive Board for the Council, or the Council; and generally speaking of issuance of publications, et cetera. The thought so far has been that this would be one of the general administrative functions assigned to the Executive Board.

If that is not satisfactory, we can always go back to the Council and have it revised in that it would be satisfactory with the Executive Board. This was put in with the Executive Board functions.

We do have something here that is troublesome because I recall the provision in the old Constitution, Mr. Kohlstedt, that said that the Council shall have two meetings a year. Mr. Custer apparently was reading your new draft of the Constitution, which I don't find that on prompting from Miss Morsch; and is that your new draft? We have more new drafts than we can keep track of. We were reading a new draft from some other source than the May Bulletin. We're right, Mr. Custer - if you will read the right new draft, it's there; so the information we gave

you is right.

Are there any other questions on this? Does anybody want to make a motion that all previous drafts be destroyed? (Laughter)

I hear a call for the question. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say Aye.... Opposed, no....
The Ayes have it. We have adopted it.

We now have a report from the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws on the reorganization of state chapters.

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: Members of the Council, your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had as one of its obligations this year the examination of the constitutions and by-laws of all state, provincial, and regional associations applying for chapter status in the American Library Association.

This has been no small task but we sincerely believe we're nearing the end of the line. To date, you have granted chapter status to 41 applicants. Your committee now certifies that the constitutions and by-laws of the following associations have been examined and reports there are no fundamental conflicts with the American Library Association's constitution and by-laws as revised.

We report further that the Headquarter's Office certifies that other requirements have been met as specified in the procedure you adopted at the Minneapolis conference, making them eligible for your consideration at this time.

We recommend that chapter status be granted to the New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and the Wyoming Library Associations, together with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

As a non-voting member of Council, Mr. President, may I suggest you entertain a motion from the floor to confirm this recommendation?

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Do I hear such a motion? Do I hear a motion to accept these additional states? A motion has been made that we confirm the membership of the state associations as listed. Do I hear a second? I hear a second. Any discussion? All in favor say Aye...opposed... The Ayes have it.

I should like now to call on the Committee on Boards and Committees which has had a major redrafting job to do in connection with the revisions that you have heard, and Mr. Frank Jones a member of the ALA Committee on Boards and Committees will now report. Mr. Jones.

MR. FRANK JONES: Mr. Chairman, members of Council. There may be some people in the room who share

the feeling that I have as I come up here on the platform, that while we may be making history there are certain tedious moments with parliamentary procedure and constitutional changes and so forth; and if there should be such people in the room, I would simply like to say that to help sustain you through six more pages that I am going to read.

If you will remember what the Prince of Denmark said when he was asked what he was reading -- words, words, words. (Laughter)

I am going to read this report entirely through. There will be opportunity for discussion after motions have been made by members of Council; and I would also remind you that the exact wording here is not necessarily rigidly fixed at this point - there will be opportunity for changes.

At the Midwinter Meeting of the ALA Council in Chicago in February 1956 the Council approved the report of the Steering Committee on Implementation of the Management Survey which recommended the discontinuance of certain boards and committees in order to make way for the establishment of new committees which will assume their functions.

Since the action will not become effective until the new constitution goes into effect January 1, 1957, the Committee on Boards and Committees recommends the dis-

continuance of the following committees as of now so that
the new committees can be established at this Conference:

Committee on Committee Appointments

Committee on Boards and Committees

Committee on Divisional Relations

Budget Committee

Finance Committee

Program Committee

held in abeyance

Those are to be discontinued to clear the decks for new committees to take over their functions.

The Committee on Boards and Committees recommends the establishment of the following advisory committees with functions as described:

1. Committee on Appointments -- To be comprised of the presidents elect of the divisions and the president-elect of the Association, who shall serve as chairman, to advise the Executive Board on committee appointments.
2. Committee on Organization which shall recommend to Council the establishment or discontinuance of divisions, round tables, and committees, as the needs of the Association may require. Such committee shall define the functions of each division, round table, and committee subject to the

approval of the Council. The Council, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Organization, may establish other standing committees to consider matters of the Association that require continuity of attention by the members. The Committee on Organization shall recommend the name and size of each such committee.

3. Committee on Program Evaluation and Budget to be comprised of the immediate past presidents of the divisions, the president-elect of the Association, and the immediate past president of the Association who shall serve as chairman, to evaluate the programs of the Association and to advise the Executive Board in the preparation of the annual budgets.
4. Committee on ALA Publishing. The Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities of the Association. It shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Publishing to be comprised of five members of the Association, who are not employees thereof, to advise the Executive Board on the Association's publishing program and operation. The Advisory Committee on Publishing shall appoint a

committee to serve as an Editorial Subcommittee consisting of at least five members of the Association, the chairman of which shall be a member of the Advisory Committee on Publications. The Executive Board shall make an annual report to the Association on its publishing activities.

I have a parenthesis here--

(The Committee recommends that Article IX, Section 1 (c) of the Constitution be deleted and that Article VIII be rewritten as above)

*7/11
Action
memo*

The Committee notes that there is a potential conflict between the provision in Article VIII which provides that the Executive Board "shall administer all publishing activities of the Association" and the provision in Article VI, Section 4 which states "A division may: Issue publications..." In view of the fact that this cannot be resolved until the Advisory Committee on Program Evaluation and Budget has had an opportunity to study the relationships of the various publication programs the Committee on Boards and Committees is

deferring recommendation on this matter.

The Committee on Boards and Committees recommends
the establishment of the following standing committees:

1. Accreditation Committee - To be responsible for the execution of the accreditation program of the American Library Association.
2. Audio-Visual Committee - To study and promote the use of all media and materials of an audio visual nature as they are related to libraries. To cooperate with other agencies having similar functions.
3. Awards Committee - To be responsible for recommendations on all policies relating to awards to be made or sponsored by ALA. The committee shall review periodically the appropriateness of existing awards; shall recommend modification, elimination, or suspension of existing awards, and shall make recommendations with respect to all new awards proposed. The committee shall coordinate the work of juries appointed to select recipients of general ALA awards, arrange for the presentation of these awards, and shall coordinate the awards programs of the various ALA divisions.

4. Bookbinding Committee - Functions unchanged.
5. Constitution and By-Laws Committee - Functions unchanged.
6. Intellectual Freedom Committee - Functions unchanged.
7. International Relations Committee - To promote the exchange of librarians between this and other countries; to encourage and facilitate the use of library and bibliographic techniques and knowledge throughout the world; to assist in the exchange of professional information, ideas and literature between this and other countries; to coordinate the activities of other units of the Association within this field.
8. Membership Committee - To establish general policies and procedures for the solicitation of new ALA members and be responsible for the implementation thereof, including the coordination of similar activities of all units of the Association.
9. Photo-duplication and multiple copying methods - It is recommended that the name of this committee be changed to Committee on Copying Methods with the following

functions: To maintain a continuing survey of technical improvements and new techniques in photo-duplication and other copying methods; to make recommendations to the library world for the application of these improvements and new techniques.

10. Committee on Subscription Books - Functions unchanged.

The Committee also recommends the establishment, or retention, of the following administrative committees:

Conference Program Committee - This committee shall consist of the president, the first vice president, the presidents of the divisions, the executive secretary of the Association together with such other members as the committee may wish to add to its members.

To plan programs for the general sessions of the annual conferences; to insure, insofar as practicable, that the content of all program meetings of divisions, sections, round tables and committees, together with the general sessions, present an integrated conference program with a minimum of duplication.

Council Credentials Committee and Resolutions Committee with functions unchanged.

Election Committee and ALA Nominating Committee with functions as outlined in the proposed Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Chairman, not being a member of Council, I present this report.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you, Mr. Jones. In asking for a motion from the Council, in order to clarify and to make sure of one point, we should point out that the Budget Committee and the Finance Committee are provided for in the Constitution; and we have voted that the constitutional changes take effect on January 1st. So that could we construe the recommendation on discontinuance of these two committees and the establishment of a Program Evaluation and Budget Committee in their place, it would mean that we could go ahead with the Program Evaluation and Budget Committee, but keep those two in ^{line} ~~line~~ until the regular constitutional change disposes of them.

Do I hear a motion accepting this report?

MR. CUSTER: I move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Boards and Committees.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Mr. Custer has made a motion. Does that include the understanding about the

Budget and Finance Committees?

MR. CUSTER: Yes. That includes the understanding that we're not changing it at this time, but when the constitutional changes take effect.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: I hear a second to the motion. Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say Aye.....opposed..... The Ayes have it -
the motion is carried.

I want to depart from the regular agenda today at this moment. I feel very strongly about the unusual amount and the quality of work that has been done by three committees to make this great step forward possible; and I would like to call on the group assembled including council and members to recognize the Steering Committee which now goes out of existence, with Miss Morsch as Chairman; Constitution and By-Laws Committee - which has done a wonderful job - Mr. Kohlstedt, Chairman; and the Committee on Boards and Committees of ~~which Mr. Humphrey~~ ^{Mumford} is Chairman. I suggest we give them a good round of applause for their job. (Applause)

I should like now to introduce Mr. Wyman Parker who is a member of the ALA Board on Awards who will read the citation of the 1956 Beta Phi Mu Award.

MR. WYMAN PARKER: The recipient of the third annual Beta Phi Mu Award for distinguished service to

education for librarianship (but the first to be presented officially by the American Library Association) is Margaret I. Rufsvold, Associate Professor and Director of the Division of Library Science, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Among Miss Rufsvold's most recent services to professional education has been her responsibility for building up the collections of the library in the four-year College of Education in Bangkok, Thailand which Indiana University is setting up, under a contract between the United States government and the government of Thailand, a responsibility which included a four-month stay in Bangkok. An author and editor of many publications in the field of library science, Miss Rufsvold has not only become a leading authority on audio-visual materials and a sought-after consultant on library facilities, but has held high offices in a number of important educational and professional library organizations.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: It gives me great pleasure to present this award to you. (Applause)
Mr. Parker will now read the citation of the 1956 Letter Librarian Award.

MR. WYMAN PARKER: The Letter Librarian Award is made annually to the librarian who, in line of duty,

contributes most to emphasizing the human qualities of service in librarianship. By the very logic of its definition, such an award perforce must go to an individual whose warm sympathetic understanding, enthusiasm for books and what they can mean to the human spirit, and desire to transmit these priceless values to others far exceeds the professional average.

From the testimony of many admirers, as well as on the basis of her accomplishments, Sister Jane Marie Barbour, C.D.P., is such a person. Director of Our Lady of the Lake Library School, San Antonio, Texas, Sister Jane Marie not only has played an important role in fostering the appreciation of books among teen-agers in Texas, an activity in which her influence has far transcended state boundaries, but she also has served faithfully and well as a teacher and as a leader in various professional library associations.

However, no better accolade can be accorded her than one which came from a high school library in Texas: "As teen-agers would say, 'She's Super.'"

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Truly, it gives me great pleasure to present you with this award. (Applause)

I will now call on Mr. Parker to read the Letter Library Award citation.

MR. WYMAN PARKER: Free access to ideas and

information has never been more important than in today's divided world when all too often the timorous and bigoted seek to preserve national strength and unity by striving to prevent the dissemination of those writings and expressions which, according to their own self-developed standards, they believe to be pernicious. Thus, consciously or unconsciously, they are directly opposed to Thomas Jefferson's great dictum of 1779 "that Truth is great and will prevail if left to herself... unless disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous if it is permitted freely to circulate them."

In such troubled times, it is most fitting to present the Letter Library Award for distinguished contribution to the development of an enlightened public opinion on an issue of continuing importance to the University of Kansas Library not alone for its outstanding exhibition of books which have been banned in recent centuries but which nevertheless "have survived Fire, the Sword and the Censors," but particularly for the preparation and publication of an attractive illustrated and descriptive catalogue of these books, of which many thousands of copies have been distributed throughout the world, with widespread comment and critical acclaim.

(Mr. Shaw presents award to Robert Vosper,
Director of Library.) (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Now I would like to call
on Mr. Clift for any announcements to be made.

MR. DAVID H. CLIFT: Some of you haven't been
getting your mail. There are a number of wires and airmail
and first-class letters at the message center registration
desk at the Eden Roc.

This is another telegram that we would like to
read to you, addressed to President Richards: "Best
wishes for a highly successful annual conference.
Sincerely, from the Arkansas Junior Chamber of Commerce."

I thought you would be interested in it be-
cause of the success of 'Operation Library' in Arkansas
which has been carried on by the Jaycees; and which
stands a good chance, we hope, of being extended into
a national program.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHAW: Thank you, Mr. Clift.
Is there any other business to come before the meeting?
I hereby announce the Second Council Meeting adjourned.
Thank you.

(Thereupon, the Second Council Session of the
American Library Association Council was adjourned at
3:45 P.M., Thursday, June 21, 1956.)

* * * * *

..... The Membership Meeting of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., Friday, June 22, 1956, President John S. Richards, presiding.....

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: I am calling the ALA Membership Meeting of the 75th Annual Conference to order. I would suggest that those that are clustered around the doorway find seats, and the sooner we get started, the sooner we will let you go swimming.

Our principal order of business today - I should say the first order of business and perhaps one of the most important things for the Conference is the consideration of the Constitution and By-Laws. Those of you who attended the Council Meeting yesterday will know that it was approved by Council and we're presenting it to this membership meeting this morning in the hope that you also will approve it. With the approval of it by you this morning, it will make it unnecessary for a mail vote which is a rather costly procedure, as you know.

The Constitution was voted on at the Midwinter Meeting and calls now only for a second vote at this Conference; and the By-Laws then need to be tentatively

voted on at this meeting; so I am going to turn the meeting over to Mr. Kohlstedt who is chairman of the committee and let him present the matter to you.

MR. DONALD KOHLSTEDT: Mr. Richards, members of the Association. The Constitution has been presented twice and those of you who have had time to read the draft in the May Bulletin are at least reasonably familiar with all of its ramifications. The revisions to the By-Laws as published were presented to Council yesterday and approved, incorporating in them the pertinent suggestions of the Steering Committee relative to the dues scale. There are copies of the revisions for any who desire them on the table up here at the front.

I do not want to unnecessarily prolong this meeting by reading all of these revisions word for word, unless you so desire it; but we don't want to force anything down the membership's throats without the full approval of the membership as such; but I think I shall confine my remarks to the moment, unless there are objections to any of the fundamental changes in the draft as presented in the May Bulletin.

The Nominating Committee which was provided for in the original draft was renamed the ALA Nominating Committee in order to provide a special Council Nominating Committee for membership on the Executive Board.

The other fundamental revisions were merely matters of terminology, delegation of authority to a division to act for the ALA on any matters determined by the Council which should be the responsibility of that division; a revision of the organization of the divisions; and a revision of the provision for estimating the budget for the succeeding year.

If you so desire, we can then go through the Constitution and By-Laws item by item. It's your pleasure. Otherwise, Mr. President, I would suggest you entertain a motion for adoption.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: What is the pleasure of the membership? We can spend as much time on this as you like. I hope that you have had a chance to look it over and become familiar with it; and if you have perhaps a motion, it is in order at this time for the adoption.

Effective date approval by Council not reported to the membership meeting.

Edward Castagna:
~~UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR:~~ I believe that the Constitution and By-Laws should be adopted as presented to us.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: It has been moved that the Constitution and By-Laws be adopted as presented. Is there a second?

Harvey Peterson
~~UN IDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR:~~ I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: It has been seconded. The matter is now before you. Is there any discussion or any questions? Do I hear the call for the question? It has been called for. All in favor say Aye.....opposed..... It appears to be unanimously carried. Thank you, very much. (Applause)

Is Mrs. Conduitte in the audience? If not, perhaps we can hold this over. The next order of business is to announce that the Report of the Friends of Libraries Committee has been presented to Council by correspondence, and Mrs. Conduitte was to be present to answer any questions. I think we will go on and perhaps call her for any comments a little later.

The next order on our agenda is the report of the Chairman of the ALA Board on Acquisition of Library Materials, Mr. Edwin E. Williams.

MR. EDWIN E. WILLIAMS: Mr. Richards, fellow members. The Board on Acquisition of Library Materials has just four matters that it wishes, very briefly, to bring to your attention.

First, for more than a year it has been responsible for a Reprint Expediting Service. This has its headquarters at the Cooper Union Library in New York, and is administered by a committee under the chairmanship of Joseph N. Whitten. Mr. Aaron Fessler, the Expediter,

has been on duty at an exhibit booth this week, and it is not too late to see him there later today if you are interested; Mr. Whitten spoke of the service at an open meeting of the Board yesterday morning.

The Reprint Expediting Service is a going concern, it has already helped to bring a number of useful books back into print, and has intelligent plans for further development of a clearing-house of information in its field. The field is one that is of interest to librarians in all kinds of library and, indeed, some seventeen groups were trying to do something about reprinting before the Board came into the picture.

The Service has financial problems, but the Board believes that they can be solved. It needs the continued and increasing support of libraries in the form of subscriptions to its bulletin, information on reprinting needs, and interest in its work.

Second, a code of fair practices for librarians and book dealers is being drafted by a committee under the Chairmanship of John Fall, who also spoke at the open meeting yesterday morning. He will welcome your advice and suggestions now, and you will have an opportunity to examine a draft of the code later during the year. We believe that it will be a useful document, and hope you will help us to perfect it.

Third, the Board has concerned itself with objections to the new subscription rates established for Chemical Abstracts and with the complications arising from the form of citation used by that publication. Some progress has been made in the latter problem, but the objectionable rates continue. It is hoped that a joint committee of the American Chemical Society, the A.L.A., and other library associations, will succeed in furthering communication and cooperation between chemists and librarians in the interests of scholarship.

Finally, the Board has done what it can to represent the interests of A.L.A. in the field of acquisitions; but it is very well aware of its shortcomings and limitations. It looks forward with some impatience to the day when it will be liquidated and when its responsibilities can be turned over to a Division of Acquisitions and Resources.

On Monday the Board joined with the Board on Resources in sponsoring an open meeting for discussion of what this proposed new division ought to be and do. It can be reported confidently that there is no shortage of things that ought to be done.

School librarians, public librarians, college librarians, research librarians -- representatives of all groups appeared to be hopeful regarding the new division's

prospects and eager to get on with the job of establishing it. There are problems; in this division, as in others, a great variety of libraries must be represented. The Board is convinced, at least, that a division can operate more effectively than the Board has been able to do.

We find the Steering Committee on Implementation a bit hard to satisfy. At Midwinter we were told that there would not be 500 acquisition librarians to join the proposed division, so there would not be enough. Now, when it has turned out that there are 1,900 of them, we are told that this is so many that we ought to be glad to go in with the cataloguers. We wonder just how many of us would be right.

We are not convinced that it would be desirable to join the cataloguers; we do not think the 1,900 prospective members will wish to do so; but we should very much like to find out what they want, and the five of us will gladly yield if the other 1,895 - or a majority of them - disagree with us.

The Board is planning to circulate a mail petition to the 1,900 prospective members.

Members of the Board during the past year have been Alton H. Keller, John E. Smith, Robert Vosper, Robert W. Wadsworth, and Ed Williams. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

That report was made for your information and does not call for action.

Next, I should like to call upon Mr. Andrew Horn, Acting Chairman of the Joint ALA-Canadian Library Association Committee. Mr. Horn will report on the program of the joint committee.

MR. ANDREW HORN: Mr. President, members of the Association. The Canadian Library Association met in Niagara Falls June 11-14 and at that conference the Canadian half of the CLA-ALA Joint Committee planned a luncheon honoring members of the New York Library Association.

Here in Miami, the CLA-ALA Joint Committee has not met since no committee members from Canada are present; but Chairman Neal Harlow suggested that I stand by and asked me to present his report. The report follows: The purpose of the CLA-ALA Joint Committee is to examine areas of joint interest to the two associations and to promote activities of mutual benefit.

The Committee is composed of the President-Elect of each organization (active members), the Presidents and Past Presidents (ex officio), and four other members at large of the two groups. In addition, the Executive Secretaries of the ALA and CLA are asked to participate as counsellors. Chairmanship of the Committee alternates

between the associations annually.

The Committee met at the Midwinter Meeting of the ALA in Chicago, on January 31, 1956, with eight members present (4 from CLA, 4 from ALA), plus the Executive Secretaries. The group for the first time includes the most responsible officials of the two associations and is therefore perhaps the most important present means of effecting cooperation between them. There is an apparent interest on both sides to promote joint interest and action.

At the Chicago meeting the Chairman traced the development of the Committee since its establishment by the ALA in 1945 at the request of the Canadian Library Council (just prior to the founding of the CLA) to consider what the relationship between the two groups would be. The question now is, what kind of joint action is desired?

A close relationship has grown up between the ALA and CLA. There are many individual Canadian members of the ALA (200 in 1955), and an arrangement has been worked out to enable members of either association to join the other by the payment of a nominal fee (\$3.00). There is an official representative of CLA on the ALA Council, and Canadians are sought for membership in ALA committees.

Some provincial associations have become chapters of ALA. Conflicts in scheduling conferences are being avoided, attendance at conferences is encouraged from across the international line, and a joint conference of ALA and CLA is scheduled in Montreal in 1960. Joint action by parallel groups in the associations and cooperative projects are being planned.

At the January 1956 meeting the following action was taken or recommended:

That the Executive Secretary of each association report the current activities of his organization to the membership of the other, at least annually, the statements to appear in the official bulletins.

That the application forms for membership in both organizations call attention to the provision that members of either group can join the other by the payment of an additional fee of \$3.00.

That the Committee endorse a plan proposed by the former chairman of the Committee, William H. Carlson, that three-way exchanges of librarians be developed, embracing Canada, the United States, and Latin America.

That the Executive Secretary of the CLA

investigate passport and immigration policies of the United States and Canada, looking toward facilitating the interchange of librarians to be employed in full-time positions.

That Miss Morton be asked to look into making arrangements to publish the list of current Canadian books (published in the CLA Bulletin, February 1956) in the ALA Booklist.

The American Library Association is in fact an international organization, and the associations upon both sides of the international line have interests and responsibilities which are extra-national in scope. Mutual assistance is both essential and agreeable.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Horn. It's good to have this joint committee becoming more active. We're coming to realize the need for cooperation between the two countries, and especially so as the Canadian Library Association grows in strength and prestige and as its program grows; and I think that we have a great deal to gain by this type of cooperation. We are also looking forward to a meeting in Canada which has been long deferred but which we hope may take place in the next few years.

I believe Mrs. Conduitte has come in. I am wondering now if she cares to make any additions to her

report which was received by mail as to if there may have been anything that may have taken place here at Miami Beach. Would you come up, Mrs. Conduitte, so the membership may have an opportunity to ask any questions or if you care to supplement your report?

MRS. GRETCHEN G. CONDUITTE: Thank you, President Richards. I do think that there is one thing that the Committee members of the Friends of Libraries Committee would like to call to the attention of all of you. Probably all of you have not discovered where we have the exhibit material on display up in the ALA offices on the mezzanine in this hotel. They are in file folders which you're welcome to consider and to look at. The exhibit will close about one o'clock today, so we hope you can visit it sometime before then.

We have been very much impressed by many, emphasizing the sessions of adult workshops, which we think were truly successful, and at the constant reiteration of suggestions to the librarians in planning adult education programs and of calling in advisory committees; and we feel that is just exactly what the organized friends groups are and what the ones to be organized will develop into; and we think that it is a very wholesome development in library work, because those of us, and you, who have worked with friends

groups realize how much they do for any given library, either college or public. Though I think a good many of us have worked with public libraries; and I think that we should say that out of 16 members of the committee, eight of them are present and active in the ALA Conference; and we thank you very much at this time. (Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mrs. Conduitte. We come now to the last item on the agenda, which is a report of the Resolutions Committee, and I am calling on Mr. John D. Henderson, Chairman of that committee.

MR. JOHN D. HENDERSON: Mr. President, the Resolutions Committee offers the following:

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association express its appreciation to all who have planned and worked to make this such a successful conference; to the librarians and trustees of the Greater Miami Area who have served as gracious hosts, to Archie McNeal, Chairman Local Arrangements Committee, to the many staff members of the various local libraries for meeting arrangements, open house events, entertainment and tours, to the City of Miami Beach for the reception Monday night, to the newspapers, radio and television stations and hotels, the weather bureau (laughter),

to the Department of Parks, City of Miami Beach for floral decorations, to the exhibitors who so understandingly adapted themselves to the need for changing their quarters at the last minute, to the Convention Bureau and to the Miami Beach Auditorium for their cooperation, to the guest speakers and to the local citizens and the librarians of Florida for their hospitality.

Finally, on behalf of the entire Association, we express particular appreciation for the many contributions made by John Richards during the year of his Presidency. We salute him as a great librarian and a leader of librarians -- a man of integrity to his profession and its ideals -- and we wish him a Post-Presidential year of happiness, satisfaction, and service.

Ernestine Grafton

Harold Hacker

John Henderson, Chairman.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: You have heard the motion.

Is there a second?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Any discussion? All in favor.....Aye. (Applause)

Mr. Clift has a few announcements to make before we adjourn.

MR. DAVID H. CLIFT: I should like to remind you as you heard yesterday, I think, that copies of the literary masterpieces are still available at the exits over there, (indicating) and we still have on hand over in the Eden Roc at the registration desk a great deal of mail for various persons.

The last report that I have on the registration for this Conference, it now stands, I understand, at just under 2,900 persons.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Is there any other business that the membership has to bring up at this time? If not, I declare this meeting adjourned.

(Thereupon, the Membership Meeting of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was adjourned at 10:30 A.M., Friday, June 22, 1956.)

* * * * *

.....The Fourth General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 2:00 o'clock, p.m., Friday, June 22, 1956, President Elect Ralph R. Shaw and Robert Vosper, President, ACRL, presiding.....

PRESIDENT ELECT SHAW: I should like now to call the Fourth General Session to order, and as our first order of business I should like to introduce Mrs. Evelyn Hensel, President of the Division of Cataloging and Classification.

MRS. EVELYN HENSEL: I wish to announce that the Margaret Mann Citation was awarded to Susan Gray Akers.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT ELECT SHAW: My duties aren't very arduous today. I have a Joint Chairman of this meeting, Mr. Robert Vosper, who will take over from here. Mr. Vosper, President, Association of College and Reference Libraries.

MR. VOSPER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This meeting is being sponsored jointly by three divisions of the American Library Association--the Association of College and Reference Libraries, the Division of Cataloging and Classification and the Library Education Division.

You have met Mrs. Hensel, President of the Division of Cataloging and Classification. I should like to introduce to you Mr. Richard B. Sealock, President of the Library

Education Division. Mr. Sealock.

(Applause)

I think it can be fairly said that of all the professions librarianship is perhaps the most basically international in its general scope and general operations, excluding perhaps only professional international diplomacy. One need not say in this locale how particularly friendly our relations have been with libraries and librarians south of the continent of the United States. It is because of this kind of background thinking that months ago when first we talked of a program here we felt it particularly appropriate for our three divisions to give particular attention to the Caribbean developments in the nearby areas. And as we talked of this, almost every time the first name to come before us as a speaker was the man we were fortunate enough to secure.

Mr. Phillip Sherlock is Vice Principal of the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, BWI. He is widely known as the unofficial cultural ambassador of Jamaica and, thus, we are delighted to have him with us. He has held a number of distinguished cultural and educational responsibilities in his own home country and abroad. He has held educational responsibilities with UNESCO abroad. And in addition to these several responsibilities, he has a further close tie with librarians as

an author of special interest to us. He is the author of the "New Aid to Foetry" books, which many of you will know; and, among other things, has done a remarkably interesting folklore study, a compilation of the well-known "Anansi" stories. In all these ways it is particularly heartening, as we meet here in Florida, to have Mr. Sherlock give us a glimpse of developments in the British Caribbean. Mr. Sherlock.

(Applause)

MR. P. M. SHERLOCK: I find it a little difficult to know how to begin. I thought I had got the thing right. I was going to say, "Mr. Chairman," but how do you address Joint Chairmen? Perhaps you will allow me to begin by saying, friends, when I received your very kind invitation to this convention I was beset by a feeling of anxiety. Anxiety, I thought, was the proper mood, because your American papers have been busy assuring us that this is the age of anxiety, that America is a land of anxiety; and the picture which we had of Americans was of people coming to and fro on their business and stopping to greet each other with words, which to Margaret Mead, at any rate, seem full of significance--Relax, Take Your Time--and I wondered what approach I should use. Should I attempt a psychological approach to this subject of cultural development in the British Caribbean?

Perhaps I was encouraged not to do that by what happened to a young teacher in our part of the world. She had done a special course in child psychology, and on her way to her first class she noticed just outside the door a pool of water, shall we call it, on the floor. It was quite clear what it was. She thought to herself, "How do I deal with this problem? I mustn't blame mom, because that might set up a guilt complex, an Oedipus complex, and obviously I must deal with this situation with great care. I know..."

Yes, psychology came to her rescue. The building was a new one. Obviously, the theme was "Pride in our Building". And she went in to the classroom and talked to the little group and finally said, "I am not going to ask who did it. We will all close our eyes. Whoever did it will go outside and mop it up and come back in again and we will get on with the lesson. Now, shut eyes." And they all closed their eyes and she heard the patter of little feet and the door opening, and she thought, "What a blessing this psychology; it really does work."

A moment or two later the door opened and closed again. She said, "We will now open our eyes," and she praised the class for their behaviour.

It suddenly struck her she ought to see what was outside, and on opening the door she saw two pools of water

and a sheet of note paper on which the words were written,
"The Phantom strikes again!" (Laughter)

I thought that perhaps instead of the direct psychological approach you would allow me simply to approach my subject directly and to begin by indicating where the British Caribbean is and by trying to give you an idea of its size.

Take all the people who live in Chicago. Split them into groups and set them at points along a great curve beginning at Miami and ending at Great Salt Lake, or if you like, to the north of Winnipeg. That is a picture of the way in which the 3½ million of us who live in the British Caribbean are separated from each other. Our lands are so scattered that it looks as if some giant's child had got tired of putting together the pieces of a great jig saw puzzle and had thrown them about in a temper. We have distributed ourselves in the most fantastic way.

If by some magic you could pull all the scattered bits together you would have one compact country much about the size of your smallest state, Nevada.

We cannot do this, but we can use the magic of science to bridge the distance. Let us imagine that we are joining the plane not at Miami but at Belize in the western end of the Caribbean and that we are setting off to fly down the long untidy archipelago. The land falls

away. The pilot points the nose of his plane away from the islets of mangrove and swamp where pirates and buccaneers once hid. Hours later we pass over Jamaica, a jumble of mountains, and the seas where Yankee traders from Boston and Salem once trafficked in rum and molasses; and so on to Antigua, a thousand miles to the east, and then down the chain of islands where once British and French admirals played a deadly game of hide and seek with each other, on beyond Grenada and Barbados and Trinidad, beyond the mouth of the Orinoco where Raleigh's young son died, until at last after a flight of some 2,400 miles we come to British Guiana.

That is why we say that the sea divides us. When your forefathers met in the State House at Philadelphia in 1787 they spoke for 3½ million people strung out along a seaboard more than a thousand miles long. They could look back to diverse beginnings; some to forefathers who established the tobacco plantations in Maryland and Virginia, others to the founding of the first settlements at Jamestown, "then a thick grove of trees"; yet others recalled how their fathers "after long beating at sea fell in with that land which is called Cape Cod...and being thus arrived in a good harbour and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees."...But they all knew that they had a common land and a common heritage and a common language. We of the

British Caribbean have no common land. And we spring from three continents.

The Caribbean, our sea, has sometimes been likened, in its historical role, to the Mediterranean, but the likeness is superficial. The Mediterranean is an enclosed sea which for millennia linked, in peace or war, the cities, the empires, the cultures of peoples who had no need to look far beyond the boundaries of their sea. The Caribbean has been less a meeting and crossing place than a corridor. The gravitational pull of Europe to the East was balanced by a corresponding pull to the West. The islands, for much of their history, were valued not as citadels or dwelling places for their own sake, but as the outlying barbicans of a gate. The gate to the South Sea, to India and Cathay, proved to be an illusion; but Vera Cruz and Nombre de Dios were real gates to great empires, and in our own day, since the Canal was cut, the islands have become barbicans again, manned once again in time of danger by forces from outside; by G.I.'s and airmen from your country and by soldiers and sailors from Britain. And so you have the movement of people through the Caribbean, this vital link in the defenses of your own country. The Caribbean water-ways have linked Europe with Latin America, Spain with the Philippines, New England with California. They have divided the Caribbean countries, shore from shore

and island from island; and most of the traffic passing through has passed the islands by.

Distances mean differences. In this vast land you know how many differences there are between North and South, between East and West. Even between States that lie close together there are many differences. Do not be surprised therefore to find in the Caribbean variety rather than uniformity, contrast rather than similarity.

In order to understand the massive growth of your great country, I, a West Indian, must make a journey through space and time, back to that early day when Governor Bradford wrote his triumphant words: "Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing, and gives being to all things that are; and as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many, yea, in some sort to our whole nation."

In the same way, in order to understand the multi-racial community of the British Caribbean, in order to gain an insight into the tensions and insecurities and conflicts usually found in segmented societies, and in order to see the significance of the national movement that has knit these segments together, you also must make this journey through time back across four and a half centuries

of history, to that period when Inca princes from Peru with their faithful followers fled into the forests from the cruelty of the Spaniard and there set up the Kingdom of El Dorado. Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, French and British, soldiers of fortune, priests and convicts, pirates and buccaneers, traders and planters, they all poured through the corridor of the Caribbean bringing with them their languages, customs, creeds.

The Spaniard established his way of life in Cuba, in Santo Domingo and in Puerto Rico as well as throughout Central and South America, so that today, long after the breaking of the imperial bonds, the language, creed, systems of government and way of life in these lands bear witness to the vitality of the Spanish culture. The French language and culture flourishes in independent Haiti, in the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, as well as in islands like St. Lucia and Grenada where people living under British rule still speak the soft French Patois. The islands of Aruba and Curacao are Dutch in character, their history going back to those stormy days in the 16th Century when Holland came across to the Venezuelan coast for the supplies of salt that she needed for her young and growing herring trade.

Close on the heels of the European came the Negro from West Africa. Once in Eastern Nigeria, I stood at Creek

Town, at the end of one of the long caravan routes that led from the interior down to the mouth of the Calabar River and thought of the bitterness and terror of that road; of the humiliation and long agony of the middle passage across the Atlantic to the new world, and of the survivors, men and women torn from their social setting and from the framework of family and tradition and beliefs, setting to work as aliens in strange lands. This is something about which we in the West Indies still find it difficult to think without resentment but we are learning to see that the story is also an epic of endurance and achievement.

Later, in the last century, came the East Indian. Once again the story of that migration is full of bitterness and suffering, and once again the record is one of achievement for the Indian brought with him his skill in agriculture, his sensitiveness to religion and to beauty, and added yet another bright thread to the fabric of our West Indian life.

This is why, as you travel through the Caribbean, even through the British islands only, you will find contrast and variety everywhere; Hindu temples, Christian churches and Moslem mosques in Trinidad and Guiana; traces of the cult of Shango, the Yoruba God of Thunder, in Trinidad; Ashanti folk tales about the spider man Anansi

in Jamaica; the French patois spoken in St. Lucia; the squat Mayas in their compact villages in British Honduras.

Ours is a region of cultural and racial diversity, and it is an extraordinary thing that people so scattered and so diverse should have become one community, one nation. When you consider the distances and the differences it is almost incredible that this should happen, yet with all the diversity there is a strong and growing feeling of unity. We in the British West Indies know that we belong together; that we belong to an emergent nation which recently expressed its national unity in the declaration signed by its delegates in London last February: "It is the unanimous agreement of those of us who have had the honour to represent the British Caribbean Colonies on this historic occasion that our countries should be bound together in Federation and we solemnly declare our earnest wish that the Secretary of State may seek leave to introduce a Bill accordingly."

During the past twenty years our West Indian society has passed through a political and social revolution. The introduction of adult suffrage in 1944 and the years following put political power into the hands of the people and gave them a new status as citizens. The extent of the change may be judged from the fact that up to 1944 the vast majority of people in the islands were without the right to vote. As late as 1934 in Trinidad only 25,000 out of a

population of some 400,000 had the right to vote. The transfer of political power from the few to the many has been accompanied by the transfer of a great measure of political responsibility from Britain to the people of the British Caribbean. For the first time in its history our community now has the power to plan and to take action for its own development.

Closer association and joint effort have been made possible by the airplane and the radio as well as by the general world pressures towards regionalization. But the dynamic has come from the national movement, and it is well to remember the words which President Sukarno spoke recently to your Congress:

"Nationalism may be an out of date doctrine for many in the world; for us of Asia and Africa it is the mainspring of our efforts. Fail to understand it and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bitterness and disillusionment. We of Indonesia are in the stage of national turmoil through which America passed some 150 years ago. We ask you to understand."

You, looking back on the growth and development of the United States know what creative energy was generated out of the effort. In his work, "The England of Elizabeth" Rouse reminds us that the first Elizabethan age was "so much

the most intense and electric experience of a young people suddenly coming to maturity, with new worlds opening out before them, not only across the seas but in the mind...it was then that the English people passed, in a decade, to maturity and awakening, to self-consciousness and self-questioning." Here in the United States your literature and your art, your buildings and your achievements all bear witness to the liberating and electric effect of that same discovery at the end of the eighteenth century. Today we in the British Caribbean, like the people of Indonesia and of many parts of Africa, share in that experience.

I saw the strength of that three or more centuries later. It happened during the war. London was under attack from the rocket bombs. I stood one Sunday afternoon beneath the drizzle, which is customary in an English summer, on the side of a London street and watched a parade of young people. There were Cubs and Brownies, Girl Guides and Cadets. There were no bands, no banners. It was terribly real. I can't describe the reality of it. Looking there I knew that in that crowd there were fathers and mothers whose sons were fighting overseas. The alert had gone on and the old city was under attack. And it seemed to me that those young people marched more proudly because their country was in mortal danger, proud of their country

and its origin and its history; that as they marched a great crowd of witnesses marched with them; that Shakespeare whispered to them his great words, "This England never did and never shall lie at the proud foot of the conqueror," that Milton was sharing with him the spirit of a united England, "The things I see in my mind are a mighty, puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks."

You will understand what this change means to us, you who cherish the memory of Washington unsheathing his sword beneath the elms at Cambridge, of the line of farmers at Bunker Hill, of the travail of Valley Forge; you who still cherish in your hearts the words of Nathan Hale -- "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." So you will understand what it means to a people suddenly coming in this day and generation to a feeling of unity and a sense of belonging together, the power that flows from it.

You will find evidence of this fundamental change in the literature and in the social movements of the Caribbean. National sentiment usually involves a feeling of status, of belonging together and of belonging to a region. It stimulates regard for one's culture and country. These have for long been an accepted and natural part of American life, but they are new in West Indian life. Munoz Marin, the great governor of Puerto Rico, described the

change in Puerto Rican life in words that describe accurately what has happened in the British Caribbean: "To the Puerto Rican, patria is the colors of the landscape, the change of seasons, the smell of the earth wet with fresh rain, the voice of streams, the crash of the ocean against the shore, the fruits, the songs, the habits of work and of leisure, the typical dishes for special occasions and the meager ones for everyday, the flowers, the valleys and the pathways. But even more than these things, patria is the people; their ways of getting along with each other. Without these latter things patria is only a name, an abstraction, a bit of scenery. But with them it is an integral whole: 'the homeland and the people.'"

You find the same change in the West Indies of today, in the development of West Indian writers who for the first time in our history look at the landscape and the people to which they belong as worthy of being written about, who seek to interpret our way of life--something that is ours. Compare the protest of the Barbadian poet, H. A. Vaughan, rebuking the way in which West Indians for long had no regard for their own culture and people:

"Turn sideways now and let them see
What loveliness escapes the schools,
Then turn again, and smile, and be

The perfect answer to those fools

Who always prate of Greece and Rome.

'The face that launched a thousand ships,'

And such like things, but keep tight lips

For burnished beauty nearer home.

Turn in the sun, my love, my love!

What palm-like grace! What poise! I swear

I prize these dusky limbs above

My life, What laughing eyes! What gleaming hair!"

Is there really a great difference between that sentiment and the words of Noah Webster who was talking of this kind of change when he declared that America must be as independent in literature as she is in politics, as famous in arts as for arms.

It is only within the past twenty years that a West Indian literature has come into existence. George Lamming writes about Barbados and Samuel Selvon about Trinidad with feeling and knowledge: Vic Reid in "New Day" tells the story of the national movement in Jamaica in such a way that we feel that we have met the people in the book.

Painters too have arisen to share in this creative task of interpreting and illuminating our West Indian way of life. Here again is another manifestation of this new self-regard, this discovery of talents and powers;

and often they created beauty in circumstances of frustration and poverty. One of them I knew well, a man called Daley. He was a plumber by trade. I am going to do something quite dreadful and read to you some lines that I tried to write--not because the poetry is worth reading but because it does give a picture of the way some of these men lived and worked.

What I am trying to say is that this is not something confined to the intellectual but is something that expresses itself in a hundred different ways through the lives sometimes of the simplest and most modest of people. And Daley with his split personality and his tormented soul put these things onto canvas until at last he found that he was best at painting trees. And he has done some very lovely landscapes in which the chief characters are not people but trees.

"Daley was a plumber,
 Served his time to Hard Up
 Hungry Belly walked beside him
 Never left him quiet,
 Through the slum he had for home
 From door to door he asked
 If anybody wanted toilets fixed
 And they laughed because the toilet wasn't theirs
 anyway.

Walked and tramped from door to door
Raising cash for peace of mind,
Pocket full is belly full
Belly full is peace of mind.
Hungry Belly never left him,
Grinned and gnawed and never left him,
And the toilet wasn't theirs anyway.
Plumber's dead now, gone for good.
Daley's dead.

Hungry Belly restless talked
When he saw his Daley buy
Paint and canvas for a picture
For a picture when a plumber had to live.
But the painter was a-seeking
For the something that he couldn't tell about
That he knew inside himself he must search and
search and find,
Knock and knock until he find
Past the questions and divisions
And the doubtings and the troubles
Past the doors and rows of doors
Something that a plumber new knew
Till at last he saw it all in the trees;
They were quiet and at peace in the pastures

And beside the waters still
And upon the mountain side
Where the drought would parch the roots
And the hurricane would walk in the summer,
Trunks and roots were hard and torn
Branches broken short, and twisted,
Just to keep a footing there
Just to be a living tree.
Plumber's hand and painter's eye,
Plumber's dead and gone for good,
Daley's dead.

Over now the search for silver
Gone away is Hungry Belly
Off to find a fresh companion;
Dust the feet that walked beside him,
Turned to dust the plumber's hands
But the trees still stand together
Like they're shouting over Jordan,
And man, look see how cedar trees
Do shade the garden in that place,
And upon that skull-shaped hill top
When the eye of day is clean
Stand two trees with bitter bearing
And between the two a tree
One between the two that lifts
Bright flowering."

Regard extends beyond ourselves and our present to our past, to our history and our folk tales and proverbs. Two generations ago these West Indian folk tales and proverbs were considered disreputable. They belonged in the kitchen, not in the parlour. Today they belong in the parlour as well, and rightly so, for the proverbs are as witty and colourful as any in the world. Indeed we claim that if King Solomon had given up collecting the dark sayings of the wise and had turned instead to the wise sayings of the dark he would have been saved a lot of trouble for he would have learnt that "marriage have teeth and teeth have toothache" - or, if you prefer it, "marriage have teeth and teeth bite hot." How vivid is the description of the hypocrite who is polite when face to face with us but who tears our reputation to pieces behind our back - "Before dog it is Mr. Dog; behind dog it is Dog!" There is the warning that those who have never experienced trouble cannot really feel sympathy: "The stone at the bottom of the river never feels the heat of the sun," and the reminder of what happens to these illustrious men who fall from power: "When the big tree falls down little nanny goat jumps over it."

You will find further manifestations of this same dynamic force in the efforts and achievements of people learning to work together to lift their standards of living. Often this effort at community development is based on group

action, for there is no doubt that when people meet together for a common purpose there is engendered a new spirit bigger and more vital than individuals alone. Groups create in themselves energy to act, and group action and initiative of this kind is of fundamental importance in a community which for long was a colony. Colonial government is often efficient and good, but there is always something cramping in a dependent relationship, for it has this basic weakness, that it makes people accustomed to looking outside of themselves for help and leadership.

That period has passed. The British Government has taken the generous and far-sighted view, and already has handed over a great measure of political responsibility so that today - in Jamaica, for example - political decisions rest in the hands of ministers elected by the people. Federal elections will be held in 1957, a Federal government of the British Caribbean will be set up by 1958. We should achieve complete independence as a dominion within the British Commonwealth not long after that date.

Even before the political changes began to take place men and women, moved by love of country, were beginning to set about the difficult task of lifting their standard of living - sometimes to the tune of songs like

"We work so that Jamaica shall truly be great,
An island where God has command..."

A dramatic example of this work is the way in which, some years ago, the village of Ragsville was transformed. Ragsville is not a fictitious name. It was in fact the name of a little slum in one of the loveliest parts of the Jamaican countryside, perched below a larger village that had been prosperous before disease wiped out the surrounding banana plantations. In Ragsville the housing was shocking; there was no sanitation, children were diseased and neglected, and worst of all, the people were hopeless and dispirited--beaten by poverty and disease.

Things began to happen when one of the women of the village, illiterate and very poor, spoke with the welfare officer and decided to get her friends to join her in remaking the village. She gathered a little group around her and the first thing that they decided on was a change of name. Away with Ragsville; let Newstead flourish in its place. Within twelve months houses had been repaired by group effort; children were attending school regularly, and the beaten spirit of Ragsville had completely disappeared.

The homes were still poor and shabby but they became home, and children were sent to school, and the song which they sang at their meetings, "We are out to build a new Jamaica" was the theme. It was this discovery of one's capacities, the discovery of one's country and one's people, and you get it in that changed regard for the past

and you get it also in the ability to meet the challenge of the present. And we are in a race against time, because our resources are so limited.

If you were to visit us you would find us trying to do many things at the same time. To use Governor Munoz Marin's phrase, we are engaged on Operation Bootstrap - pushing ahead with programs for industrial and agricultural development, and setting in motion agencies for social improvement. At the same time we are shouldering the very burdens of responsible government, and setting up a federal government. You would find us doing these things with limited resources and with a compelling sense of urgency. Our situation generally is much like that of Puerto Rico, and this has been translated into terms of the United States by Dr. Jaime Benitez, Chancellor, University of Puerto Rico. He says that if one night by some magic all the vast industrial resources, all the deposits of coal and iron and oil, were to be taken away from the United States and if at the same time all the people living in the rest of the world were to be taken to the United States then the population pressure would compare with that of Puerto Rico - and for Puerto Rico one might write Jamaica!

Moreover, while our population is increasing steadily, and in some places rapidly, some of the material

resources by which it is sustained are increasing more slowly and in some places are diminishing. Soil erosion, crop diseases, and natural disasters may combine with a rising population to decrease both the quantity and the quality of fertile land per head of population. Thus the developing self-respect and sense of loyalty to a community which might go hand in hand with national consciousness and independence have to fight constantly against the enervating and destructive results of ignorance, poverty, malnutrition and disease.

As I have said, we are in fact in a race against time. Once, in the slowchanging world of yesterday, societies had time on their side. Now self contained societies and dreaming generations belong to yesterday. James Watt, the Wright brothers, Einstein and Rutherford have put into our hands power over our environment and have taken time from us.

The problems are very real but we meet them with confidence. I would like to tell you three reasons why we feel confident. One is that leadership is emerging from within our community. Our political leaders, men of completely different background and origins, work together as a team. Unanimously they agreed in London on the decision to federate and are carrying through their deliberations together in harmony, in spite of the very

real problems, the local problems, that beste them.

Another is because of the progress that we are making in different fields; for instance, the development of our trade union movement I think has been significant. Twenty years ago there were a handful of trade unions in our territories and their assets were negligible. In Jamaica, for example, in 1936 there were about 1,000 trade union members with about one hundred pounds in assets. Today throughout the British Caribbean there is a large and well organized trade union movement with assets running into many thousands of pounds, and with great political power. Indeed the emergence of labor as an organized and powerful political force is one of the most significant facts in our history.

Or consider another example that will be of special interest to you, the development of library services. Education, including library services, is a good measuring rod for the growth of a community since it is an expression of social purpose and of the values that people accept. Up to the 1930's there were no really effective public libraries in the region. The Carnegie Corporation and the British Council performed most valuable pioneer work in the development of central library services in the Eastern Caribbean and in Jamaica, in a community which was woefully short of books and which to this day is short of

books. Sometimes in a country school you will find that the amount of books in the school is deplorably small. A boy doesn't say, "I am in the third class," he says he is in the third book, because he is likely to remain in that book for the school years.

We still have a long way to go but today our governments recognize the value and importance of library services, parish and district libraries have been set up in many parts, there is a program of training for librarians and books are in circulation. We still operate on far too small a scale, but much has been accomplished and we have a band of devoted librarians whose work I believe that you would consider to be worthy of recognition.

Another reason for confidence is the University College of the West Indies which was established in 1946, the capital of two and a half million pounds being given by the United Kingdom and the recurrent costs being met by all the governments of the British Caribbean. For generations we were without a thinking center, but in this modern world it is impossible to think of a community like ours seeking self-government without a center for higher education.

In the early years of development the urgent need is for trained minds. Development is the child of knowledge. That is why the founding of the University College was essential for Caribbean development. From it will come in

ever increasing numbers the teachers, administrators, doctors, scientists, men of business, and scholars and men of letters who will assist in the development of their homelands. Educated within the region, aware of the problems and difficulties of the present, responsive to the problems of their own country and able to relate them to the knowledge of the world, they will share in the common task of developing natural resources and of building a democratic society based on spiritual values. Israel has demonstrated how much the intellectual who is motivated by love of country can contribute to development.

The basic need is for trained minds. Investment in intelligence and character will produce profits which can be ploughed back into the expansion of the whole system. Trained administrators and trade union leaders, teachers, engineers, and doctors form the spearhead of the attack on apathy and ignorance. This historical fact of the tremendous creative power of the human personality needs to be emphasized in an age which has created supersonic jets and which has witnessed the terror of atomic power. This, in turn, raises the problem of leadership and moral training. The need in the British Caribbean is for as large a group as possible of men and women who have had a thorough discipline of the mind at university level and who are not going to be swept away by prejudice or the more irrational storms

of emotion.

I rejoice in this record of progress, and I wish to tell you that we in the British Caribbean are grateful for all the help that has come to us from this country. It is a fact of history that independence usually leads to interdependence, and certainly we have had more advice and technical assistance from Britain, the United States and Canada over the past ten years than ever before. Under programs operated by the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations like WHO, FAO, and UNESCO, through the Development and Welfare Organization of Great Britain, and the Technical Assistance Administration of the United States, we have had invaluable help. We do not ask for doles, but we do claim your sympathy and interest; we need technical assistance in a wide range of activities and we wish to contribute also if we have any special experience that will advance the larger freedom of mankind.

At this point, Mr. President, I would like to tell you how deeply I appreciate the opportunity that you have so kindly given to me - of meeting the members of your Association and of speaking to you. One reason why I was happy to accept was that I would have this opportunity of paying tribute to those who have come from your country to help us; another was that all West Indians cherish our long association with the United States - and appreciate

the action of your own Association in directing your attention at this time to our part of the world.

I want to say this also. We know that West Indian Federation is the political expression of our national unity - and we recognize that it is more than this. It is a sign of our membership in the democratic society of the free nations. It means the acceptance of world ideas. Through federation we can give as well as receive, and show that nationhood does not mean isolation but the right to take our place in the family of free nations.

I know that as a nation we will be judged by the quality of the contribution we make. The most important task we have is that of earning the goodwill and respect of other nations. We are making history. In a world dominated by power we have emerged without military power. In a world bitterly divided by prejudices, especially racial prejudices, we have risen in spite of terrible misconceptions. Can we make some significant contributions to the development of world ideas?

We have in the West Indies a University College which was established ten years ago. Our College's motto is "Light rising in the West" and I believe that both the college and our emergent nation are justifying our motto, and making at least one important contribution to human progress through our unity. This unity is significant

precisely because we reach it in spite of diversity and difference. It is like sunlight, not caused by the absence of colour, but the presence of seven colours. It shows to our divided world how differences of race and culture can enrich rather than impoverish human society.

I come from the University College of the West Indies. I hope that some of you will be able to come and visit us, to see the kind of life that is being built up, to see the students of many races and colours building together a life in which they carry forward their studies and their scholarship and research in the West Indies. And the very existence of that institution has multiplied the points of contact with centers overseas. On the very airplane I traveled in from Kingston to Miami there were some six or seven of our students coming to work in your student camps during the summer as counselors and visiting your universities. Last year some thirty-five of them came, so that the contacts are multiplying.

Nearly two years ago, when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited the college, she drove up the Queen's Way to the Senate House, past the flags of all the 14 West Indian lands. Sometimes I go out of my room and look at those flags and the hills, the great range of blue mountains that are the background for the college, and however tired one might be or however frustrated, you can't

help being uplifted first of all because here in this one physical place you have the demonstration of the essential unity of widely scattered people; and as one of our poets tried to express it in words that are at once a description and a challenge, at sunrise the mountains are ablaze with light, and seeing that light he wrote these words:

"I saw my land in the morning
 And O but she was fair
 The hills flamed upwards scorning
 Death and Failure here.

I saw through the mists of morning
 A wave like a sea set free
 Faith to the dawn returning
 Dark tide bright unity.

I saw my friends in the morning
 They called from an equal gate
 'Build now; whilst time is burning
 Forward before it's late.'

(Applause)

MR. VOSPER: I am sure, Mr. Sherlock, the whole house joins me in a sense of pride in having sponsored so compelling and electric a speech. On the weekend some of us will go to the shores of Cuba to begin our exploration of your part of the world and I am sure your speech makes us wish we could go farther. We are very much indebted

to you, sir.

PRESIDENT ELECT SHAW: I am going to follow the next item on the agenda. I am going to ask Mrs. Stevenson if there are any announcements.

We didn't have any announcements; but having become interior decorating conscious, it seems as though we couldn't do better than to provide a beautiful frame for the picture--Mrs. Stevenson on one side and Mrs. Hensel on the other.

I hereby announce this session closed.

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.....The Fifth General Session of the American Library Association's 75th Annual Conference was convened in the Ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, at 8:30 o'clock, p.m., Friday, June 22, 1956, President John S. Richards presiding.....

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: I am calling the Fifth General Session of the 75th ALA Conference to order. Our distinguished speaker tonight, Governor Frank G. Clement, is the youngest governor in the United States. You may not know that he has a habit of being the youngest in just about everything he undertakes. He did start out as the eldest of three in the family of Robert S. and Mabel Clement back in 1920 in Dickson, Tennessee. When he was ten years old he decided on a political career, which could be the earliest known age of decision.

In his education and career he began to astound the experts long before he amazed the political wise men who insisted he was too young to run for governor. For example, he was in his second year in Vanderbilt Law School when he determined he would take the Bar examination, despite the warning of his professors. The highest grade was made by the youngest graduate--Frank G. Clement. That was in 1941.

In 1942 when he made application to the FBI he was appointed within a month, although he was only twenty-

two years old, and the FBI had always insisted that their agents be at least twenty-three.

In 1946 while he was practicing law with his father the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission made him General Counsel. He was twenty-six years old and the youngest general counsel in the history of the Commission and possibly also one of the best known, since he attained the reputation as an expert when he saved the people of Tennessee over six million dollars in one rate case.

So Frank Clement has had plenty of practice in being the youngest and best in many categories, as when the people of Tennessee in 1952 made him the youngest governor in the country. In 1954 they swept him to office again by a majority five times as great as that in 1952, in spite of the vigorous opposition and a widespread malicious whispering campaign.

The Nation has begun to realize what Tennessee already knows, that this youngest governor is a man mature beyond his years, a man of great intellectual ability coupled with a high moral sense and high integrity. His magnetism on the speaker's platform has become well known and in certain political circles greatly feared.

Tennessee's governor has proved himself a friend to education. Appropriations for public education in Tennessee for this biennium are 20 million dollars more

than for the previous two years, and an all-out effort is under way in behalf of regional library service. So we as librarians and the avowed servants of education need have no cause for fear tonight, unless indeed the Governor uses his persuasive eloquence to make the Yankees among us forsake home, friends and institutions and flock to Tennessee and the South.

It is a very great honor to present to you the Hon. Frank G. Clement, Governor of Tennessee, who will speak on the subject "The Twentieth Century South".

Governor Clement. (Applause)

GOVERNOR FRANK G. CLEMENT: Mr. President, Distinguished Officials, Members and Friends of the American Library Association, I appreciate that fine introduction almost as much as I would have appreciated that dinner if my staff had told me I was invited. I found out after I had eaten dinner tonight that I had a charming lady and Mr. Richards waiting for me to eat dinner with them. I am upset at my staff so I am going to work that out later... But I do appreciate the introduction. He got me a little bit excited. Good speakers like that sometimes kind of sweep me off my feet, particularly when they are speaking about me. I got so excited I could hardly wait to get up to hear what I was

going to say. (Laughter) So I am already greatly disappointed. I don't know where to take it from there.

It is good to be here. This is an amazing group. The gentleman who first spoke said, "Can you hear me?" and the people in the back row said, "No, we can't hear you." It has got me on my guard. I am sure if the same thing would happen to the sound system again at this time some would give thanks for it instead of objecting to it.

First of all, let me get the formalities out of the way--but the truth, and I say this to you: I have had many honors come my way, most of which I admit I have not deserved, but I haven't had an honor I have appreciated more than being invited to speak to this group. Because I know who you are. I know what you are. I know what you stand for. And to be invited to come here as a young governor and talk to you is something that is a rich honor that I shall always treasure. So I give you my thanks from the bottom of my heart.

I come from the great sovereign volunteer State of Tennessee, and I want to know how many Tennesseans there are here tonight. Hold up your hands. I want all you Tennesseans to stand. (Applause) They are voters, folks. (Laughter) I just hope the memory of these librarians is long enough to carry them over to the next election. Unfortunately, I can't run for Governor again for the next

seven years so these people are going to have to have pretty long memories.

We have two members of my personal staff here whom I want to introduce to you. I know that Dr. Dan Robertson has undoubtedly been introduced and you have seen him at least on one or two occasions, but I brought two members of my personal staff with me whom I am very proud of and who have a great deal to do with anything I have to do on occasions like this--the Commissioner of Education of Tennessee, Hon. Quill Cope, and Mr. Brainard "Lon" Chaney--my personal advisers. (Applause)

Any time a governor gets up before you and tells you that he has done this and that and that he gets all this information together that he tries to put into a speech and he is just something short of a genius--if he tell you that then he is just a whole lot smarter than I am, because I have to depend on folks like these to help me. And I want to give them credit.

I have one problem in Tennessee--I have three boys; Bob is twelve and in the sixth grade; Frank, Jr. is six and in the first grade; and James, Jr., is three and into everything. And I can assure you that I now know why no governor back to the point of which the memory of man runneth out has ever had small children in the Governor's

residence. The first thing that happened when I took office was that I took the boys on a tour of the Governor's residence and showed them all of the rooms and described them, including the sitting room, the drawing room and everything else. I came home the next day. The drawing room had been 'drawed' on on every side. When I got ready to whip Frank, Jr.,--child psychology experts tell you that is not always the best thing to do--when I got ready to whip Frank, Jr., he said, "You told me it's the drawing room." I said, "Son, it's a living room." He said, "Why didn't you tell me it was a living room instead of a drawing room?" So everything in the Governor's residence is owned by the people of Tennessee--except that one coat of paint in the drawing room. I paid for that. I didn't have the heart to charge it to the State.

Frank, Jr., is the same one that caught a live snake a while back. And there are some people who think they become the victims of snakes once in a while in public office. But Frank, Jr., caught a live snake and put it in an open fruit jar, an open top fruit jar; and he got very upset over the fact that the dog kept reaching inside the fruit jar to try to get the snake out to kill it. He had a ^{live}pony, a dog and a rooster. He wanted a rabbit. And he wanted a live snake. He decided on a very discreet course of action. So with all the foresight of whatever

political party you belong to and all the stubbornness of the other one, whichever that is, Frank, Jr., took that snake and put it in the only spot in the house where the dogs were not allowed to go. That sounds real wise, doesn't it? But let me tell you something. Until you have waked up at 5:00 o'clock in the morning to a hissing sound and unbelievably looked from your bed into the face of a hungry snake you haven't lived. There is nothing in any book represented in any library here tonight that will describe an experience like that.

To make a long story short, let me say if there are those of you who will take me up on my invitation to come visit us--and we do invite you very sincerely; there is no reason you shouldn't come--everybody else is--if there are those who would like to come and you fear to come because of the snakes, I cannot promise you what a three-year-old boy will do when he gets older, but I can give you my word of honor that Frank, Jr., will never bring another live snake in the house. I do not have the full approval of the juvenile experts in the methods I employed, but I got it settled once and for all. (Laughter)

He is the same one that - a short time before that Mrs. Clement had been in the hospital for a couple of weeks. When she came home she realized that things had really been going bad. We had a new cook and she couldn't

cook anything very well. It got so bad I gave her the day off, with a full day's pay. I paid her taxicab fare to town to get her out of the house. I did the cooking, and the only thing I know how to cook is hamburgers. We had hamburgers for breakfast, lunch and supper. Mrs. Clement, contrary to the doctor's orders, slipped off into the kitchen and fixed us a cherry pie with whipped cream. I don't know what you like among the librarians across the country, but I will tell you now that in Tennessee there is nothing we like better than cherry pie with whipped cream. I kept telling Frank, Jr., to keep on eating the main course--which consisted of turnip greens, by the way. Finally, when she brought in the cherry pie,--Frank, Jr., had not finished his turnip greens,--he shoved the greens aside, picked up his fork and started on the pie. I jerked the fork out of his hand and the fork clattered to the table. He looked surprised. He stood up.

I am gone from home so much that, in order to create and maintain discipline when I am at home, I make the boys stand at attention when I am correcting them. He clicked his heels, stood at attention and said, "Yes, sir."

I said, "Young man, you are going to find that dessert is a matter of reward, not a matter of right. You

don't need to eat your pie. You go to bed hungry and when you wake up you will appreciate what I have said and understand it."

He said, "Yes, sir." I said, "Good night."

He said, "Sir, may I say something before I go to bed?" This was the six-year-old, you know. I said, "Yes, you may." He said, "You promise you won't get mad, sir?" I said, "Of course not."

At this point let me warn you that politicians have a way of promising too much. I said, "Of course I won't get mad. What is it?" He looked me right straight in the eye and he said, "Sir, you are the most stupid governor I ever saw." (Laughter)

Well, that is the last time I will tell that. Everybody enjoyed that too much.

It is real good to be here. It is good to get to talk with you for a few minutes about some things. I have no great speech to deliver to you that will cause you to leave here determined to carry on a new crusade for democracy, but I do have a few thoughts and a few facts and a few ideas and a few beliefs I want to exchange with you for just a few moments, speaking to you as I do, not only as the youngest governor in the country but as one of the oldest governors in the country from the standpoint of seniority and as governor of a state that I am very,

very proud of, and for fear I might forget to tell you later-- and if I didn't tell you, I have no assurance these Tennesseans would--I want to give you this assurance, because you are entitled to know this: the State of Tennessee is exceptionally well governed these days. I wanted to give you that word. (Laughter)

I almost got in trouble recently saying that. I had been gone from the State for about ten days, and one of my opponents who has a newspaper wrote a little article and he said, "For once Clement has told us the truth. Tennessee has been well governed, because for ten days he has been out of the State." So tonight I can say it with a little more surety.

We, in this country, are said to be the most individualistic people on earth and proud of it.

Rugged and resourceful and rich are adjectives we have been wont to couple with our individualism.

We are a peculiarly individualistic people and any public leader who forgets or would ignore that American personality factor, either as a psychic fact, or a social myth, will do so to his grief.

It may be that we are incurably individualistic. I say that in serious concern. We may be incurably individualistic, but let us hope not. I am optimistic about the American people. Let us hope that we are not incurably anything, except religious.

We come by our belief in individualism honestly, let me remind you. This country was colonized while Europe was in a state of great social upheaval. Already the Renaissance had freed art of old Medieval restraint. Copernicus, Galileo and Columbus had turned man's world, had turned his view of the physical universe topsy-turvy and the Reformation did somewhat the same thing for his spiritual universe. The emergence of the middle class, and an elementary capitalism had broken up the economic and the social order and had released the individual, at least the middle class individual, to go it on his own.

As we know, this continent was settled largely by dissenters--be it dissenters from religious conformity or from economic adversity. Many of them were dissenting from an impending debtor's prison and with the first colonists of our neighbor state of Georgia, indeed, the debtor's prison had been more than impending.

In Europe the radicalism of the middle class revolt was in time rectified by historical perspective and by a social and political legacy. There was no such background on the North American continent to moderate the individualism of the citizens of the New Republic; but on the contrary, a challenging wilderness made sanguinary appeal to and savage test of every man's individual abilities and capacities.

Individualism was a fact of life here. It put down roots in rocky Vermont hillsides and malarial Mississippi swamps, where only the rugged could survive. It spread to the vast plains to the West, where isolation was inescapable. It proved fabulously profitable for those enterprising trappers and land speculators who could surmount the solitude and hazards of the woods to return with a cargo of furs or an Indian cession of land.

All of us here are aware that we were, as a people, until recently, absorbed in subduing that wilderness--in converting to our material ends, a continent. The westward-moving frontier has been a source symbol of our individualism--and the source of most of our mythology of individualism--most of our heroes, from Andrew Jackson, to, I might say, the return of Davy Crockett, "From the wild frontier". And from backwoods to the brocade of coastal culture the idiomatic American phrase, the self-made man, has commanded respect.

To be sure our individualism has been the great strength of our traditional democracy--in fact, among political scientists it is now called individualistic democracy. But will this dominant personality factor become for us, like the sabre tooth of that extinct, pre-historic, once-ruling breed of tigers--will it become self-destructive? My concern is not rhetorical!

Today we do not live in the same economic and social world in which our forefathers lived. There is little wilderness left and we are no longer a scattered band of hunters, herders, explorers and settlers seeking to subdue it. There is left scarcely a vestige even of the simple artisan-merchant-farmer economy of the times of Jefferson and Jackson.

All of this has been supplanted by a modern world where revolutionary industrial change has followed on revolutionary industrial change so that the common laborer who then made fifty cents a day now makes a dollar an hour and lives a life, not merely of personal convenience undreamed of then, but he democratically shares with others, and rightly so, a control over his physical environment that a laborer or even a President of the 1830's never dreamed of.

These great technological changes affecting our material lives have as radically revised our economic relations; requiring of us intricate interdependence and vast cooperative labor.

Our social ideas, however, have not kept pace with our rapid technological and economic change. Our traditions, our beliefs, our values tend to be individualistic and have not caught up with the industrial change. And this situation of transition finds many of us still living with

ideas, sentiments and prejudices that are unrealistic.

This unrealistic individualism sometimes even takes a neurotic form and blinds us to our democratic responsibility.

Herein is the American problem of individualism today, or at least one-half of it.

As a result of this there is some rather indiscriminate criticism of public enterprises today. Those of us who live in the Tennessee Valley are especially conscious of this fact--conscious both of the outcry and the mixture of voices in it. I am referring to one of the greatest God-given, man-made examples of public enterprise this nation has ever witnessed--the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Applause) And I might go even further and say that we have given some examination, too, to the mixture of interests represented by those who cry out against our self-supporting public power partnership.

I am one of those who believe that private enterprise should be permitted to do all it can and government should fear to tread where private enterprise can and will do the job for the people. But I don't believe when private enterprise cannot or will not give electricity to the man out on the farm and private enterprise cannot or will not get enough electricity to operate such a plant as Oak Ridge and when private enterprise cannot or will not do

the things that need to be done--I say at that point the Federal Government not only has the right but the duty to do that which cannot or will not be done otherwise.

There is on the other side of the picture some very real social and political hazards in our profitable centralized economy.

The so-called Roosevelt Revolution, though complicated by the great depression, was basically a political response to the radical industrial change that had recently gone before. I refer to the industrial change effected by what we call the mass-production-technology system--the American-made second industrial revolution--the American-made second industrial revolution that is still in progress and that continues to present us with mounting political problems.

Some New Dealers back in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration may have been uncritical in embracing the idea of federal regulation and federal control as an unqualified good. But the fact remains that when great new concentrations of political power come into being, such as were created in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Atlantic and Pacific grocery chain, and the Ford Motor Company (whose founder, Henry Ford, is credited with inventing mass production), these economic principalities and their consequent labor organizations

demand responsible political control and protection and if it is not exercised at one level of government, it will eventually be exercised at another level. And let me say about the New Deal that far more centralization occurred in Washington under the political pressures of World War II than the New Dealers ever dreamed of.

A leading political analyst has said that Communism, Fascism, the new nationalism of the non-western peoples, all are reactions to the basic disturbance which is the idea of mass production. It has produced a world wide revolution.

And this brings me to the other half of our problem of individualism--a problem inherent in our magic industrial system itself--inherent in today's intricate achievement of the division of labor that abstracts a limited function from the whole man to the fragmentation of the individual -- this machine that depends for its efficiency upon the cooperative labor of such great and intricately interdependent communities as the world has never before dreamed of. The United States is a wide continental community of such communities.

The other half of this problem of individualism, then, is, how can we adjust our traditional, individualistic democracy to the essential demands of this industrial economy (that calls for a degree of social consciousness,

of social cooperation and social action beyond anything we have known) and still maintain a measure of real democracy?

Big government is an appalling aspect of threatened machine tyranny. The federal bureaucracy in this country today tries our collective abilities to keep it susceptible of practical democratic control.

The struggle to find ways and means to increase the democracy and reduce the size and cost of government remains one of our most urgent political problems.

I know no open sesame, no magic words. I am not here to offer you a panacea.

I might add that realistic experience has forced us to the conclusion that panaceas seldom if ever occur in politics.

In the fact of our great dilemma many have turned back to state government as a recourse to reduce the menace of federal centralization. With some this is a camouflage for special privilege purposes. There is, nevertheless, a growing band of informed leadership at the level of state government, both in its legislative and executive branches, that has been realistically exploring and developing new modes of action to relieve the federal bureaucratic concentration, to make government more susceptible of realistic exercise, to make democracy more responsible.

One of these recourses has been, and is, regional action and the particular mode of regional action I wish to discuss with you this evening is the Southern Governors Conference, which I have the honor currently to serve as Chairman.

Those pioneering governors who formed the Southern Governors Conference twenty-odd years ago, perhaps were not intent on laying a limit on federal control. The South was discriminated against among the regions of the nation and these leaders sought relief. War and conquest had given the South regional or sectional self-consciousness. The fourteen Southern States suffered in common then freight rates that were discriminatory as compared with those of the North and East. The Conference was formed to make a common fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission and eventually before the Supreme Court to remove the adverse rates. They were merely following the old saw of strength in unity, and acted jointly only as litigants in a suit before a quasi-judicial tribunal.

Yet in an indirect and negative fashion they did set up a governmental regional organization for a limited political purpose.

And, though it took them a dozen or more years, they won the fight -- the discriminatory freight rates were removed.

The second undertaking of the Conference was even less political, or at least, less formally political than the first. They undertook to industrialize the South. At that time our region was predominantly agricultural and had the lowest per capita income of any part of the country. The Conference established the Southern Industrial Board, which has carried out now for a number of years an extensive program of industrialization. Individual States have been inspired to do likewise, so that today a once ruined and rustic South, derided as shoeless and shiftless -- a South defamed as Tobacco Road -- the Nation's number one economic problem of twenty years ago, is hailed as the land of opportunity.

(I had to work pretty hard to get in that Chamber of Commerce note!)

But the point of my story is that even this project was not without political significance -- for it lessened the necessary activity of the WPA in the South and lightened the load of the subsequent public welfare program and the cost to the taxpayers of other regions.

The third activity entered into by the Southern Governors Conference was directly political, if only indirectly moderating demands upon the Federal Government. This third project was to improve State Government itself. The Conference established a Southern Regional Committee

on Legislative Improvement to study the problem of modernizing state governments. The Committee and the Conference itself then promoted the replacement of archaic state forms with new forms better suited to the day. As a consequence, most Southern states now have a responsible cabinet form of government, most of them have centralized purchasing, many of them have scientifically set-up personnel departments and all of them have executive budgets. Moreover, there has been a great improvement in legislative machinery and practice through state legislative reference service and state legislative libraries set up in connection with state legislatures.

Whatever our improvements in state government may bring toward relief from big Federal government, I hope I may be pardoned the small pride I take in reporting to you that the adoption of executive budgets began in state and city governments well before Congress passed its Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. And there is this surely to be said, a responsible and efficient state government is more capable of receiving and carrying out satisfactorily for the people duties that might be restored to it from the Federal Government. Indeed it was fundamentally through irresponsibility and inadequacy that the states lost much of their control of affairs to the Federal Government.

But from the point of view of a regional political economy, by far the most original and important contribution of the Southern Governors Conference is the interstate compact known as the Southern Regional Education Board. I am sure that all of you here have at least a cursory knowledge of this institution, but I hope that you will again indulge my local pride to let me report to you that the Board is the fruit of an idea expressed back in 1947 in a speech by a remarkable Tennessee Governor, Jim Nance McCord, who now lends distinction to my administration in the office of Commissioner of Conservation. Governor McCord not only originated the idea but presided at the signing of the compact in February of the following year.

The Conference formed the Board to serve as a clearing house for an interchange of graduate and professional school students to make the most of our existing graduate and professional schools, to avoid a duplication which Southern states could ill afford and thus to strengthen these schools. The board now places about 1100 students a year in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work; the cost of the transfers aggregating to the states about one and a quarter million million dollars and saving them in schools they have thus avoided building, between thirty and sixty millions. The

Southern Regional Education Board, which I had the honor of being Chairman of and which Governor Collins of Florida is ably serving as Chairman this year, is something that is a new experience on a regional basis.

I should like to tell you briefly of two other projects which the Conference has launched under the auspices of the Board. The former of these undertakings, the regional program in mental health training and research, I had the privilege of serving as Chairman from its initiation in 1953. All of us were greatly worried by the staggering financial burden mental illness puts on the states -- a cost which has been increasing at a frightening rate year by year and which the statisticians told us was going to become astronomical by 1970.

It is a growing problem and it is a shame and a disgrace--it is a national disgrace the way we have handled it for, lo, these many years. We take care of murderers better in many states than we do of a person who has made only one mistake--instead of falling victim to tuberculosis or flu or arthritis, they became a victim of an illness that affects their mind. They deserve more than we have done for them, certainly more than we have done for them in my state and more than we have done for them in almost any other place I can mention.

So after two years, we have organized a regional council on mental health training and research and more than

half the states already are contributing their assessment of \$8,000 a year, and the Board is now canvassing the field for a competent professional staff for the program of recruitment and research that is contemplated. Now we are going into this thing to see what we can do to help each other to get trained psychiatrists, to see if we can get socially trained people we need--psychiatric nurses, ward attendants, doctors of all types--and in that way, as a region, we are refusing, while not submitting anything to federal bureaucratic control, while not surrendering and while not doing anything towards surrendering state sovereignty, - we are refusing to let a state boundary line make the difference between a person being chained to a bed as a mentally ill crazed person the rest of his life and, on the other hand, getting psychiatric treatment and help in being restored to friends and loved ones and to a productive life within the community. There again an example of what I call regional cooperation. But it has to be on a cooperative basis and we have to work to get it and we have to give and take.

The most recent project that the Conference has initiated under the auspices of the Education Board--a project as important as any ever undertaken--in an inquiry into the feasibility of united action to develop industrial opportunities for nuclear energy research. Four general

areas of exploration have been chosen: the applications of nuclear energy in agriculture, in medicine and public health, in manpower and education, and in industry. Our enterprise is now organized and on its way, a way which we hope may be momentous for the South and for the Nation.

What I would like to herald for you here tonight is, not a political regional revolution that will shortly resolve the need for any federal government -- but an experimental voluntary association among sixteen Southern states that has already been able to undertake cooperatively certain enterprises that conceivably might have become a function of the joint Federal-State branch of the government and by so much have increased and complicated the big bureaucracy in Washington.

Moreover, the Conference has established a very useful state compact in the Southern Regional Education Board and one that may well lead the way to more experimental and important forms of cooperative action among the states in the future.

When I have a receptive audience I hate to leave without a word of political gospel. I tried to put in my report some of these things we have tried to do. The reason I give it to you is I think this is the group that can carry the message; good or bad, right or wrong, you can give us the benefit of your criticism or of your moral and active support. This group can go forward and help us. In Tennessee

we are proud of our regional library program. A few years ago we put just a few thousand dollars into it. Today all but approximately twenty counties in Tennessee are now served and we are spending about a quarter of a million dollars on this regional library service. From ten regional library centers bookmobiles carry books to more than 1100 local libraries and small rural communities of Tennessee. These mobile units go to the remotest corners of our State and give every child and grown-up an opportunity to be in touch with those things which have made you leading citizens and which can make them better citizens because they will be better informed.

With the passage of this Federal Aid Bill, as far as libraries are concerned,--which I understand has passed and received the President's signature--we hope to take in the rest of our counties. And we want to take you in on it.

I have tried to put my report on the Southern Governors Conference in a general context that might have significance for all of you as citizens. I have offered it as one realistic, if modest means to the end of preserving our democracy. One swallow doesn't make a summer, to be sure, but if the bird is flying in the right direction it may serve to direct our steps toward warmer climate. Do you ask, where is this summer land of political happiness that we pursue? The bird may fly, but we cannot.

I tell you that if we reach it, if we ever reach it, if we remain even in true pursuit of it, we must make out way, step by step along the rugged course of political realism. I give you the clue to that course.

We can achieve realistic democracy--you and I --

If we can muster the patience to toil tirelessly for small sure accomplishments toward large distant objectives, the endurance to sustain human miscalculations and the humility to try for an end that may, of human means, be unattainable.

If we can reconsider our history with both love and a passion for the truth, inspired by our historical identity and individuality without blinding ourselves to our debt to and dependence on others: the men of other ages who begat us, the men of our time who grew up alongside of us to give us good and bad example.

If we can remember the question of religious liberty that brought our forefathers to this shore and, revering their ordeal to achieve the individual's right to worship as he pleases, yet not forget the need of social sanction for religious worship, realizing clearly that freedom of religion does not mean freedom from religion.

If we can admire the singular independence and self-containment of a Daniel Boone, without leaving our wives and children to the mercy of a world we have wandered

away from.

If we can be inspirited by the enterprise and hardihood and endurance, yes, and success of a Meriwether Lewis and a George Rogers Clark, without such ignorance of our irrational human nature and such lack of faith in the justice of an omnipotent god, as did Lewis to his untimely death.

If we can believe with our patron political saint, Thomas Jefferson, that the government that governs least governs best--and at the same time be sure that we do not fail to govern when the welfare of the people demands it.

In short, if we can accommodate the individual privileges of democracy to its social necessities in a day when our strenuous and labyrinthian industrial system grows increasingly enriching and enthralling --

If in this stormy season, we can view the hostility and seeming blindness and greed, chicanery and cruelty and hypocrisy of our fellow citizens, without finding them traitors to American ideals and in conspiracy against social justice or against the laws of God --

And if we can submit the political prejudices and provincial hatred of others to the test of charity and make the same demands of our own passion and impatience, in the name of a God who created all of us and Who alone can judge with finality --

I say, my friends, we can achieve a realistic democracy and achieving it draw near to that summer land of which we early declared ourselves in pursuit. And if we don't finally achieve happiness on this mortal shore we still may find a Beulah land of mutually beneficial restraint, of peace and of hope.

As I prepare to leave you I would like to leave you with a few words from a poet whose name I do not know. My father gave me these words several years ago. He got it from a lawyer in Nashville, and where he got it I do not know. I should not try to repeat it, because I may not remember all of the verses. If not, I will offer my apologies in advance. But it tells a story. It tells a story that the group of members of the American Library Association could well take to heart and say to yourselves that which you must put upon your shoulders, whether you like it or not, you have an obligation above and beyond the obligation of many of your fellow citizens; you have been endowed with an intelligence, you have been endowed with a learning, you have been endowed with an experience, you have been the beneficiary of an association with each other that puts you in a position to exercise a greater influence upon the future of this democracy of which we speak than many of your fellow citizens. As a result, in your own hearts and between yourselves and your God you

have got to make up your minds whether or not you shall sit back and operate an ambulance in the valley or whether in the meantime you will make use of all of these great things with which you have been endowed, to build a fence around the cliff of world affairs, to the extent that a soul and a heart and a mind and a willing body can do it, for the greater glory of God and for the protection of mankind in advance of, and not after, certain things occur.

As I remember it, it went somewhat this way:

'Twas a dangerous cliff, everybody confessed,

But to walk by its edge was so pleasant

That over the dangerous edge there fell some

Till people said something will have to be done

But their projects did not at all tally.

Some said, 'Let's build a fence around the

Edge of that cliff';

Others said, 'Oh, no, let's put an ambulance

Down in the valley;'

'For a cliff is all right if you're careful,'

Said they, 'and if you have slipped and you're

Dropping, it isn't that slipping that hurts you

So much; it's that shock down below when your

Stopping.'

So day after day as these mishaps occurred,

When forthwith the rescuers sallied

To pick up the people who fell off the cliff
With their ambulance down in the valley,
Till an old sage remarked, 'It's a marvel to
Me that people give so much more attention
To repairing results than to stopping the cause
When they had much better aim at prevention.
Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally.
If that cliff we would fence we might almost
Dispense with the ambulance down in the valley.'
'Oh, he's a fanatic,' the people rejoined,
'If this fence were built and the ambulance
Dispensed with we would do away with all charities.
No, no, we'll support them forever.
Aren't we picking up folk just as fast as they fall?
Why should people with sense stop to put up a fence
When the ambulance works in the valley?'
But a sensible few who are practical too just
Won't put up with such nonsense much longer.
They believe that prevention is better than cure
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them then with voice, pencil and pen
And while other philanthropists dally,
Scorn all contention,
We'll put up a stout fence on the cliff that
Looks over the valley.'"

That, as I see it, is your mission tonight. You are capable of doing it. If you do, the world will be better off and you will certainly have served to the greater glory of God, for the progress of all mankind.

I leave you, to return to the greatest State of them all, I say. I will leave you, to go home to the greatest State, and I will prove it right quick; I will leave you, to go back to the State that gave Cordell Hull to the world; we gave Andrew Jackson to the Nation; we gave Sam Houston to Texas; and any school child will tell you, we gave Davy Crockett, 'King of the Wild Frontier', to Hollywood.

Thank you.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Governor Clement, we thank you for this informative and inspiring speech. We are all coming to Tennessee. We are all going to accept your invitation.

Last fall it was my privilege to spend six weeks in the South. As a man who has spent practically all of his adult life in the Far West, it was a great experience. I attended state meetings, meetings of trustees and visited with many friends in the various libraries. I visited seven states in all and I was much impressed with library development and library leadership as shown by regional libraries

stressing cooperation and by new buildings, new library buildings and by the activities of trustees, and what really is a burdgeoning citizens movement in the southland.

As we planned this meeting on the Twentieth Century South, it seemed important that we recognize the great progress being made by libraries in the region, and we have selected two librarians who have played a leading role in the planning and execution of the library movement and who will report to you this evening.

Miss Helen M. Harris is Past President of the Public Library Division and served on the ALA Executive Board. She has been active in the Southern Library Association, and connected with the Lawson McGhee Library in Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been director of it since 1934.

It is a great pleasure to me--I have worked with Miss Harris in library work--it is a great pleasure to present to you Miss Harris, to make her report to you on the South.

MISS HELEN M. HARRIS: President Richards, Governor Clement and Friends, when President Richards asked me some time ago to undertake this assignment--and I think you will agree under the circumstances it is quite an assignment--I agreed on one condition. That was that Miss Mary U. Rothrock have a hand in it. Her name is so closely

associated with regionalism and public libraries that I thought it only appropriate that her ideas be represented in this. While the voice you will hear will be mine, I am sure you will recognize Miss Rothrock's hand.

When we public librarians hear the word "regionalism", we usually think about regional libraries, large-unit, multi-county systems such as came into our library lives with the Fraser Valley demonstration in 1930. In the twenty-five years since then regional libraries have proved themselves to be ingenious administrative devices whose particular merit lies in efficiency and economy of operation.

Thus it is quite understandable that the greatest development of regional libraries has been where the immediate aim is quantitative - to provide prompt and economical library coverage for large areas. The ultimate goal, establishment of substantial, effective, educationally motivated library service which meets acceptable qualitative standards, is consciously deferred. Often, unhappily, it is far too long deferred.

But regional libraries in themselves have little to do with regionalism. For as Governor Clement has presented the subject tonight, regionalism is more than geographical contiguity, more than mere administrative inventiveness. It grows out of recognition of the

sociological and economic, as well as the geographical characteristics which differentiate one area from another.

The most familiar and most significant expression of regionalism in library activities is to be found in our regional library associations, the most firmly established of which are the New England, Pacific Northwest, Mountain-Plains, Southwestern and Southeastern. Our comments this evening stem from experiences with the Southeastern. It is not unique; it is essentially like the other regional associations. It is used merely as an example because it is the one we know the most about.

Regionalism is a familiar concept here in the Southeast. It expressed itself fifty years ago in such groups as the Southern Education Board and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Then, in 1920 the Southeastern Library Association was formed to provide opportunity to consider library problems in the light of southern conditions, social and economic.

In the Twenties and early Thirties there were many yeasty forces at work here in the Southeast, as in the other parts of the nation. The aftermath of World War I, the depression and its alphabetical offspring, all had their effect. In 1933 came TVA with its tremendous contributions to regional development. Three years later, Howard W. Odum's monumental Southern Regions laid down a

base line of factual data which gave the Southeast an objective picture of itself, and thus furnished material for informed and forward-looking regional planning. Librarians, among others, were becoming aware of the deficiencies of the area in technological skills and scientific know-how, in capital wealth, and in institutions required for training the general public and the experts needed to conserve and utilize its resources for the well-being of all its citizens.

So they were not wholly unprepared, when in 1946, the Southeastern Library Association was asked to undertake a specific library project. The TVA, operating in seven of the nine Southeastern states, wanted information which was not available about the library facilities of the region. Representatives of TVA and the Southeastern Library Association, with consultants from ALA, worked out plans for a cooperative self-survey of all the library resources of the Southeast. Acting through their state library associations, with a central survey office at the regional level, hundreds of librarians from all types of libraries - school, public, college, university and special - spent two years in assembling the needed data. The machinery of the Regional Library Association enabled them to coordinate their efforts and to obtain a comprehensive, unified picture of what the libraries of the southeast were doing, and were

failing to do, and why.

There was little in the Survey findings that was news to the participating librarians. But the regional approach gave for the first time two companion pictures: one of the area and its library needs; the other of its total library structure - its strength and its weakness in supplying materials of information and education for regional development.

The self-examination and evaluation involved in the survey procedure revealed conspicuous needs, some of them common to all of the states:

"We now have", said the report, "sufficient data at hand to make sound planning for the future possible. We no longer have to guess about library conditions. The individual states will remain, as always, the starting points of initiative and responsibility. But they now have in their new regional unity an important instrument of cooperative effort".

Although the survey report is an essential reference tool for southern librarians, they would all agree that its greatest value lay in the doing rather than in the report. Collection of data, the interpretation of its meaning, the correlation of information regarding

different types of libraries within a state, and the libraries of one state with another - all of this involved thousands of hours of individual labor and group conference.

Since our present purpose is a description of regionalism at work rather than a library extension progress report, we have not tried to bring the 1946-47 survey statistics up to date. We have corresponded, however, with the directors of state library extension agencies and with a dozen or more librarians familiar with conditions then and now. We have also had access to Dr. Alvarez' 1950 and 1956 statistics on public libraries in the larger southern cities.

From these sources it is clear that, although uneven development must be noted, public libraries in the southeast have made constant progress toward the objectives outlined on the basis of the survey data.

For example:

Annual state aid to public libraries has increased in eight of the nine states from \$520,000 to more than \$2,000,000.

Growth in local support has been phenomenal. Of thirteen cities included in both the 1950 and 1956 lists, the average increase in annual appropriation was sixty per cent; in half the cities it was eighty per cent.

Eight of these thirteen cities have new central

libraries in use, under construction or in the planning stages; thirty-seven new branch libraries have been erected since 1950. Dozens of smaller cities, not included in this list, have new, attractive, modern buildings.

Several of the state library extension agencies have been reorganized and strengthened.

A headquarters office for the Association has been established, and *The Southeastern Librarian* is now, appearing quarterly.

We have described the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey to illustrate and emphasize the point that, between state associations on the one hand and the American Library Association on the other, there is logical place and genuine need for the regional library association. Many of us who have worked for years in regional as well as in state associations, and in ALA, are convinced that regional associations can give vitality, direction and emphasis to public libraries, and at the same time add greatly to library strength and effectiveness at the national level.

The line of inter-communication between local, state and national library interests is very, very slender, the loss of energy and forcefulness very severe. Perhaps we may borrow an engineering term to describe a valuable

function which we believe the regional library association can perform: it can become a booster-pump, an auxiliary device for improving this inter-communication, for reducing the leakage of vital energies, for increasing the impact of our best library facilities upon even the remotest situations.

Federal aid, of which we are now assured, undoubtedly will accelerate the growth trend of public libraries in rural America. \$7.5 a year for the next five years offer the public library a great opportunity to apply its energies to meeting the important problems of its clientele. In the context of federal aid, regionalism assumes added importance. For, within each of the six or seven major regions of the United States there already exists a general awareness of regional characteristics, regional deficiencies, and the outlines of plans for regional solutions. Leadership at a level which links states together in cooperation on common problems and which facilitates communication with other regions and with library counsel at the national level, will help give point and focus to this five-year demonstration of the essential nature of the library function.

With local, state and federal governments each now acknowledging responsibility for library service to all

people, and with our newly adopted standards for that service, the opportunity is wide open for regional library associations to define their problems and to drive hard for the realization of their objectives in the immediate years ahead.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Governor Clement has asked me to explain to you that he has a plane to catch. He regrets he has to leave early.

Miss Harris, of course, represents the public library. Thank you, Miss Harris, for a wonderful report.

Mr. Guy R. Lyle was born in Canada but has spent a large part of his professional life in the South, having served successively as Librarian of Women's College, University of North Carolina, Director of the Louisiana State University Library, and now Director for the Emory University Libraries. He has been active in the Association of College and Reference Libraries, being its immediate Past President. It is a very great pleasure to present Mr. Lyle to you at this time.

MR. GUY R. LYLE: I am sorry the Governor left. I had a special message for him. We will try to get it to him by some other means. As I sat here this evening perspiring rather freely, not because of these klieg lights, but from the unhappy thought of following a speaker as

eloquent as the youngest governor of the 48 states, I received a double shock. I knew he was eloquent. I hadn't heard him but I had heard about that eloquence. But I hardly thought that so busy a man would be so well informed, so liberal and, as a young man, so mature in his thought. On the other hand, I knew Miss Harris would be well informed but I hardly thought I was to follow up the brains of two people.

So you see where this leaves me. I am a little frustrated. I am afraid this will be something of an anti-climax, and I will ask your sympathy in what I am afraid is going to be a bad ten minutes for both of us.

The Governor has offered a new look at the Twentieth Century South. When I think of a region in terms of university libraries I think, as I think most of you would, first of library cooperation--library cooperation, a natural among neighbors. I want to speak briefly therefore on the background of university library cooperation in the southeast.

When a writer acknowledges the source of his ideas he uses a footnote. I wish to use a verbal footnote in large type. During the past few years I have had an opportunity to sit in on meetings of the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility, popularly known as SIRF. For those of you who don't know what SIRF is, it is a cooperative library

group made up of three university libraries in Florida and three in Georgia. The members are composed of university administrators, head librarians and representatives from the Southern Regional Education Board, whom you have heard the Govern mention tonight--and I should have added that the Southern Regional Education Board is also a member and a very important one.

Now, SIRF has a central staff organization, a librarian executive secretary, and has its offices in Atlanta at the Southern Regional Education Board Headquarters.

I have listened carefully at the SIRF meetings. If it seems to some in this audience that I have developed the sensitivity of a photographic plate, let me emphasize these are my personal views, that I am not presuming to speak for SIRF, even though I owe much of what I have to say from my observations there.

One more prefatory note: University library cooperation in the South is not as remarkable as its press notices but it has a record of useful accomplishment. The outsider, for example, looking at inter-library cooperation, would hail the successful venture in library coordination between Duke and the University of North Carolina libraries, the establishment of union catalogue centers at Nashville and Atlanta, the comprehensive description of resources by Downs and others, and the

cooperative efforts spearheaded by the Southeastern Library Association and its officers. I am not going to speak of these accomplishments, however, because I feel sure they are well known to most of you present here. Rather, I should like to suggest three factors affecting university library cooperation in the South and to relate these to the specifics of what may be accomplished in the immediate future.

First, the central importance of national library cooperative effort was clearly evident. Important as the force of regionalism is, it should not lead us to secede from the United States. No single library lives in bibliographical isolation; neither can the region. For example, on the one hand, less than fifty per cent of the titles searched by readers in the Union Catalogue of the Atlanta-Athens area since September, 1955, were located in the area. Seventy-five per cent of Emory's inter-library borrowings this year came from libraries outside the South. On the other hand, cooperation at the national level has done much to unite the resources of the world of books. Southern librarians team up with their colleagues in other parts of the country to establish a national pool of foreign newspapers on microfilm. Southern librarians join with librarians in the east, middle west, and far west

in tapping the federal treasury to offset their fiscal limitations in promoting library extension services. Southern scholars benefit as much as their colleagues from Maine to Minnesota through the services of the National Union Catalogue. Many other examples might be given, but it should be clear from these few illustrations why our first obligation as individual librarians and as state and regional library associations is to promote bibliographical organization and programs at the national level. They have proved worthwhile and much remains to be done.

In the second place, in the South we recognize that the coordination of research collections must be identified with strong, healthy entities. Only two libraries in the South have as many as a million volumes and one of these is almost outside continental United States.

Mere numbers is a crude measure of strength, but when the diversity of subject matter demanded by the range of university studies is taken into account, it is readily apparent that few Southern university libraries have the collections necessary to support their present graduate and research programs. The lacks are not in peripheral areas; they may be characterized as an absence of the principal standard treatises, source editions, and periodicals in the basic disciplines, without which higher research is impracticable.

In spite of recent gains, we have less to spend on our college and university libraries than any other region in the country. The South spends \$309 per thousand population for college and university libraries. The northeast and northcentral regions struggle along on \$425, while the far west has to be content with \$560. We feel that this deficiency must be made up. Cooperation will not make libraries strong if they are inadequate to begin with. It takes time, money, and great effort to build wisely selected research collections.

We are not deluding ourselves into thinking that we can achieve greatness by drawing closer together a mass of mediocrity. Even though we may be able to draw a chart showing there is no overlapping in our library collections, the chart won't show the volumes we don't have, without which, higher research will not be possible.

Parenthetically, I should like to add that because of the economies frequently identified with cooperation, there is real danger that administrators, trustees, and legislators may be misled into thinking that cooperation may make up for the deficiencies in our individual library book budgets. The force of this opinion does not arise in theory but from practical experience.

I recall that shortly after a meeting of SIRF in Atlanta, there appeared an editorial in one of the metro-

politan newspapers stating that through their cooperative efforts six libraries in Georgia and Florida expected to save as much as two million dollars in the next five years. No one at the SIRF meetings, as I recall it, particularly stressed the economies of cooperation, and no one, for certain, remotely suggested the idea of any such saving as this. Nevertheless the news was spread abroad and inasmuch as the amount of the saving is only slightly less than the probable combined book budgets of the six institutions for the next five years, the reader of the editorial might readily surmise that if we cooperated just a little more vigorously the book budgets of the six libraries could be entirely liquidated.

In the third place, we recognize that the most effective and efficient method of coordinating resources is not open to us, at least not at the present. As we all know, university libraries could build stronger libraries cooperatively and more economically if there were a division of the field of collecting. Such a division necessarily depends upon the willingness on the part of scholars and university administrators to discourage the graduate offerings in a particular subject or subjects when a quality job is being done at some other institution in the region.

This is a point where the professor's interest

in cooperation, like his freedom, becomes merely academic. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to think that the scholar who is interested in any kind of library cooperation is the exception rather than the rule. Talk to him about placing his departmental collection in the main library where the books will be more readily available to the university public as a whole and he reacts as though you were rubbing sandpaper - the double zero number - on his stomach ulcer. Talk to him about substituting inter-library loan for the purchase of an expensive journal file, which he believes he or his students may conceivably use some day, and you pump another pint of sulphuric acid into his system.

And as Dr. Leigh of Columbia has pointed out, "Few indeed are the professors who accept the notion that any field of learning should be assigned permanently to a sister institution along with the major responsibility for maintaining the library collections in the field."

It is not the job of the librarian to reconcile these competitive views and aspirations of scholars and university administrators, but until the latter achieve a greater measure of success in allocating the areas of graduate work and research, the most direct and effective route to inter-library cooperation is roadblocked.

These, then, are the three principal factors that

must be taken into account when we plan the machinery of inter-library cooperation in the South. Conversely, I feel that any plan of cooperation which contradicts or ignores these factors will fail in its purpose. Now, as to the specifics of what may be accomplished in the immediate future.

In World War II, it was found that the most effective method of advance was to press on where you are strong, rather than to reinforce where you are weak. We are strong and well established in our inter-library lending practice. Not all faculty members have realized the significance of a free flow of inter-library loans; nor reacted to its possibilities. The more the scholar realizes its advantages, the less prejudiced he will be about other forms of library cooperation.

A material improvement in inter-library loan service is possible without overstraining the library. For a number of years in the Southeast, and I expect it is true of other regions, there has been a kind of unwritten code in force among neighboring libraries which provides for a more liberal policy of inter-library loan than the national code would seem to allow.

Not all libraries adhere to the unwritten code partly because of a tip-toe caution on the part of the

librarian or library committee, but chiefly, I suspect, because the borrowing library is hesitant about asking for material whose loan is discouraged by the national code.

We have been raise, you know, to look upon inter-library loans as a courtesy or favor one library renders to another. Perhaps at the regional level we should regard it as a duty to lend and not a favor to ask.

The kind of lending restricted by the national code includes current fiction, current issues of periodicals, domestic in-print books, books for class use, rare books, a high percentage of the books basic for a thesis, a large number of titles at one time, and works difficult and expensive to pack.

The statement covering the lending of microfilm is inadequate and there is no mention of microcards and microprint. Certain libraries in the Southeast and in other areas are lending all these types of material in the region and experiencing no difficulty in doing so. Therefore, it would seem likely that a revision of the code for regional purposes to incorporate the liberal lending policies which many libraries are now practicing would furnish a salutary stimulus to inter-library lending in the region.

Secondly, we could profit greatly by the publication of regional union lists and guides to special

collections and types of research materials where the job is not or cannot be done at the national level. To close the gap between the Union List of Serials and New Serials Titles, for example, by compiling and publishing a supplement to the former would be tremendously helpful in locating hundreds of journal files acquired by Southern university libraries in the past seven years, the years of their greatest growth.

Another form of library cooperation that might be reinforced has largely gone unheralded. It consists of informal agreements among neighbor libraries to avoid needless duplication of expensive sets, the relocation of partial sets where it is mutually advantageous, and the occasional joint undertaking of an expensive purchase of microfilming job.

One set of Adams papers and Early American Imprints are sufficient for all users in the Atlanta-Athens area even though each set is held by a different library. This kind of cooperation goes on all the time; it does not depend upon formal organization reinforced by binding agreements or sweetened by a grant of foundation money. Its usefulness would be extended if the acquisition of these monumental research publications were promptly reported and the information distributed to the principal research libraries in the region.

Photoduplication services, imaginatively used, afford a powerful stimulus to library cooperation. The feasibility of a single agency in each state undertaking a newspaper microfilming program of its local newspapers has already been demonstrated in Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, and Georgia. In these states the state university library or the state historical agency has undertaken the task of filming local newspapers in the state which are not already available on film from the publisher or in some other library. Although the experiment is limited in scope, partly through want of funds and partly through the necessity of developing cooperative machinery in accordance with actual local requirements, it has already demonstrated its practicability and convinced those who are familiar with it that it is an indispensable part of any program of inter-library cooperation.

Finally, the university libraries of the South have felt the need for some broadly based organization in the region to serve (1) as a clearing house and discussion ground for cooperative projects and (2) to give direction, guidance, and support to those that are deemed sufficiently important.

A start in the right direction has been made by the meeting yesterday of the directors of the major libraries

in the Southeast to form the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries. The genesis and spirit of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries are inherent in the spirit and work of the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility (SIRF) which is affiliated and supported in part by the Southern Regional Education Board.

If the Southern Regional Education Board would see its way clear to maintaining the SIRF office staff, and librarian executive-secretary, particularly at a time when Southern university libraries are straining every dollar to strengthen their collections and services, the next logical step it seems to me would be for SIRF to merge with the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, because by so doing, it would greatly speed up the machinery of inter-library cooperation between university libraries in Georgia and Florida; if the regional aims of the Southern Regional Education Board are to be carried out, SIRF should become a genuinely regional library cooperative organization.

The policies and functions of the organization should be controlled by the librarians representing the member institutions. University administrators, scholars, and other educational authorities should participate upon invitation and in connection with specific projects wherever their background of experience and contacts would prove helpful.

Some arrangement should be made also for coordinating the work of important special libraries in the area. I am aware that my proposal for extending the base of the existing SIRF organization is one which is asking the Southern Regional Education Board to undertake an additional financial responsibility of some magnitude.

On the other hand, each library will be contributing substantially from its own funds and staff time in assisting the headquarters staff to carry out specific cooperative bibliographic projects.

The extension I suggest would provide additional services beyond what could be provided by an Association of Southern Research Libraries staffed with purely voluntary assistance. It is the kind of extension which I feel sure the Southern Regional Education Board would not refuse if they were satisfied that it was for the general welfare of education in the South; moreover, it would enable them to extend some portion of the benefits of their public funds to the great multitude of scholars in the South who do not have the neighboring backstop of great repositories such as Harvard and Yale.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Lyle. You

have listened to two reports which in some respects have been sharply contrasted. I suggest that taking the two of them together tonight we have heard some very good library philosophy. By following such suggestions as these at the national and regional level we will ultimately have our network of libraries, our library system, if you please, which will give this country the kind of library service it should have. We are indebted to both of these speakers.

At this point I am glad to present Mr. Wayne M. Hartwell, Chairman ALA Election Committee, who will announce the results of the 1956-57 election. Mr. Hartwell.

MR. WAYNE M. HARTWELL: Mr. President, Members of the Association, the Election Committee is pleased to report that you have elected the following individuals as officers of your Association for 1956-57:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF RETURNS OF 1956 ELECTION

Total number of ballots cast9071

Total number of ballots for each candidate:

First Vice-President and President-Elect

Morsch, Lucile M.	4601	ELECTED
Roos, Jean C.	4367	

Second Vice-President

Brigham, Harold F.	4522	ELECTED
Bryant, Douglas W.	4357	

Treasurer

Low, Edmon 3831
 Sealock, Richard B. 4971 ELECTED

Members of the Executive Board (Term 1956-60)

Adams, Charles H. 3311
 Powell, Benjamin E. 5369 ELECTED
 Bond, Elizabeth M. 4219
 Gregory, Ruth W. 4559 ELECTED

Members of the Council (term 1956-60)

Bixler, Paul H. 4915 ELECTED
 Lundy, Frank A. 3903
 Blanchard, J. Richard 3751
 Paylore, Patricia P. 4906 ELECTED
 Hacker, Harold S. 3191
 Monroe, Margaret E. 5569 ELECTED
 Herrick, Mary D. 4457 ELECTED
 Hurley, Marie V. 4220
 Brown, Harlan C. 3910
 Jackson, Wallace Van 4735 ELECTED
 Hunt, Edna 4016
 Shepard, Martha 4610 ELECTED

Names of candidates not on official ballot, but suggested
 by voter. Give name of office and number of votes..._____

2nd Vice President -- Lucile Morsch - 1

Treasurer -- Claire Knox - 1

Council -- Siddie Johnson - 1

Ballots voided as invalid: 4

ELECTION COMMITTEE: Ian Thom

Mrs. Jane Strable

Wayne Hartwell, Chairman

(Applause)

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PRESIDENT RICHARDS: This is a moment that I have waited for for a long time. When a president is about to introduce his successor and turn over the gavel and the badge of office it is a temptation to take stock of the organization over which he has presided for the past year. Tonight ALA is facing the future with prospects that are almost illimitable. The passage of the Library Services Bill and the reorganization of the Association have both become accomplished facts at this time; and together these milestones in our history make possible, I believe, that dream of us all--good library service for every American.

Mr. Shaw, as I turn over this gavel I also give to your keeping a membership which is unified, sure of its direction and ready for dynamic leadership. With your genius for organization, the Association is sure of a thrilling year in 1946-57.

I give you Mr. Ralph R. Shaw, President of the American Library Association. (Mr. Shaw takes the gavel.)

PRESIDENT SHAW: Mr. Richards, Friends, last Wednesday as I was scurrying from a meeting in one hotel to another, at high noon, for some reason my eyes dropped down and it was with quite a shock that I realized how small my shadow really was; and as I stand up here in the brilliant light of the responsibilities and duties of the office with which you have honored me, I feel I am impelled again to look down at the shadow, and I am afraid I must report it is pitifully small.

For we are living in a changing world. A changing society demands different things of its social institutions, and by their nature social institutions, such as libraries, develop roots deep in old patterns and tend to resist change. The evidence that new social institutions have been encroaching on the fields of the book and the library is clear warning that we may well look to our future. Even with static libraries, there is little likelihood that anyone will propose doing away with libraries. The usual form that obsolescence takes in social institutions in the maintenance of the institutions at a relatively low, fixed, level, while the new services that society needs are performed by new agencies.

It is all too easy to blame this on machines, and it is simpler to talk about the future of the book in terms of new electronic and mechanical devices, than

it is to provide the vision, the planning, and the programming to make the vision a reality, so as to meet evolving needs. But there is not now or on the more distant horizon any cloud of an idea that will replace print in its basic function of storing and presenting alphabetic information in useable form. This would indicate that our problem in keeping our libraries effective social institutions is not in our stars, or in someone else's machines, but in ourselves.

What we need, rather than joining up with the gadgeteers, is the opening of our minds to the nature of the changing world in which we live, combined with hardheaded, constructive, development of new services and methods. In other words, this is a time for exercising our collective intellectual capacity to the utmost instead of for worriedly resting on our routines. The outstanding leadership of American librarianship in the past, in every branch of recording, storing and communication of recorded knowledge gives evidence of what we can achieve if we but will, and offers promise for a future of exciting opportunity, if we measure up to the evolving needs and aid progress by anticipating these needs.

What are the most obvious areas for future development? Clearly we are living in a world harassed by external tensions, and with internal changes progressing at an almost explosive rate. We need not look into a

crystal ball for the prophecies of things at hand.

Most obviously and closely related to our current programs is the current state of formal education. Our schools and colleges are supersaturated with students and we have not yet reached the clearly predictable flood of the tide of students.

As Henry Steel Commager pointed out this is not simply a problem of more buildings and more teachers. Even if an infinite amount of money were available, it would be impossible to provide, or to provide fast enough, a sufficient body of superior or even good teachers to meet the demands by the conventional lecture and textbook method. The trend in education has for some years been towards broadening and deepening education by use of books and libraries. The pressure of masses of students has been pushing us back to the lecture method; and, what is probably worse, to the supermass lecture method through use of television in order that one instructor may lecture to thousands instead of to dozens.

We have no evidence that this is progress in "education" although it may clearly be progress in technology. And what are librarians doing about this?

We have been primarily been doing a great deal more of what we did before. We have more high school

libraries than we had ten years ago, and a few counties have provided full library service in the grade schools. But we have not even achieved a statement of the currently desirable level of quality and quantity of service in high school libraries, and such examples as Baltimore County, Maryland, which have a librarian in every grade school, are practically unique.

On the college and university level we have likewise made some progress, but in the dawn of an era when teaching with books must become a living reality if the new hordes of students are to receive any semblance of an education, we already hear voices crying that we are spending too much on our libraries and that they are interfering with the educational purposes of the institutions of higher learning by absorbing a disproportionate share of their funds. Perhaps they are -- in the sense that a paper clip that is allowed to rust in disuse is a social waste; but a paper clip used to repair a broken wire in a sinking ship's radio so that it may call for and receive succor is a bargain at any price.

To be sure we do not have enough trained librarians to staff our present jobs. If we convert the profession from its passive routinized state, in which two-thirds of our time or more goes into clerical duties, into the position of dynamic leadership that is the

rying need of an educational system, which now, as never before, needs to teach with books, that should go far towards solving our recruiting problem.

As pointed out by Mr. Richards in his address to the Council, the success or failure of the library profession in carrying out the provisions of the Library Services Bill depends upon our ability to provide competent staff to plan and man the new library services. This involves hundreds of new professional library positions. Even if we could recruit enough additional people we simply do not have enough time to train them -- and many of these positions require experience of a high order. The only alternative, as suggested by President Richards, is to release available qualified staff, and that must be done if the Federal program for aid to libraries is to succeed. This is an emergency and requires emergency measures.

We can release professional staff through relieving trained librarians from the clerical and sub-professional jobs in our medium size and large libraries; assigning those duties to clerical staff. Every management study that has been made to date has shown that at least two-thirds of the total staff time in libraries goes into subprofessional and clerical duties, while two-thirds or

more of the staff is professional. This can probably never be made a 1:1 ratio because of the many small units, including small branches in large library systems, in which professional staff must be available, while the number of staff required does not permit complete separation of clerical from professional work.

We must find professional staff right now for manning this urgent program. If the libraries with four or more professional staff members in a single location would, by immediate action, identify clerical duties and assign them to clerical staff, we could free more than enough professional staff for the job.

Not only would we make possible the manning of our rural library service program, but we would increase the effectiveness of utilization of personnel in these libraries so that they would have more money available for books and services, and the cooperating libraries, too, would gain. There is nothing new or visionary in this approach. It has been applied increasingly. In some cases, such as that of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, better assignment of jobs meant that they did not need to add professional staff for adult services for somewhat over two years. The only new factor here is a great urgency for acceleration of this

process.

In the public library field we have just completed resetting our sights. Our new public library standards attempt to outline a framework for better, more flexible and higher level public library service than the nation has heretofore known. While we are far from converting these noble words into living deeds, we must recognize that some libraries already exceed these goals, and that any standards that can be set, as clearly stated in the new public library standards, can represent only minima.

We have achieved a phenomenal measure of success towards beginning to make library service available to some 27 million Americans who are not now served by local public libraries, but what of the other 130 million who are served by local public libraries? Of these probably fewer than one-third are registered borrowers, and probably fewer than a third of the registered borrowers use the library as much as once or twice a year. When we add to this the fact of an aging population, and the evidence that the older population makes less use of books, we must do something about reaching all of our potential clientele more effectively or face further decrease in those who use existent libraries.

The increased tempo of our technology impinges

on libraries on all levels in many ways. The most obvious of these is the growing automation of processes and of industries; a second is the decentralization of industry; a third is the increase in size of research projects and the development of team research, not only in the physical sciences but in the social and managerial sciences as well -- as evidenced by the rapid growth of such tools as operational research. The communication needs of industry have changed radically and are increasingly conditioning not only our educational requirements but the very structure of our society.

Automation is not something that will some day spring full grown from the mind of Zeus. It is with us now and is evolving at an accelerating pace. When it reaches full stature it will have achieved a social revolution comparable only to that of the Industrial Revolution of the Nineteenth Century. The Industrial Revolution freed men from the labor of materials-handling and developed generations of machine tenders. The Automation Revolution is doing away with the human machine and is placing vast premiums on higher skills.

The 20-hour week in automated industries is not an idle dream, and the 30-hour week or less for everyone is a probability within the next generation or two.

Furthermore the automation revolution curiously

enough, is not primarily a matter of electronics or mechanics or gadgetry. The new demands it will make, as it spreads, will be primarily in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences, including the managerial sciences. Here, then, we are faced with the need for new levels of skills, requiring different forms of education on all levels, together with a vast increase in the need for a more highly educated population -- a group that normally makes the greatest demands upon our libraries.

Added to this is the need (while our schools are overflowing with the growing generation) for retraining of millions of people who no longer have a place at the machine pressing a button when six new piston rings have been delivered to the machine.

In addition, we will be faced with a great increase in leisure. Can this leisure be used for increased and continuing development of the whole man? For his re-education into changing jobs and changing social needs? Do we know all we need to know about the use of books and audio visual materials and other tools to make them of maximum effectiveness in helping the large numbers of people who cannot be reached by schools and who will be in critical need of continuing, informal, educational assistance?

Decentralization of industry, which is currently

in progress at a rapid and accelerating rate, and decentralization of research to far-flung teams, both call for new communication services from central resources. It is not economical, nor desirable, nor even possible to duplicate the wide range of information needed by modern industry and research at all the places at which the work needs to be done. This field, which might be termed dynamic or applied bibliography, is one of the areas of our greatest professional weakness at the present time.

In this respect it might be noted that there are really two kinds of research libraries. The research library dealt with most in our discussions and literature is primarily a passive institution; a great collection in which others may do research. This might more properly be called a researchable library.

The other type of research library is one in which a great deal of research is done by the library staff as a normal function of the library. This type, which might be termed the researching library, has not received nearly as much attention as has the former. This is not meant to imply that we should spend less time and effort on the researchable library, but rather that modern information and communication needs may call for much more intensive development of the researching library, whether based on a special library or on a great university

collection.

The magnitude and importance of this task has been recognized by others as is clearly shown by the fact that at least one current program for development of prototype of a literature searching machine has had assigned to it more than a million dollars, while literally dozens of individual projects in this field during the past five years have had budgets far in excess of the annual budget of the average public or college library. This field is in dire need of the skills that librarians can bring to it. A large proportion of the money being spent is being wasted because of lack of the knowledge and skills that are part of our training and experience. Regardless of whether our failure is attributable to lack of vision on our part or to other reasons, here, clearly, is a field of great current social importance in which libraries and librarians have failed to play their part and in which new social institutions are evolving because society's need must be satisfied.

On the administrative front, as we move towards larger and more complex units and services, and greater, more varied and more complex social needs, deeper understanding of the nature and needs of our varied publics and the nature and fields of optimum usefulness of our increasing range of tools becomes a desperate need.

When, and under what conditions are books and periodicals and pamphlets, and the like, the optimum tools and when do we turn to audio-visual aids? At what point, if any, do books and audio-visual aids give way to electrons?

What level of support must be made available if libraries are to serve their full range of social usefulness? In this respect it is clear that libraries are living in a starvation economy in the midst of an age of plenty. As during the depression, our total incomes are inadequate to meet the demands being made on us, and as a result, salaries are absorbing an increasing proportion of our total resources. While rising living costs and the need for maintaining staff if we are to give any service inexorably have forced the salary budget up, the total budget has not kept pace, so we are spending proportionally less on books. I have checked and found that they have spent only 8 and 11 per cent of their total budget on books.

The answers may lie partly in increase of total budgets and partly in improved utilization of staff and resources. Progress has been made in this respect and there is increasing evidence of our recognition of our responsibility for maximum effectiveness in the utilization of our resources.

Mr. McNeal's article in the May, 1956, issue of *College and Research Libraries*, for example, points out that

fifty major university libraries have radically changed the ratio of professional to clerical staff since 1940, and all but seven of these have effected the change while increasing rather than decreasing the professional staff. In 1940 thirty-six of these universities had more than 50 per cent professional staff; in 1954 only twenty had more than 50 per cent professionals. While this is a good example of progress in more effective utilization of staff, we have a long way to go in maximizing our effectiveness with whatever money may be available; and failure to do that means increased handicaps in meeting the vital new demands upon us. There will, whether we meet the challenge of our opportunities or whether we increasingly fall into a less preferred budgetary position because of our failure to do so, be increasing pressure to improve our utilization of human and material resources through the application of scientific management and of operational research.

If, in the desperateness of its needs, society turns from the book and the library to other tools, because we are not meeting these needs, whom shall we blame? If our failure to use print to the full makes other, basically less efficient tools seem attractive, who is responsible for the social waste, and who has the responsibility to remedy it? In this respect we might well take a lesson from the National Book Committee, a group of people interested

in books and reading, and the Reading Development Committee of the ABFC or from the effective work that is being done by the Arkansas Junior Chamber of Commerce in spreading and improving library services throughout their state.

Our basic task, regardless of the kinds of libraries in which we work, deals with books for people; including all kinds and forms of books and the related means of communication, and all kinds of people, in all the various shadings of their needs. It is no derogation of the splendid work that has been done by libraries and librarians in the past to point out that in the changing pattern of social needs we stand in danger of wasting the firm foundation of resources and skills we have built up over the generations rather than building upon them. If we can rise to the challenge of modern needs on all fronts, in every type of library and in every type of library job, we are faced with the greatest opportunities for service and for professional satisfactions that any generation of librarians has ever had. I believe that this can be done.

Have you thought about the quiet power of books, libraries and librarians? Has it occurred to you that no dam, no bridge, no highway, no railroad could be built or could have been built in the remotest part of the world if somewhere the necessary knowledge hadn't been collected,

hadn't been synthesized in the mind of the engineer so that he had the equipment to do it, to build the bridge or the dam. Or the missionary who goes out has not only the Book to take with him to any corner of the world, he has to carry with him knowledge obtained from books and libraries on medical, economic and social problems. In literature and the arts, Shakespeare drew his themes from previous books. Doesn't it appear significant that Einstein could only work in a place where he had access to books and knowledge, the stored knowledge of the past?

The power of the book and the power of the library have shaped society. The power of the book and the power of libraries and the power of library services must continue to help shape our changing society.

I have talked about the fact that society is changing. In all frankness, I think that we must agree that society has been changing, probably always will be changing. We have met its needs in the past.

I have referred to the smallness of my shadow. I would like to refer to the fact that my shadow isn't important. We have in the ALA 20,000 more shadows, some bigger, some smaller. We have probably twenty thousand more who belong in the ALA, and more coming into the field whose shadows ought to be added here. If we place our shadows in the places where they are needed to give the proper depth and area of coverage, I have little doubt that

we will continue to make our contribution as we have in the past.

(Applause)

I would like to recognize Mrs. Lucile K. Berg, ALA Councilor from the Hawaii Library Association, who has some official duties to perform for the Hawaii Library Association.

MRS. LUCILE K. BERG: Friends, it is traditional for the people of Hawaii to honor their leaders with flowers, leis.

This lei of carnations, Mr. Shaw, from Hawaii brings with it the congratulations and good wishes of the Hawaiian Library Association.

(Applause as lei is presented to Mr. Shaw)

This lei of orchids from Hawaii expresses a sincere Aloha from the Hawaiian Library Association to Mr. Richards.

(Applause as lei is presented to Mr. Richards)

PRESIDENT SHAW: I turned the other cheek, but it was no use (referring to kiss when lei was presented).

(Laughter) It seems as though the only way I can get out of this situation is to declare the 75th Annual ALA Conference closed.

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