

PROCEEDINGS
of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
FIRST COUNCIL SESSION

January 29, 1958
Edgewater Beach Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Wednesday Morning Session January 29, 1958	
Opening Remarks - President Morsch - Presentation of proposal that Committee be appointed to study change in voting members of Council	1
Motion to Appoint the Committee - approved	4
Report of Council Nominating Committee	5
Report of Committee on Constitution and Bylaws	8
Second reading on proposed amendment to Constitution	9
Discussion	10
Motion to submit amendment to mem- bership --approved	15
Report of Committee on Awards	16
Recommendation accepted	16
Progress Report on participation of membership at midwinter meeting	18
Discussion	38
Report of Committee on Chapter Alter- nates	43
Discussion	49
Report of Nominating Committee	52

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

Neal

January 29, 1958

The first Council Session of the American Library Association convened at 10:15 o'clock in the Grand Ballroom, the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, with Miss Lucile Morsch, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT LUCILE MORSCH: I am calling the first session of the Council to order.

I want to remind the members of the Council that they should be down in this front section of the room. If there are any members of the Council elsewhere, will they please come down and take their seats in the section reserved for Council members?

Before we begin the meeting, I want to explain the presence on the platform of one person whom you may not hear from during the session, our Parliamentarian, Mr. Robert W. English.

[Applause]

You know that it is the policy to have a professional Parliamentarian, not a member of the Association, in at all of our Council and Membership Meetings.

The agenda prepared by the Executive Board has been

distributed in your dockets. If there is no objection, I want to announce certain changes in the agenda for our two meetings.

As scheduled, there are two committee reports on for the Thursday evening meeting which will be transferred to this morning's session. The Council Committee on Chapter Alternates report and the report from the Council Committee on Membership Participation in Midwinter Meetings. We will add to the agenda for Thursday night two items, one the report of the Committee on Headquarters Location, a progress report, and one from the Council Committee on the Pattern of Council Deliberations, both of these being progress reports. If I hear no objection, we will proceed with the agenda as printed with these changes.

There is one other item that might be added to the agenda. I want to raise the question for your decision on this matter. This is in regard to the problem of having both voting and non-voting members of the Council. A number of persons have raised the question of our non-voting members. They have made the point that non-voting members have most of the privileges of voting members in being able to speak from the floor and receive the agenda and supporting data for

the Council Meetings. I think I misspoke myself. I meant to say the non-members of Council, the members of the Association at large have most of the privileges of non-voting members by being able to speak from the floor, participate in the discussions and so forth. They do not get the preliminary data of the agenda items and the background studies and so forth that go to all members of the Council. Thus, the question has been raised of whether we have two kinds of members in this Council, with one a second-class member. The one reason that this question may have been raised is that before the reorganization our non-voting members included the chairmen of our standing committees only. With the present situation all chairmen of ALA Committees are ex officio non-voting members of the Council.

Because this question has been raised several times, it was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, and this committee has reported that it needs advice from the Council on what it wants to do. The chairman has replied that it is the feeling of this committee that Council should be asked to make its wishes known. We, quoting the committee, do not presume to offer any amendments on this subject without further instruction. However, if our advice is sought, we

should suggest that the provision for non-voting members has worked satisfactorily in the past and should be continued, and that non-voting members should include the chairmen of advisory and standing committees, but not those of special committees.

I have presented the problem that needs to be faced by the Council. Is it your wish that we add this to the agenda for the meeting tomorrow night, or that we appoint a committee of the Council to study the question before it comes before this body? If neither action is recommended, I would assume that you feel that the present situation is satisfactory and that no action needs to be taken.

MR. CUSHMAN: [Salina Public Library, Salina, Kansas]: Madam President, may I suggest a committee be appointed? I think this is rather important.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is that a motion, Mr. Cushman?

MR. CUSHMAN: If you so desire, I say move.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It has been moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to make a study of this question before the Council acts upon it. All those in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed the same. It is carried.

Unless another suggestion is made, this committee

of the Council will be appointed by the President.

MRS. FIEN [Past President]: May I raise another question? I understand it wasn't in the one you included. That is the question of whether past presidents should be voting members or not.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: May I suggest that since we are not going to discuss it now, that this is one of the parts of the problem. If we discuss whether we have non-voting members, the various categories of people who now make up the non-voting members of Council will, of course, have to be considered.

MRS. FIEN: I wasn't sure but what you had limited it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The non-voting members, as you know, are chairmen of ALA Committees, the past presidents and the representatives from affiliated national associations.

The president will then, unless I hear objection, appoint the committee of Council to make this study.

We now turn to the first item on the agenda as it is in your hands, the report of the Council Nominating Committee which will be made by Archie L. McNeal, Director of Libraries, the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

MR. ARCHIE L. McNEAL: Madam President, Members of Council: First I would like to acknowledge my indebtedness to members of my committee, Mrs. Elsa Thompson, Librarian of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Public Libraries; Mr. Charles Mohrhardt, Associate Director of the Detroit Public Library, The work of this committee was accomplished between the dates of August 23 and September 6 and the acceptance of the nominees was also received within this period of time.

This was my fault because I found I had to leave the country, and I put the pressure on them, and they responded nobly. I don't know whether one should leave the country before submitting a report or afterwards. In this case I think we are proud enough of our slate of nominees so that that need not enter into our consideration.

The nominees for the two vacancies to be filled on the Executive Board are Mr. Hoyt R. Galvin, Director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. John Hall Jacobs, Librarian, Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana. The other bracket, Dr. Herman H. Fussler, Director, University Library, and Professor of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. And Roger H. McDonough, Director, Division

of State Library, Archives and History, State Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Mr. McNeal. The balance which will be in your hands shortly, I am told, has the biographical data about these four nominees included with it. I think you might like to see these people. They are all members of Council. I would like to have them stand as their names are read if they are present.

Mr. Hoyt Galvin. Here.

Mr. John Hall Jacobs. Stand up tall, John.

Herman Fussler.

Roger McDonough. Thank you.

The Constitution does not provide for nominations from the floor, but the usual parliamentary procedure does so if there are further nominations from the floor, they should be made at this time. Hearing none, I declare the nominations closed and the tellers will distribute the ballots shortly, and the election will take place during this session. They will then collect the ballots later in the morning.

We now turn to the second item of business, the report from the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, Mr. Benjamin Custer, who is the Editor of the Dewey Decimal

Classification, Library of Congress. Mr. Custer.

MR. BENJAMIN A. CUSTER: Madam President, Members of Council: The Committee on Constitution and Bylaws has two matters to bring to your attention this morning. The first is the petition from the Maritime Library Association requesting redesignation as a chapter of the ALA. The Maritime Library Association is a regional association encompassing the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and I believe Newfoundland.

The Constitution and Bylaws of the Maritime Library Association has been submitted to your Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, and your committee has found no reason, no way, in which they conflict with the ALA Constitution and Bylaws. We have further been informed that the headquarters staff certifies that all other requirements have been met for redesignation, and I therefore move, Madam President, that the Council accept the petition of the Maritime Library Association, that it be redesignated as an ALA Chapter.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion. All those in favor signify by saying "aye". Opposed the same sign. The motion is carried, and the chapter is redesignated.

This was only the first part of Mr. Custer's report.

MR. CUSTER: The second matter to bring to your attention this morning is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the American Library Association. This amendment was presented to Council and approved by it at Kansas City. According to the provisions of the Constitution, it is necessary that Council approve amendments to the Constitution at two separate meetings before it is referred to the membership for ratification. This then is the second reading to Council.

I should like to remind you that when Council approves a second reading of an amendment to the Constitution, it must specify whether referral to the membership for ratification is to be done at a meeting of the membership or by mail ballot. I should also call to your attention there is a business meeting of the membership tonight. This seems to be a convenient place for this to be handled, if Council wishes so to do and Council approves.

The amendment then is as follows: That there be inserted in Article VII of the Constitution a new section 2.

"A vacancy in the elected membership of the Executive Board, including a vacancy created by the election of a member to the office of president-elect, second vice-president, or treasurer, shall

be filled by Executive Board appointment, the persons so appointed to serve until the following annual election."

Since there are at present three sections in this article, it is necessary to renumber sections 2 and 3 to 3 and 4 respectively. The intent of this amendment is twofold. First to remove the ambiguity which now fails to make clear whether the election to office of a member of the Executive Board actually creates a vacancy or alternatively effectively reduces by one the number of persons serving on the board, and second to provide desirable and simple mechanism for filling temporarily any vacancy which should occur on the board.

Madam President; I move that Council approve on second reading the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, and further that the amendment be referred for ratification to the membership of the ALA at the meeting tonight, that is, January 29, 1958.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion. Are there any questions, or is there any discussion?

MR. ELI M. OBOLER [Idaho]: I have no quarrel whatever with the amendment, but I do have with the principle of

convenience as against democracy. I don't believe that a so-called membership meeting at Council at the time of midwinter, as I imagine will be mentioned at the time Miss Focke reports on membership and participation, is the time and place to have such a vote. Convenience should not be the sole standard to which we should apply or which we should undertake as the guiding light as an amenable metaphor. At any rate, should we trust to just the midwinter group and some eastern and very few western who happen to be at midwinter meeting to vote on important matters. Any matter that is important enough to involve an amendment to the Constitution should not be referred to a quasi-membership meeting such as the one tonight. I am even against any membership meeting tonight, but I will defer that until discussion of Miss Focke's report.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The motion is in two parts, one on the voting to approve on second reading an amendment to the Constitution which this discussion has not been challenged, and second to have it ratified by the membership at its special meeting tonight, a meeting which has been called for the purpose of voting on another amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws.

Would Mr. Oboler propose that these two motions

be separated for separate vote, or does he consider that in this case the question is not sufficiently important to raise the principle??

MR. OBOLER: No, I think the principle is so important that for any matter, I think the Council should vote. Perhaps we should have Mr. Custer present it as two separate motions.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We can have two separate votes on it if that is your wish.

MR. RALPH R. SHAW: Madam Chairman, the question of whether we ought to have membership meetings at midwinter is a separate question, I think, from the question that is before us. We have, in fact, called a membership meeting for this midwinter, and that has been done duly in accordance with law. There will be a membership meeting which is legally constituted. I don't think that the time to challenge the propriety of having that membership meeting which is called in accordance with law is here. I think we ought to discuss the question of whether we ought to have some membership meetings at midwinter in the future as a separate thing, and I suggest that we vote this as presented and have the membership meeting which is duly called, act on it at this time, and then

take up as a separate issue whether in the future we should have more membership meetings at midwinter.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion on the question of the amendment itself? If not, those in favor of approving the adoption of the amendment please indicate by saying "aye"; opposed. Carried.

Now the question before the house is the one relating to membership ratification of the action which has been taken by the Council, namely, to affirmative votes on amending the Constitution as read. Is there any further discussion on this question? The motion is that it be referred to the membership at the meeting tonight.

MR. OBOLER: According to the Constitution as I read it, it states at least one month notice shall be given and only business specified in the call shall be transacted. The call did not specify that there would be a vote at membership meeting and purely on the constitutional question I think there can be no argument.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will have to check the specification of the reading of the call for the meeting, whether it specifies that the naming of the business to be transacted at this special meeting tonight included action only on the

other amendment to the Bylaws.

I shall read the announcement in the December Bulletin calling the meeting for tonight as a special meeting.

"By direction of Council at Kansas City and in accordance with the Bylaws, the Executive Board is calling a special meeting of the Association on January 29, at 8:30 p.m. during the midwinter meeting to take action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws which will be printed in the January 1958 ALA Bulletin."

Both appeared in the January Bulletin. I would rule, therefore, that it is perfectly proper if you so wish to vote on both matters at the meeting tonight. Is there any further discussion?

MR. WILCOX [Wisconsin]: Madam Chairman, I asked for the floor to move an amendment to the motion which is now before the Council. I move that we strike out from this motion the provision that this be submitted to the membership meeting this evening and substitute in its place provision that the questions shall be submitted to mail vote by the membership.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: This is the first motion that has been made, I believe, that has not been seconded. I learned

something about parliamentary procedure recently that I believe many members of Council don't know, and I think should know. So I am going to explain that when a motion is made by the chairman of a committee, he speaks for the committee which means that there is another member of the Association which seconds it, and the committee's motion, therefore, does not require a second. I felt I should explain that from the titter that I heard across the room when I didn't call for it the first time.

We have been accustomed in the Council to hear seconds even to such motions. There is now a motion before the floor that instead of submitting this amendment to the membership at the meeting tonight, that it be submitted to them for a mail vote. Is there further discussion? I do not have a second to that motion.

We declare it lost for lack of a second. Is there further discussion of the motion?

[The question was called for.]

All those in favor of submitting this amendment to the membership at the meeting this evening indicate by saying "aye"; opposed the same. The motion is carried.

We shall now have a report from the Committee on

Awards, Mr. Wyman W. Parker, Librarian, Wesleyan University, Chairman.

MR. WYMAN W. PARKER: Madam President, Members of Council: The Awards Committee recommends that the Council act to discontinue the Letter Awards. The Executive Board has approved this recommendation to Council, and had also authorized suspension of these awards at the Miami Beach Conference.

This action, as stated to the donor, Mrs. McCormick, in a letter of July 5, 1956 from Mr. Clift, is necessary -- "In view of the donor's inability or reluctance to comply with conditions under which the Association deems it appropriate to accept an administer award."

Madam President, I move that the Council adopt this recommendation.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion that the Council accept the recommendation of the Committee on Awards to discontinue the Letter Awards. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed the same. The motion is carried.

Could I ask whether the Council Credentials Committee is ready to distribute the ballots?

MEMBER: Yes, we are.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Then I shall name two tellers in the front of the room, Mrs. Yabroff, and Mr. Van Horn and ask them to distribute these to the members, to the voting members of Council. If they will just go down the center aisle, and if a non-voting member of Council is sitting in the row, he will not take a ballot.

May I announce the procedure that we had planned to follow in this election for your advice? We had assumed that before the end of the meeting the tellers would go back down the aisle, collect all of these ballots and put them in the box. We grant that this would make it possible for a non-voting member who got a ballot by mistake to vote. Would you prefer that all of the ballots be turned into the Council Credentials Committee and your names be checked off as you vote, or shall we do it the informal way and collect them as we had intended?

[Calls of "collect them".]

The expression of opinion seems to be that it is proper to do it the way we had planned. Do I hear any objection to that method? If not, the voting will be before the end of the session. The tellers will collect your votes.

We now turn to a committee report that has been added to the agenda, the one on the question of membership participation at midwinter meetings. The committee is going to make a progress report, and if I hear no objection, lead a discussion of members of Council in an informal way since no action is anticipated at this time. The committee is not ready to make a final report and wishes only to have this opportunity to talk the problem over with you and hear your views. We shall then turn the meeting over to the committee for this kind of a report, and informal discussion, and we shall limit the discussion to a 30-minute period. Maybe you haven't got that much to talk about. We won't drag it on to 30 minutes if you haven't, but in order to have a time to cut off, we will say arbitrarily this will be a 30-minute presentation and discussion.

The chairman of the committee is Miss Helen Focke, Professor at the School of Library Science at Western Reserve and her members, Helen Ridgway and J. Elias Jones. I will ask the whole committee to come to the front.

Miss Ridgway, Mr. Jones, and Miss Focke.

MISS HELEN FOCKE: President Morsch asked me if I would introduce my committee to you. She has already done it

in part. I will do it by giving a pedigree. Directly at my left is Miss Helen Ridgway whom I am sure many of you know, Chief of the Bureau of Library Services at Connecticut State Department of Education, and next to her is Mr. Elias Jones, who has recently become the Director of Drake University Library at Des Moines, Iowa.

As Mrs. Morsch said, this report is a preliminary one at which time we want to summarize the results of our investigation so far, offer an opportunity for Council discussion, and I might also say we hope to offer later opportunity for discussion among the membership as I will mention a little bit later, and we hope to have a final recommendation for action in San Francisco.

A first outline of the problem which was presented to us in the folders of the Council, and I hope you have read it, but I am going to go over the main points as a review and also to inform the audience in the rear of the room so that they will understand what they are talking about.

I want to read part of the material which those in the Council will find on page 2 of their report on this, the little outline at the beginning to explain the problem.

In 1952, after two years of discussion as to the

proper nature of our midwinter meetings, the Council voted that ALA be responsible for the scheduling at midwinter only meetings and meeting places for Council, board and committees and that program meetings be the full responsibility of the groups desiring them. This action was taken because over a period of years the midwinter meetings had been becoming more and more like a second annual conference especially in connection with programs. There were a great many program meetings, and it was becoming more and more difficult to get the business of the group before the necessary committees, and a lot more people were coming than it was easy for hotels to handle. Because at that time perhaps you know about that time, they had to move out of the Drake because of it and move out here, and at that time, with this vote of Council, there was very general consensus that there should be a return to the earlier strictly business policy. Since then the number of program meetings has very sharply dropped at the sessions, and they have been more nearly what the ALA Constitution specifies. Meetings of the Council together with the sessions of boards and committees. Recently, however, several trends have come before the attention of the Executive Board which posed a question the committee was asked to

explore.

On your outline only two of such items were mentioned, one that one of the divisions in the draft of its new Constitution expressed the desire to have all the business of the division carried on at midwinter, leaving the summer meeting entirely for conferences. Another point was the one which came up apparently somewhat accidentally in Council, but which also showed a thought of part of the problem that the Council voted on some amendments to the Bylaws and voted that these should be referred to the membership at this midwinter meeting, forgetting that technically they couldn't do that unless by a special meeting. There were other expressions of a desire for transaction of business at the midwinter meeting. I am not touching here at all on programs. That is incidental to this, but that there were expressions of wish that we could have more business transacted at midwinter, primarily here among the divisions that wanted to actually carry on business at this time, relieving summer programs from some of the work, and to do this without having to go through the rigmarole of a special meeting.

There is a third consideration which calls for some thought at this same time which is not on the report in your

agenda which ties in with the results of reorganization of the ALA which we have gone through, and I would like to just quote a small statistic which proves a little bit of this, a note which I had from Miss Beatty about the problem of meetings and the scheduling thereof.

I don't have a figure for 1956. I wish I did now. I didn't think about it until this morning. In 1957, however, when the reorganization was getting underway, and there were what seemed to be an awful lot of extra committee meetings because of that, Miss Beatty scheduled 170 meeting periods, four meetings covering a period of five-and-a-half days. This year she has had to schedule 267 meetings, meeting periods that is, not meetings of 267 divisions and committees because some of them had three meeting periods, you see, or something of that sort, covering a period of six-and-a-half days.

That is another part of the problem which I wanted to bring to your attention. I have not made an analysis of the change here in the character of these meetings, how many of them can be attributed to more divisions, boards and committees, and how many of them can be attributed to the fact that some of the boards and committees are having extra meetings for various purposes. I expect to try to do this

before the meeting in San Francisco to actually show you what the results of 1956, 1957, and 1958 has been on our structure of midwinter meetings as we have been doing it.

There are points that have been stated, implied, as a matter of fact, in the two items I mentioned earlier, in favor of full membership participation. It is true that with our present pattern membership action in its normal course is slow. If you have to wait for a year before you get membership action on something, that you feel is very urgent, why it is a long time. If the Association and divisions feel that a year is too long to wait and that an occasional special meeting will not meet the need, perhaps semi-annual business meetings are an answer.

It is also true, and this is the other part of this feeling of reason for pressure toward midwinter, that our annual meetings are so extremely crowded with activities and that both essential business and programs have to be carried on, that it the membership business which seems to suffer. I think anyone who has tried to get a quorum for a business meeting at a summer session know the problem from that side, that there is a definite problem of trying to find the time to get the people who are eagerly seeking information, inspira-

tion and so forth into the working side of the organization, and I think that that is back of the feeling that was expressed by this one division that they have their business at midwinter where they really could stick to it and not have the extra-curricular activities if you want to think of it from the business angle at that time. However, there are a number of questions that need to be considered beside just these ones which might make a midwinter meeting at which the membership at large was invited and expected that need to be considered, and I have outlined several of them on your report here.

There would be increased registration. There should be certainly. There would be an immediate need for more hotel accommodations. Quite a few of you know we are already bulging over the edge and a number of us living elsewhere than in the hotel. Actually, I think if we got true membership participation, it would get us down to the place where there would not be more than six or seven places we could ever get together for it. We would need more meeting space. This was pointed up with this little report statistically of Miss Beatty's, and I know how pushed she was to find 270 places to put people.

We would need to have a longer period for meetings. There would be a budgetary increase for headquarters as the thing grew. This is presuming the meetings stayed right here. There would be as the length of the meeting expanded, as it might have to, a greater drain on the pocketbooks of those attending.

There were some other points I will bring out in a minute in connection with this. There was the danger that membership participation other than of Council, and this Mr. Oboler really pointed up in his point just now, that the membership participation would not really be true membership participation, but would be limited to the people who came for other reasons besides taking care of the general membership business. The boards, the committees and a certain representation of people from the immediate vicinity who could come, and if this stayed in Chicago, it would mean it would be always loaded with midwestern participation on the business level. There would be also the other point that if we wanted to get other than a loaded membership participation, that we would have to do something to keep the members who were not committee participants busy when they came so that they felt it was worth while spending money getting here, so we would

have to have programs, so you get right back to this old story. All of this would come together.

Another thing, this also ties in with this point I brought out of whether keeping it here and having membership participation in Chicago would involve a balance which was not proper in the membership, that if we encouraged a general membership meeting then midwinter should also move around the country so that one area could not dominate the Association's policy. This also ought to be considered.

We sent a copy of the letter which you have received there to a very limited group of people. I sent it to ALA officers for comment if they wished, principally for their information. I sent it to the presidents and vice presidents of each of the divisions. I did this because it seemed to me that they right now were most closely involved in difficult scheduling, that they were people from whom I hoped I might be able to get an answer in a reasonable amount of time, and that they might have some very decided opinions on it. They did. [laughter]

I received and I must say this, too. This letter went out at a very bad time, just before Christmas, but I have received since then in writing, letters from ten division

presidents out of twelve. I have received a verbal response from an eleventh division president. I have heard from eight vice presidents in writing and one verbally. Actually, I have heard an expression from one or the other of all the divisions.

Now let me say this, too. I stressed in the letter as you may have noted, that this was to be a personal opinion from the individual member, not an opinion of the division. I realized they wouldn't have time for a board meeting or even for correspondence between Christmastime and now to get a general opinion from their executive boards. So their opinions were of a personal nature, and a number of them stressed this because they weren't sure how their boards would feel. I didn't put this in questionnaire form. I deliberately didn't put it in questionnaire form because I wanted their thinking, and I am afraid I am prejudiced a little about questionnaires in that I often find that people that answer them, answer them very specifically yes or no, and they don't go on with that or they do it in an awfully hurry and just check, check, check, cross, cross, cross and don't give their reasons.

I was more interested in their thinking at this time than I was in a truly statistical report, but there are a few

general observations I can summarize.

Seventeen of the 18 presidents and vice presidents who replied in writing were definitely in favor of limiting midwinter meetings to that of Council, boards and committees. One of those who replied verbally added her vote to that category. One replied in writing and one verbally said that they really would like to have a membership meeting and a program at midwinter.

I am not mentioning names on any of these, but this is a special case, and there is even with the old Council action plenty of opportunity for them to take care of what they need to do. Several of the people replying mentioned the value of a membership non-action meeting for information purposes. Now this, I think you know on the program, has been fairly generally true at this meeting, that most of the divisions are having a membership -- what has been called a membership meeting -- primarily to get the representatives of all the committees that are here together to let them know what is going on. One letter I have suggested that it would be wise for us because he and his point of view was we should not have what we call membership meetings which imply a voting meeting, that if we are going to have that type of an assembly

at midwinter that we had better call it something else. An informational meeting or a proper name wasn't suggested, but that we don't call it a membership meeting which would imply action and might lead people to think so.

One of the people writing on this subject mentioned that though her division was having a so-called membership meeting for information purposes, she thought it could very well be eliminated because of the pressure of all these meetings, that since all her board members, all her committee chairmen attended a board meeting, that they could then spread the word to the other members of their committee.

Several mentioned the fact that if membership action was necessary more than once a year, there always was a chance within the division for a mail vote although we know it does cost money to send out a mail vote and a lot of explanation, but in the case of an emergency, it could be done. Almost everybody mentioned the financial problem that would result from two general membership meetings per year. The expense to the people who would come, the expense to several of them saying that it was expensive enough when you were a committee member or a Council member to do it, but you weren't that all the time, and you usually could budget for

it for this period while you were taking that important function.

Several pointed out one thing which was not brought out in the report, and that was that many libraries could not or would not allow staff time to members for two such meetings, that they had a hard enough time in allowing for one annual session, that they would not feel justified in allowing staff time for two.

One, I remember, brought out the point that there were so many meetings already, by the time you got from the national to the regional to the state to the local to the subject field, that it seemed to them there were more people going away to conventions and wanting time for it than were there working on the floor. Two people specifically suggested that they thought the midwinter meeting ought to move around the way the annual meeting does. They didn't offer any comment as to how one was going to finance a little problem like that, which I think we all realize is one of the big features, and I don't want to spend time in the significance of that or explore it too far.

Others mentioned that if ALA turned midwinter into a general membership meeting just for business, we will say,

and stayed in Chicago, that the result would either be what I have mentioned before, that action would be taken by a limited group, mostly committees and boards or largely by midwestern regional people who could afford to come.

Miss Beatty gave me another small figure in connection with this. If we had a complete representation of all committees and boards, everybody got here that should, I don't know this figure is entirely accurate, but if they all were here and we had say a midwinter meeting purely executive of 1500 members, that this would result if they were going to transact the Association's business, less than 15 per cent of the membership would be doing the business of the whole group.

Several mentioned the fact that if we wanted other members to come, we would have to supply more programs for them. The minute we got into programs, we got into the whole thing, that the program would push out the business meeting and where were you plus the expense.

We realize as a committee that this sample that we have taken of questions is just one group. It is a sampling of the top brass, if you want to call it, of the working group at present. It is not in any way a sample of the membership.

at large, the ones that aren't encouraged to come to the mid-winter meeting. We feel that it is only fair to ask them somehow for their opinions.

Now, one way of asking for this opinion, of course, is to approach you which we are doing today as the representatives of the membership at large, and the other way would be through some method of publicity. The only one of which appears to me as being practical is the statement of the problem in the ALA Bulletin, and a request that if the membership has comments, they write. Well, I don't know how many they will write, but I think we will try it. That is one of the reasons we are not ready to make a final recommendation.

We also mentioned in our brief preliminary report which you had that we wanted to investigate what other groups were doing, other associations. Two or three people in their letters said other associations don't try to do this. Why should we? So I tried to get again -- this was a rather last minute thing I must confess -- information about the actual procedures in a number of comparable organizations. I found since unfortunately nobody has ever developed, as far as I know, a loose-leaf service which presents the constitutions of all such associations in a way you can get it, that it meant

going through the transactions, proceedings and so forth and hoping to find constitutions and bylaws of a number of places, and most of them we couldn't turn up. So about the only way to do it is to write to ones we think of. We have list of some organizations which might be somewhat comparable although we think we are different from everybody else, and I think in some ways we are. Actually from my own experience in this type of thing, I think that we are more conscious of our grass roots than many of the other organizations, but we will try a little of that information if it is going to help us any. I don't know that it will, but what we want now is opinion from the Council, comments from you as to other pros and cons, and in an informal manner, so I would like at this time perhaps first to turn to my committee members and ask them if they have anything to add that I should have pointed up, and then turn to you for comments.

Miss Ridgway, do you have a comment?

MISS HELEN A. RIDGWAY: My comment will be that of an individual committee member -- not that the others disagree with me -- but it is something that has been on my mind that I haven't particularly shared with them, and I find myself wanting to share it with them and you at this point. We

recognize the expense if we try to have two membership meetings a year. I think we recognize too that probably this is tied up with programs and that we won't have two successful and democratic membership meetings unless we go more into programs than we have been wanting to do, but I have wondered from my vantage point of five years on the ALA staff at headquarters, and then now from way over in the northeastern corner of a large country, whether or not, and I have no data to know the answer, but I would like to pose the question whether or not there is a section of our country notably the Middle West and perhaps the Middle Atlantic States which perhaps are trying to find satisfaction and membership participation in programs that some of the rest of the sections of the country are finding in their regional meetings. It seems to me in all of this discussion we should think very clearly as to whether our national organization needs a second membership meeting a year and a second program meeting a year and that perhaps those sections of the country should be thinking too, do they need the same satisfaction that some of the rest of us get out of the programs of the regional meetings and out of membership participation in the regional meetings.

I have always had kind of a notion that ALA being in Chicago and the Middle West and the midwinter meeting because of necessity, because of expense, not being able to move around so readily, that perhaps some Middlewesterners were seeking to find satisfaction in ALA midwinter meeting that perhaps they might better be finding in a regional association, and so I would just like to throw that added thought into the discussion.

MISS FOCKE: Mr. Jones, do you have a comment?

MR. ELIAS JONES: Practically anything I might add to Miss Focke's summary of this problem would be repetitious. I think, however, that some emphasis can be given again to this question of what compensation there might be in membership participation at a midwinter conference if the conference were restored to its 1952 status.

As all of you at one time or another have encountered the frustrations of arranging and carrying forward the business of your individual groups, and as Miss Focke has stated in describing Miss Beatty's problems, this year in scheduling, the space has become less available. The day has been lengthened at both ends, in the morning and in the evening. If membership meetings were to be scheduled they would inevitably and perhaps

very rapidly lead to program meetings which would add another frustration to those of you who are active working members. In other words, there would be a further sub-division of interest and responsibility without there being any guarantee that the increased registration of the members at large would compensate for this very real increase in time, energy and expense.

Miss Focke mentioned the possibility that the general membership meeting at mid-winter would perhaps largely be made up of members from this area. I have been a Midwesterner all my life, but it would be a dismal prospect to come here year after year and not find very many of my Eastern and Western friends. There is no reasonable assurance that this seemingly democratic trend in the operation of the Association would be a distinct service. We, on the committee feel to the contrary perhaps it would be disservice in that much of the vital business of the Association would be hampered.

There is just one other point I wish to make, and that is in connection with the point referred to by Miss Focke in regard to comparable organizations. There was not time to investigate this. We hope that this can be done in the very near future. However, many of you know and are connected with

organizations that might be roughly comparable, professional groups. However, you will agree, I am sure, that organizations such as the NEA and the American Chemical Society have differences so radical that even if it were to be found that there were two or more general membership meetings of those organizations each year, that there still would be no basis for comparison.

In the case of the NEA, the membership is so vast, the time allowances are completely different in connection with teachers and educators and as for an organization like the American Chemical Society, the research seminar emphasis in that group plus the fact of the nature of their work and positions creates and makes quite a difference. It is quite a departure from our own group so I feel that evidence that we may turn up there in the near future will largely substantiate our findings here.

There is just one other point I wish to emphasize. One of the correspondents to whom Miss Focke wrote referred to the desirability perhaps of having an informational meeting at midwinter, if only for the purpose of bringing together at least all of the working members plus any general members that might be on hand, together in one group. But this correspondent

also emphasized the undesirability of relying on such a membership committee to transact important business. It was his recommendation that such business if it were urgent could be handled by mail or could be deferred to the June meeting.

MISS FOCKE: I had one other minor comment in a letter which I think many of you will appreciate. That is, if one person said, "Well, if I had to plan two program meetings a year as president, I wouldn't ever be president."

With this I would like to turn the questions and comments over to you for any added comments you have. Might I ask that instead of just having comments which say the same thing over again, the things we have tried to point out, do you have other pros and cons that need to be stated at this time? I am looking for comments from anybody, or are you floored by the evidence?

MR. RALPH W. McCOMB [Pennsylvania State]: It seems to me that the committee in spite of its words has actually recommended that we not undertake membership meetings at mid-winter. It isn't clear to me why we can't vote on this particular point right now, or is the proposal we bring the whole matter up again at the annual conference at San Francisco?

MISS FOCKE: My principal reason there, and I realize

that the evidence we have presented is definitely one-sided, is that we have not in any way approached the membership that isn't here, that isn't normally at these meetings. I don't know that a letter to the ALA Bulletin will do any good. It probably will not. If probably will end up with two or three responses, but I do think we ought to give them a chance.

Miss Morsch suggests I ask for a straw vote. This is completely off the record -- I mean this will be a straw vote. How many of you think we should limit ourselves to boards, committees and council business?

[The majority]

How many of you feel the other way about it?

[No one]

That shows a good start, but this is really why we have not done it, and why I think it ought to be presented at least briefly at the annual meeting.

MR. BERNARD W. VAN HORNE: I would like in the nature of a straw vote, to make some general comments on the relationship of midwinter to the concern expressed by the Association, the authorities in the Association, and the membership about the role of Council.

It seems to me that from the report presented this

monring, we recognize the desirability of drawing together under favorable circumstances a great number, or a number of people, who are concerned with the working operations of the Association. Council, as reconstituted in reorganization, is a representative body. In that sense the membership does participate in any kind of midwinter meeting we have. I would like to suggest that perhaps we not think of the midwinter meeting as a midwinter conference, but rather a meeting of the Council with the request or suggestion that those boards and committees of the Association and the divisions that need to meet together call their meeting at the same time as the Council meeting which might or might not be here or somewhere else, or at this time or at another time, recognizing that there are interlocking memberships, and it would be desirable to appoint simultaneously times of meeting.

I think that the election, too, of representatives to the Executive Board will enable the Council to come closer to being what is expected of us. The Council is still in its infancy. We might very well have met in a somewhat chastened mood at this midwinter meeting. I raise that question not in a sense of carping, but merely to point out that the Council is finding its way, finding its place. We should, for instance,

if we had handled the question at Kansas City, if we had handled it in the kind of Council meeting I am suggesting, more or less excluding membership, we would have been subject to strong criticism. If we had handled a routine item of business such as the amendment to the constitution theoretically as Council and representative of the Association, we have discretion. Whether we have had or not remains to be proved in a longer life than we have so far had.

I think we would recognize the question this morning if we were truly a representative body of the Association in such a matter, and I hope we can depend on our members of the Executive Board to make red letter issues for us.

We all know that we get a great deal of literature from headquarters and from other places, and we don't always read every piece with equal care. When an issue is before us which should not be handled finally for final action at a Council meeting called simultaneously with the meetings of the various boards and committees that need to meet together and recognize that we might deliberate on such a question, we would recognize it as one of great interest to the membership as a whole which should be deferred to the annual conference or handled if it is urgent by a mail vote or otherwise, but if

we changed the character -- I am not presenting this as a motion certainly, but only as a basis of discussion or perhaps more basic understanding of the better functioning of Council -- if we recognize the midwinter meeting as no longer a midwinter conference or meeting of the Association, but rather a meeting of Council as a representative body and a simultaneous calling of such boards and committees as need to meet together at that time.

Thank you.

MISS FOCKE: Do you have any other comments?

If not, I think I will turn the meeting back to you, Miss Morsch. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you very much, Miss Focke. I think this demonstrated that we had such an able committee that they thought of all the questions on both sides of the fence, and there was not need for the Council to actually participate in the discussion to the extent that had been anticipated. There were two questions, however, that didn't come out, that possibly from the indication by the straw vote it would be safe for the Executive Board to refer this question to the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws to see whether it is necessary to put something in that document in order to have

an enforceable policy, and of course, this would then come before Council for further consideration at the time that that committee presented it in form for action because of this preliminary discussion. We will turn now to this other committee's report, the Committee on Chapter Alternates of which Neal Harlow, the librarian of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver is the chairman. Mr. Harlow.

Mr Harlow's committee consists of Virginia Lacy Jones and Miss Marian C. Young.

MR. NEAL HARLOW: Madam President, Members of Council:

As every good Councilor knows who has read the constitution in the docket we get in advance of the meeting, the voting members of Council include 96 members elected at large, the presidents of divisions with vice presidents as alternates, the members of the Executive Board and elected representatives of chapters.

I will review this fairly hurriedly. It has been distributed to all members of Council in advance. Up until recent reorganization of the Council, of course, the representatives of chapters as well as of divisions were provided with alternates or proxies.

This has been changed because of difficulties which

were experienced under the original setup. The intention of the 1957 provision, the one which is now in force is to make the organization of the Council more formal and its proceedings thereby more responsible, as befits the governing body of the association.

Previously, the designation of substitutes was sometimes haphazard to say the least. Alternates were elected by members, appointed by presidents or designated by councilors, and in practice almost anyone attending a conference might be drafted as a proxy without previous preparation or any familiarity with Council and chapter affairs. Whether or not this is a more or less democratic procedure than we now have, certainly satisfactory briefing was difficult. It was virtually impossible. The continuity of the group was interrupted and respect for the office was lessened. The Council, and I think it might have been just as well if in the reorganization we had changed the name of this group because it is a different group than it was previously -- the problem of the Council -- and it is the governing body of the Association -- the problem for Council in this matter which we are now discussing is to keep itself informed and responsible without restricting attendance to the extent that the representation of chapters is

seriously hampered.

An inquiry was mailed to chapter presidents asking if they would reply giving their point of view on this matter. We heard from about half of the chapters, and this information was summarized in the report which you have in your hands. As I see it, and this represents, I think, the view of the committee, there are four different steps which the Council could take. We could say there should be no alternates to Council members representing chapters. This would maintain the maximum integrity of Council and responsibility. After all there are over 180 points of view now possibly expressed in the Council because that is the size of the membership.

In addition to this any ALA member in attendance at a Council meeting may rise and speak from the floor. He may not necessarily have a vote. No alternates are required in order to see that reports are carried back to the chapter for this can be done by any member in attendance, and I think there this possibility that if a chapter in order to represented has to see that its elected councilor is here, perhaps that chapter will take a little more seriously the responsibility of trying to provide some financial assistance in getting the member here so we can say no alternates.

We could also say we would have alternates which would be elected. The problem would be to keep the Council, this group of the Council informed and responsible. This could be done presumably by electing at time a regular councillor elected by a chapter, electing an alternate or perhaps the person who was runner-up in this vote could act as the alternate. However, if one alternate, if the councillor is unable to attend, it is equally quite possible that the alternate could not attend, and we would then be faced with having alternates for alternates.

This, of course, is also possible. We could establish a regular line of succession. [laughter]

We could have the president of the chapter who would be next in line and the vice president and so on ad infinitum. This, however, would provide actual chapter representation more readily.

Another means could be to revert to some extent to the previous arrangement and have alternates appointed. This is the loosest member. [laughter]

If I may continue this statement, it is almost like in the past coming up to somebody and saying, "I divorce thee." You can say, "You are my proxy."

In any event, it would be difficult to provide an alternate at the last minute because the alternate should be briefed by the Executive Board and the office.

The fourth possibility as I see it, would be that all councilors could be elected at large. We now have 96 councilors at large. It would be quite feasible for the chapters also to nominate representatives which would be elected at large, in which case the problem of alternates could be forgotten.

We have made some recommendations. In some ways I think the ALA is getting almost too complex for the membership, and I think while we are not making specific recommendations today in regard to action to be taken in this regard, I think we should probably keep in mind that we ought to try to keep the ALA and the Council as simple as possible so that we, ourselves, can understand it.

We have three recommendations to make which you may consider as passing the buck, but since we have heard from only half the chapters, we have had no membership expression to speak of, and we have no information actually on how much and what the attendance at Council is so that while we could take a straw vote ourselves and make a recommendation, we make the

following recommendations:

(1) That more adequate knowledge should be obtained of the attendance at meetings of the Council under the present arrangement (allowing no substitutes) before any change in representation is made;

(2) That the Committee on Council Credentials be asked to report after each conference on absentees, and that the special Council Committee on Chapter Alternates look into the cause of such absences following the midwinter meeting, 1958, and the San Francisco Conference. We would presumably hold these conferences in confidence. [laughter]

(3) And that the special committee make specific recommendations to Council at the midwinter meeting, 1959, in regard to the proposal to provide substitutes for councilors representing chapters.

Madam Chairman, in order to have this on the floor for discussion, I move the adoption of these recommendations.

CHAIRMAN MORSCH: You have heard these three recommendations and should have them in front of you in writing, so I will not re-read them. Is there any discussion?

The motion is to accept these three recommendations. If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed the

same sign. Carried.

This does not close the opportunity for discussion of the problem because what you have acted on is merely postponing the decision on it. I still think the committee, as Mr. Harlow said, wants a wider expression of opinion from the members. You are the representatives of the members, and I think that the committee wants to take advantage in the next minutes to hear expressions of opinion from the floor on this question. I will ask Mr. Harlow to come back and conduct this discussion so that if you have questions he will be the one to answer them instead of me or his committee.

MR. HARLOW: I have a panel of experts here.

MR. PAUL H. BIXLER [Antioch College, Member at Large]:

It seems to me the issue here is one of the responsibility of the individual member of Council. I like the recommendations because it seems to me that they point toward that. One factor in making a Council member feel responsible, of course, is for the business to be important, and if the Council does feel important that it has a job to do, and I assume this situation is being improved, this is one side of the picture. The other is how to get the individuals to attend or feel a sense of responsibility themselves. The one reason

it seems to me why we could have alternates, the one situation that seems to me would be a very small one really, numerically, would be with a member there were no alternatives unless the Council member himself for some reason either chronic illness or being out of the country with a month's notice say, declares that he wouldn't be able to attend the following two meetings, following two conference.

The chapters could do something about this. Actually if you wished, the members at large, I don't know whether this would be acceptable, but the person who was not used in the original pair, the alternate there could serve for the following two meetings. I think that terms of four years are a considerable length of time in which to plan your life. I bring this up because I think that very possibly I won't be able to attend the next two meetings, or possibly the next two meetings after the next one.

MR. HARLOW: I had a letter from Mr. Bixler so I have this in writing.

MISS ALICE LOUISE Le FEVRE [Kalamazoo, Michigan]:

If the committee who is going to check the credentials is going to have accurate information to pass on, it seems to me that attendance at the meeting is required and not just pick-

ing up your credential badge. [laughter]

MR. HARLOW: Are there any other pertinent comments?
Shall we have a roll call at every meeting?

[Cries of yes.]

Shall we take a straw vote on that?

How many would like to have a roll call at the beginning of every Council meeting?

[Majority]

How many would not?

[A lesser number.]

Many did not vote. The "ayes" have it, I think.
That is very interesting.

In reply to Mr. Bixler, I think it could be said actually the councilor while he is out of the country would ~~reli~~ his chapter of having a vote, but certainly the chapter could be represented by having a member of the chapter, either the president or vice president speak from the floor, or through another member of Council. This man would not necessarily need to lose his vote. None of us know what is going to happen four years from now. I wouldn't want to. Are there any other comments from the floor, please?

MISS EMILY SANDERS [South Carolina]:

We elect our representatives to Congress and to the Senate of the United States, and we don't provide alternates. Are we somewhat comparable to that? [laughter]

MR. HARLOW: There is one respect in which we are not. We don't get any pay for this job. [laughter]

I think it is a good comparison just the same. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Mr. Harlow and members of the committee. I am now going to ask the tellers to collect the ballots.

[The tellers collected the ballots.]

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Mr. Harlow thinks perhaps I should announce we might have a roll call the next session, Thursday night. I am not committing us at this point. We are going to have a full schedule, but we will feel authorized to do so. We are now going to have the report of the Nominating Committee made by the chairman, Elizabeth Wright, Supervisor of Personnel at the Boston Public Library. Miss Wright.

MISS ELIZABETH WRIGHT: Madam President, my report is one sentence. The ALA Nominating Committee submits its report as presented in the December ALA Bulletin for the committee, Paul Howard, A. Louise LeFevre, Dorothy M. Sinclair,

Sidney B. Smith and Elizabeth L. Wright, Chairman.

[Applause]

PRESIDENT MORSH: Thank you very much, Mrs. Wright. I need to call your attention to the fact that according to Article III, Sections 2 and 3 of Bylaws, and specifically Section 2(b) which provides that:

"At the midwinter meeting any member of the Council may present a petition signed by not fewer than 10 councilors proposing additional nominations."

Have there been any such petitions filed, Mr. Executive Secretary?

MR. CLIFT: There have been no such petitions.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Are there any such petitions here to be filed? If not, the slate presented by the Nominating Committee is the official slate for the election. We did not have the foresight to ask all of the nominees if they would sit together one place in the room which would make it easy to introduce them, and consequently as I read through this list, and I am going to read it as rapidly as I can, I am going to ask them to stand wherever they are and answer "here" which will help you all to find them and maybe some of them might be in the balcony, and as your name is called, will you please

stand promptly and until the next name is called and then sit?
Will you all please hold your applause until the end because
there are 52 names on this list?

The nominees for election to the Council are:

Norma Rathburn, Coordinator of Work with Youth,
Milwaukee Public Library.

Sarah L. Wallace, Administrative Assistant in Charge
of Public Relations and Research, Minneapolis Public Library.

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor, Dewey Decimal Classifi-
cation, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Henry J. Gartland, Chief, Library Division, Special
Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Eleanor Mac Alpine, Chief Librarian, Leaside
Public Library, Leaside, Ontario, Canada.

Miss Vernon Ross, Director, Library School, McGill
University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Robert E. Kingery, Chief, Preparation Division,
New York Public Library.

Harold W. Tucker, Chief Librarian, Queens Borough
Public Library, Jamaica, New York.

Thelma Reid, Chief Librarian, San Diego City Schools,
San Diego, California

Estellene P. Walker, Director, South Carolina
State Library Board, Columbia.

Siddie Jones Johnson, Coordinator, Children's Ser-
vices, Dallas Public Library.

Mrs. Eualie S. Ross, Director of Work with Children,
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati.

Ellen Lord, Librarian, University of Omaha, Omaha,
Nebraska.

Jean H. McFarland, Librarian Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

Laurence J. Kipp, Assistant Librarian, Baker
Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard
University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Frank L. Schick, Assistant Librarian, Wayne State
University, Detroit, Michigan.

Marietta Daniels, Associate Librarian, Columbia Mem-
orial Library, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Helen D. Hutchinson, Deputy Director, Free Library,
Philadelphia.

Edmon Low, Librarian, Oklahoma State University,
Stillwater.

Arthur Mc Anally, Director of Libraries, University

of Oklahoma, Norman.

Debora R. Abramson, Assistant State Librarian,
Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge.

Grace W. Gilman, Head Librarian, Lincoln Library,
Springfield, Illinois.

St. M. Claudia, Librarian, Marygrove College,
Detroit.

Rev. James J. Kortendick, Head, Department of Library
Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Raymond M. Holt, Chief Librarian Pomona Public
Library, Pomona, California.

Donald E. Thompson, Librarian, Wabash College,
Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Lester E. Asheim, Dean, Graduate Library School,
University of Chicago.

Mrs. Marion E. Hawes, Coordinator of Adult Services,
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

John M. Dawson, Assistant Director, University of
Chicago Library.

William H. Lowry, Librarian Processing Division,
City Libraries, Oklahoma City.

Margaret W. Ayrault, Chief Cataloger, General

Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Elizabeth Tarver, Chief Cataloger, Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.

Roberta Bowler, Assistant City Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library.

Elizabeth Hesser, Librarian Osterhout Public Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Harriet E. Bard, Librarian, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughèy, Librarian, State Library, Raleigh North Carolina.

Newton F. McKeon, Jr., Director, Amherst College Library, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mr. Marion A. Milczewski, Assistant Librarian, University of California, Berkeley.

William S. Budington, Associate Librarian, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Thomas S. Shaw, Head, Public Reference, and Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Frances B. Jenkins, Professor, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana,

Elizabeth A. Windsor, Head, Reference Department,

Iowa State College State College Library, Ames.

Mildred Anne Cline, Head, General Reading Department, Portland Library Association, Portland, Oregon.

Anne P. Sturtevant, Head, Education Religion and Philosophy Department, Free Library, Philadelphia.

Dorothy R. Cutler, Library Consultant, Washington State Library, Olympia.

Mrs. Phyllis I. Dalton, Assistant Librarian, California State Library, Sacramento.

Miriam E. Peterson, Director, Division of Libraries, Chicago Public Schools, Board of Education, Chicago.

Dorothy P. Nassau, Assistant Director of Libraries, Board of Education, Chicago.

For Vice President and President-Elect, Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Raynard C. Swank, Director, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.

Second Vice President, Mrs. Florrinell P. Morton, Director, Library School, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Helen A. Ridgway, Chief, Bureau of Library Services, Connecticut Department of Education, Hartford.

I am sure you didn't have much chance to see them from this, but at least you got a look at some of them and according to my schedule it is one minute to twelve, but the inevitable announcements will take that other minute, perhaps.

Mr. Clift, do you have any announcements?

MR. CLIFT: None at all.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Mr. Clift thinks it is a shame I kept you from applauding the nominees.

[Applause]

He has also suggested that we have a list of councilors at a central place here as you come into the room, and the Council Section at the next meeting to check off your names to indicate that you attended that session.

This session of the Council meeting is adjourned.

[The meeting recessed at 12 o'clock.]

PROCEEDINGS
of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL MEETING

January 30, 1958
Edgewater Beach Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>P a g e</u>
Thursday Evening Session	
January 30, 1958	
Report of Committee on Organization	2
Motion to approve report	6
Announcement of 1958-1959 Nominating Committee	6
Report of Committee to Study the Pattern of ALA Council Delibera- tions	8
Report of Headquarters Location Committee	23
Motion re Operation Library Program	29
Report of Federal Relations Committee ...	30
Motion to adopt resolution on behalf of Ralph M. Dunbar	32
Resolution re Library Services Act	32
Motion to adopt resolution	35
Presentation of contributions to the Washington office	36
Statement re the role of libraries in the educational system	40
Motion to approve statement	43
Action	56
Report on election of two members to the Executive Board	56

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

January 30, 1958

The second session of the Council convened at 8:40 p.m., Mrs. Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The second session of the Council will please come to order.

I would like to remind members of Council that there is a reserved seat section in front of the room. If there are any members back of the credentials desk will they please sit in front. Also, we would like to remind you that the credentials desk is set up to take attendance, as you indicated should be done. The Council Credential Committee thinks that some of you might have slipped by in the aisles and weren't counted. If true, please check with them as you leave.

I want to make one announcement that might more properly have been made last night at the membership meeting; but since it wasn't, I want to take this opportunity to tell you that we learned last week that the Library Binding Institute has established a scholarship award for library school students in the amount of \$1,000, to be granted annually. This is another important contribution to our efforts in recruiting, and is of Association-wide interest. The award will be

administered by the LBI, and further information about it can be obtained from the Institute.

The first report comes from the Committee on Organization. Mr. Robert W. Severance, Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, Chairman, will report. Mr. Severance.

MR. ROBERT W. SEVERANCE: Madam President and Members of Council:

You have copies of the report, and I will read it.

Committee on Constitution and Bylaws:

The Committee on Organization, at its meeting on January 27, considered the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws that the size of the Committee be reduced from six to five members. The Committee so recommends.

Functions of Juries on Lippincott Award and Melvil Dewey Medal:

The Committee considered the proposal of the Chairman of the Awards Committee, and recommends the following functions for the juries on the Joseph W. Lippincott Award and Melvil Dewey medal:

Joseph W. Lippincott Award:

Award established in 1938. An award of \$500, an

engraved medal, and a special certificate (citation) to be made annually by the ALA for distinguished service to include outstanding participation in the activities of professional library associations, notable published professional writing, or other significant activity on behalf of the profession and its aims. To consist of a chairman and four members, with membership changing each year. To select a recipient annually from nominations submitted, and prepare a suitable citation.

Melvil Dewey Medal:

Award established in 1952. An engraved medal and a citation to be presented annually to an individual or a group for creative professional achievement of a high order, particularly in those fields in which Melvil Dewey was actively interested, notably library management, library education, cataloging and classification, and the tools and techniques of librarianship. To consist of a chairman and four members, with membership changing each year. To select a recipient annually from nominations submitted, and prepare a suitable citation.

Joint ACRL-AAC Committee:

At its November 1957 meeting the ALA Executive Board had before it a request from ACRL for the establishment of a

Joint ACRL-Association of American Colleges Committee for College and University Libraries. Interim action by the Board was requested, since the Association of American Colleges was anxious that the Committee meet before Midwinter, and thus before COO could act upon its establishment. The Board approved the request subject to confirmation by Council upon recommendation from COO. The Committee recommends that Council confirm the action of the Executive Board.

Length of Term of Committee Appointments:

The Committee on Accreditation, a standing Committee of the Association, has requested that the length of term of appointment for its members be increased from two years, as provided in the Bylaws for all standing committees, to five years, with the term of one member expiring each year. This five-member Committee could then have greater continuity of membership. The Committee on Organization concurs in this proposal and recommends that Article IX of the Bylaws be amended to give the Committee on Organization authority to recommend to Council for approval a change in the length of term of standing committee membership as may be needed in special cases.

Round Table on Library Service to the Blind:

At the Kansas City Conference the Executive Board, upon membership request, established an Ad Hoc Committee on Library Service to the Blind. The Chairman of this Committee has requested the establishment of a round table on library service to the blind and has submitted a petition with the signatures of seventy-six members. Fifty-six signatures are required by Article VII, Section 2 of the Bylaws. The proposed functions of the Round Table are:

To foster within ALA and the library profession generally, an understanding and appreciation of service to the blind, and such cooperation as will be helpful to this service; to promote effective library service to the blind in accordance with acceptable professional library standards.

The Committee recommends that the Round Table be established and that the Ad Hoc Committee be authorized to organize it.

Assignment of Responsibility for Materials:

At the Kansas City Conference meeting of the Special Committee on Reorganization, the function of divisional responsibility for materials was considered, and SCOR concluded

that since this is a major area of conflict, the function should be referred to the Committee on Organization for solution. In adopting the SCOR report, Council directed the Committee on Organization to study the problem.

The Committee on Organization has given intensive study to the subject at this Conference. Hearings with representatives of divisions have demonstrated that all divisions feel they have some responsibility for the evaluation, selection and use of materials. The Committee has requested the divisions to prepare organizational charts and complete statements of responsibility for each of their units and committees. As this information becomes available the Committee will continue its study. No action by Council is recommended at this time.

Madam President, I move approval of this report.

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

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Emerson Greenaway, First Vice President and Director of the Free Library, Philadelphia, and Chairman of the 1958-1959 Committee on Appointments, will announce the Nominating Committee for 1958-1959.

MR. EMERSON GREENAWAY: Madam President, I am pleased

to report that the Executive Committee has approved of a recommendation for the ALA Nominating Committee for 1958-1959 and that the new Committee is already at work and has scheduled meetings during this Midwinter Conference.

The Committee includes: Miss Margaret Ayrault, of the Catalog Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Miss Elizabeth H. Gross, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Frank Bowman Sessa, Director of the Public Library at Miami, Florida. Miss Eleanor Stephens, State Library, Salem, Oregon. Lester Ascheim, Chairman of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will now have the report of another Council committee that has been hard at work. This Committee was appointed following a suggestion made in the Council meeting at Kansas City, that we establish a Committee to study the pattern of Council deliberations. Miss Mary Herrick, Associate Librarian, Chenery Library, Boston University, is Chairman. The other members are Margaret Monroe and John Lorenz. Unfortunately Mr. Lorenz has had to go back to Washington, but Miss Monroe is here, ready to support the Chairman in making her progress report, which will then be

followed by discussion from the floor.

I am sure this Committee to Study the Pattern of ALA Council Deliberations, which has only recently begun to work, is very eager to have additional suggestions and your reaction to the things they have thought about so far.

I will limit the discussion, if there is no objection, to fifteen minutes after they have made their presentation.

Miss Herrick.

MISS MARY D. HERRICK: Madam President and members of Council, our Committee is so new that we haven't been able to put our report in your hands. It is brief.

On November 14, acting on the suggestion of Miss Monroe, President Morsch appointed this Committee, and according to the new Constitution the Council is responsible for policy decisions for the Association. According to the practice already in operation, questions are submitted to the Executive Board. The Board passes on them, giving to Council their recommendations for each proposal.

It is not the intent of the Board nor of the Constitution that Council become a passive agent. Therefore, means must be devised to insure freer and more detailed discussion in Council meetings.

The first meeting of this Committee was held this week, and it seems proper to report to Council our preliminary thinking and to indicate the two areas in which we expect to explore ideas and to try to devise better working methods.

Our first consideration will be concerned with physical arrangements that might be made to facilitate better discussions. An alphabetical seating arrangement was one of the suggestions referred to us from the Executive Board. We discussed this, and we think now that the advantage gained would only be evidenced in a group that met more often and for longer periods than does Council.

We are now studying and welcome suggestions on such items as the size of the room in which we should meet; variations in seating arrangements; microphone systems, how many and where.

The second consideration will concern methods by which Council members may be induced to assume responsibility for participation in discussions. For example, would it be worthwhile to set up committees within Council who would have definite areas of responsibility?

Prior to this Midwinter meeting each Council member received a letter from President Morsch stressing the need for

responsible action and serious thinking on this problem. We urge you to make suggestions to us here tonight, and later in writing. If we are going to have a Council that contributes in any worth-while way to the AIA, we must have the thoughtful advice of many people. We are not a Committee set up to make up your minds for you. It is for you to share in the decision. Do you want a responsible Council? Thank you.

We are open to suggestions from the floor. We hope you have some. I thought perhaps it might help if Miss Monroe told you what was back of this in some little detail, because she is responsible for this more than anyone else, I think. Margaret, will you do so?

MISS MARGARET MONROE: I am not going to accept responsibility, but I will be happy to plow back into some of the problems Council has faced for quite a while in coming to conclusions or important actions. It has seemed a general consensus among Council members, I think, that for some time these problems have existed; and I, as a comparatively new Council member, certainly realize there is no simple solution to them.

ALA's growth in size has meant growth in the size of the Council. It has meant a growth in the number of problems

the Council has to deal with, and in their complexity. The deliberations that Council must give to these problems is of necessity extended and requires particular kinds of conditions to be successful.

The fact that Council now has a somewhat new role brings a certain urgency to the solution of the problems that we have had before us for some time.

I would like to refer back, at this point, to the report that the Committee of the Council on Council-Executive Board Relationships presented at the Kansas City meeting in June 1957. There were some recommendations in that report that were accepted by Council, but behind those recommendations was a very sound analysis of some of the extremely important problems that we face now. I think their analysis is so good that I would like to refresh your minds with the problems as they were reviewed then.

The first set of problems dealt with the problems of meeting room conditions. Let me quote just a little bit from that report:

"We believe that the Council as now constituted will operate under certain handicaps with respect to initiating and reviewing policy and administrative action. Among

these handicaps are the following:

"1 - The Council is very large in size; and this, in combination with frequent changes in the group, may tend to prevent its members from feeling themselves part of a truly corporate body.

"2 - The Council normally meets only twice each year, and then for a total period of four or five hours, divided over three or four sessions.

"3 - The Council meets with hundreds of Association members witnessing its operations and with a right to speak, and it commonly has a crowded agenda. We believe these conditions are not conducive to full and deliberate debate of complex issues. They are certainly not ideal for the initiation of policy or administrative changes, and the full consequences of Council decisions may not always be evident to its members at the time that Council takes action."

This seems to me quite a thorough analysis of the problems that Council meets in the limitation of meeting space. There are several here also in the area of need for adequate information, the arguments on all sides of the question and the implications of alternative choices for action.

With this rather useful analysis in that report, I think we have a good beginning to study this group of problems that face this Council. I would say that we all recognize that great strides already have been made during the past year, both at the Kansas City Conference and at this Midwinter Conference, in an attempt to provide adequate information, suitable discussion, and certainly the use of interim reports from committees, and this kind of opportunity for analysis of opinion is one of the very best.

This Committee on Council Deliberations, then, has grown out of a longstanding problem and an urgent requirement for solution. At this time we could certainly welcome your thoughts on what some of the other problems are that we have not touched on, and your suggestions as to kinds of solutions that the Committee should surely consider in our planning for proposal to you.

MISS HERRICK: Now, don't let us down. I know some of you have some good thoughts, because I have talked with you about them, but I haven't talked with others of you. We need every bit of good advice that we can get.

MR. CARLYLE J. FRAREY [School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill]: It seems to me

that one of the first things that must be done is to find some alternative method of informing members who are not members of Council as to what the substance of our deliberations may be. If the entire time allotted to Council meetings must be given to a review of the material that we are supposed to have studied in advance of the meeting, then we will have very little time to participate in any meaningful discussion.

MISS HERRICK: I am taking notes. Thank you very much.

MISS HELEN A. RIDGWAY [Bureau of Libraries, State Department of Education, Hartford, Connecticut]: It seems to me that when we were voting the other day, perhaps if the non-voting members could be seated in one section and the voting members in another, that little mechanical device might be helpful.

It always has seemed to me that we need more microphones. I don't know whether it is a good idea to have so few that one has to have something very important to say to make the effort to get to one, but in a free give-and-take discussion the sheer location of floor microphones might make for more participation.

MR. SEVERANCE: It occurs to me, as I sit up here and

look over this room, that a better seating arrangement for Council could be made. For example, if the people on this side were facing those in the center, and if the people on this other side faced them, you could see each other. The interplay would be more successful. Also, you can see the people in the back.

I am certain if we could approach a round table³ arrangement we would have a better discussion back and forth.

MISS HERRICK: It speaks well for Thursday night.

MRS. ETHEL W. YABROFF [Michigan Library Association, Detroit, Michigan]: I wonder if it would be advisable for the Council to have an occasional meeting of the whole, at which time we could discuss some of the problems and get some of the background of things we have read about in the minutes. When we are not taking a vote but are trying to explore further, the information could be given to us in writing.

MISS HERRICK: Sort of like a caucus without political overtones?

MRS. YABROFF: That's right.

MISS JANE McCLURE: May I suggest that I liked the table arrangement we had in Kansas City. As a new member of Council I found it very convenient to be able to have my papers

on a table before me.

^{NORSE}
MR. NORTH [St. Louis, Missouri]: I would like to suggest that we build a new ALA headquarters just north of the swimming pool and convert the pool into an all-year affair and put the two together. We then will have a real attraction here. [Laughter]

MISS HERRICK: And move to Miami? [Laughter]
I think we have found at least one area where we certainly need to work. You do feel we need to do something about the seating arrangements in our meeting room.

Has anyone any thoughts about the size of the room? Do you all like great, big rooms?

MR. CLARENCE S. PAINE [Oklahoma City Public Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma]: From my own experience and from statements expressed and implied in the session Wednesday and tonight, it seems that two of the major problems are, first, that our lines of communication are down. From a very embarrassing experience or two of my own, they are not down on the transmission end but are down on the receiving end.

In recent months I have been much more careful about reading what has been provided. I find a lot of my fellow Council members and others who do not read what has been pro-

vided them. Until we do, we are bound to waste time in Council sessions or at membership meetings. I don't believe there is any fault anywhere except on our end.

The other point seems to be a problem of membership participation in a Council meeting. I have been a non-Councilor, and I will soon be another non-Councilor and a member. I would like to observe that if we as Councilors keep talking about the "grass roots", our meetings as far as I can tell so far have been to let the membership participate. I have been derelict in not sounding out what you might call my constituents to find out what they thought about any given issue.

When we accept this nomination--and, as I say, I am guiltier than most of you, and I am only learning--we would be much better informed, providing our constituents also read and informed themselves, if we would consult and confer with them. Then we would not have a need for open membership participation in every meeting, and we could become a truly legislative body. We could call hearings. We could call witnesses or what have you. The Council would be much more constructive.

MISS HERRICK: Thank you. I believe if we did that,

and talked to people who don't belong and asked them what we ought to do, we would get more members.

MR. RALPH W. McCOMB [Pennsylvania Library Association]: I think I can envision what to me, at least, might be almost an ideal arrangement for Council, and that would be to take advantage of the suggestion that the seating arrangement be changed. One of the things I would suggest is that the presiding officers come down off the platform, and that we have a large arena so that everybody is seated in one large circle, with the presiding officers at one end, and ample microphones spread around on tables so that all members could have their papers in front of them and could speak freely.

Finally, there is the possible provision of closed circuit television, which I suggest because there are many people who want to watch the proceedings and who are not going to take part; many of those people could go into a different room and could watch what goes on.

A large auditorium would not have to be provided, and everybody could get into the act. This would make it possible for Council itself to meet in a fairly limited area if it so desires.

MISS HERRICK: I am worried about television makeup.

[Laughter]

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I would like to ask a question of the person who spoke over here a few minutes ago, whether the question of giving the Council an opportunity to bring up things that have occurred to them from their reading of the minutes, and so on, would be taken care of if we provided at one of the two Council meetings for other business, and interpreted this to include anything that members wanted to bring to the attention of Council, even if it were only to clarify their own thinking on some problem that might be considered by Council.

MRS. YABROFF: I think it might to some extent; but as long as we function in the capacity of being in a fishbowl, we will not bring up these things for clarification. I believe it would have to be done when we are sort of operating in a smaller area where we might not feel so self-conscious about asking questions.

MISS HERRICK: This discussion has been very helpful to your Committee. We don't want to prolong it, but I would like to hear from Mr. Clift.

MR. CLIFT: This is all right because I am a non-

voting member of Council.

I wonder if there is any merit in the notion that, prior to its formal sessions, Council might meet alone and informally, and at that time raise any questions for clarification, and go over the minutes of the Executive Board, for example, and comment upon them and raise questions about them, and seek any kind of clarification Council might like to have for informational purposes concerning the items which you will later consider formally.

Would it help at all to meet in that sort of atmosphere prior to the time you take up things for voting?

[Applause]

MISS MARY V. GAVER [New Jersey Library Association]:
I was just going to suggest that the last comment sounds to me like it could very easily degenerate into the New Jersey Republican caucus. [Laughter]

MISS HERRICK: Those of us who come from the outlands need clarification. What happened in New Jersey? I suspect it was something bad.

MISS GAVER: Everything is determined beforehand.

MISS HERRICK: Oh, no! We wouldn't dare!

MR. BERNARD W. VAN HORNE [Library Association of

Portland, Portland, Oregon]: I think we belong in a goldfish bowl. I don't believe the matter of arrangements is quite as important. I think Council should express itself on that point.

To me, it does not seem to make any difference whether we have tall people on the left side of the aisle and short people on the right, or whether we are Republicans or Democrats or anything else. Our real trouble is that we are a large and unwieldy and to too great an extent an uninformed body. That really is our responsibility.

We have a Committee on the improvement of the deliberations of Council and its machinery. I raised the same point in Kansas City. It seems to me that without deliberations within the body, the brief time allotted to us twice a year for decision-making, which is our main responsibility, will be taken now and in the future on too little reflective thinking unless we have some machinery to develop among ourselves a body of knowledge on which decisions can be soundly based.

We are in our infancy as an organization or organ of government of the Association, and we may be a washout. That is entirely up to us. It seems to me the motivation and

the springs of action should come from Council itself.

I know that some of us in good conscience have felt we haven't done too sound a job when we have put ourselves on record on behalf of the membership of the Association, and it is up to us to develop some means of becoming better informed.

One of the suggestions I made the other day was that our representatives on the Executive Board serve such a function, to point out and to red-letter the issues on which we need to be particularly informed. There is a tendency to not be able to distinguish, among the many things that come to us, the things on which we need more information than is readily available, on which we need to work if we are to do a sound, conscientious, workman-like job. That is up to us. Perhaps we can depend on our members of the Executive Board to point the finger to those issues.

MISS HERRICK: What would you think of the suggestion that came in to have a newsletter, perhaps monthly or semimonthly? Would that help?

[Cries of "No!"]

MR. GREENAWAY: I think probably it will be a great help to be either in or out of the swimming pool and to have tables and microphones, and so on. I really believe, however,

that there are three essential ingredients to the holding of a Council meeting that will have some value.

First of all, we must have facts, and you must be acquainted with those facts. Second, we should analyze them. Third and most important, you should and must think about them and then act. [Applause]

MISS HERRICK: We have time for one more suggestion. I don't know how anyone could much improve on what Mr. Greenaway has said. Has anyone anything else to add? If not, thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Miss Herrick. We will be looking forward to the report of your Committee when you have had time to digest these ideas along with those you already have.

Gertrude Gscheidle, the Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is Chairman of the Headquarters Location Committee, and will make a report on the progress of the activities of that Committee. Miss Gscheidle..

MISS GERTRUDE GSCHEIDLE: Madam President and Members of Council:

This report is in the nature of a preliminary statement from the ALA Headquarters Committee, rather than a progress

report.

The Committee has been working diligently at the important undertaking assigned to it, but does not at this time have any matters or data ready for evaluation or decision.

I believe it might be helpful to begin by restating briefly the directives from the Executive Board on November 10, 1957 to the Committee, to guide its procedures and activities.

These are:

1 - That investigations be limited to the central or near central portions of Chicago.

2 - That in view of the clear intent that we move as promptly as possible, primary consideration be given to renting unless purchase and remodeling of an existing building indicates that we could solve the problem in two years or less.

3 - That the Committee use the best talents available, including such non-ALA members as experts in the field of real estate, finance, and so forth, and that the Committee invite such individuals as might be helpful, to serve.

4 - That in seeking space, 100 square feet per person employed by ALA, plus files and library, and not including book storage space for publishing, be used as a guide for the

Committee.

Within the framework of these directives the Committee has proceeded as follows:

The original Chicago Area Subcommittee on Headquarters Location consisted of Herman Fussler, Andre Nielsen and myself. This Committee, working with Mr. Clift and Mr. Dooley, of the headquarters staff, forms the nucleus of the present Committee and has undertaken to develop a plan of procedure. As the work of the Committee progresses to a more definitive stage, it is the intent to draw in as many librarians in the Chicago area as seems feasible.

The non-library personnel of the Committee consists at present of the following: The three Trustees of the ALA Endowment Fund, Edwin C. Austin, attorney; Howell W. Murray, investment banker, and Guy E. Reed, banker. In addition, Randall Cooper, the Executive Director of the Chicago Central Area Committee; Newton C. Farr, real estate broker, and Nelson Forrest, of the Greater North Michigan Avenue Association, are active in civic affairs and are eager to be of assistance in solving ALA headquarters' problem to the best advantage of the Association.

In the initial stages of its activities the Committee

has undertaken the following:

1 - Data on headquarters needs and Association finances were assembled in convenient form for the use of the Committee, with special reference to the informational needs of the non-library members of the Committee.

2 - The Committee felt that it would be helpful to confer with other national organizations that had recently solved a headquarters building problem in the Chicago area. Six such organizations were carefully selected because of circumstances which had a bearing on ALA's own problems. For example, one of these buildings was financed, planned, built and occupied by several national organizations having similar interests. One recently moved from a converted residence close to ALA to a newly constructed building in another part of the city. One recently moved from rented office space into their own building. One recently rebuilt and enlarged an existing building. One engaged in an interesting national campaign to finance their building.

All are membership organizations with operational problems very similar to those of ALA. All of these buildings were carefully and thoroughly inspected by the Committee. Information was gathered on building costs, financing, staff

and space relationships, time schedules on planning and building, maintenance costs, and general satisfaction with the solution to their own headquarters problems.

3 - The Committee assembled a list of properties in the central or near-central area, available for rent, together with proposed rentals per square foot, and the general conditions of occupancy. Those which seemed to present the most fruitful possibilities were indicated. Several have already been visited. Others will be visited within the next few weeks.

4 - A building in the general vicinity of the present headquarters, which is available for rent or for purchase, and which seems to present possibilities for remodeling to meet headquarters needs, was inspected.

5 - Two vacant sites available for purchase were also inspected by the Committee.

The Committee is now engaged in evaluating the data assembled, with the objective of determining in which direction the quickest and soundest solution to our headquarters problem may lie. We hope to have data and proposals for evaluation and further directives or decisions at the San Francisco Conference.

In the meantime, the Committee would welcome suggestions or comments from members of the Association on this project, which is of vital concern to all of us.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Miss Gscheidle, will you remain here, please?

Does the Council have any questions or any comments to make for the benefit of this Committee? If not, thank you, Miss Gscheidle. [Applause]

Arthur Parsons, the Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and President of the Public Libraries Division, has asked to have the opportunity to make a statement. Mr. Parsons.

MR. ARTHUR H. PARSONS, JR. [Baltimore, Maryland]: Thank you, Madam President.

Members of Council:

Speaking for the Board of the Public Library Association and for its Committee on Operation Library, last year you heard at this time the first report on a program that was really in its infancy, the Operation Library program of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

At that time, if I remember correctly, there were eighteen states that had adopted the program, or the Jaycees

had adopted the program in those states. Since that time there has been very effective cooperation between the librarians of America and the Jaycees, and it has resulted in the development of libraries in various parts of the country in many ways.

Last June, at the time we were meeting in Kansas City, the Jaycees were also holding their meeting, and a very masterful job was done by Charlie Reynolds, who is the current Chairman of the Jaycees' Operation Library Committee, and Cecil Edmunds, who was last year's Jaycees Chairman, in getting their Board to adopt Operation Library for another year. It was a job that was done with a great deal of effort. It was not an easy job to get that adoption at that time.

Now there are thirty-three states in which the Jaycees have adopted this program. It is felt by the Operation Library Committee and by the Board of the Public Library Association that an effective help could be given to the Jaycees if Council would show its appreciation in a formal manner, and therefore I have the following motion to present to Council, and which I hope will be adopted here:

In view of the effectiveness of the Operation Library program of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in a majority of states, and the increasing library activ-

ity stimulated by this program in all the states, and since the program concept has now been extended internationally to the International Junior Chamber of Commerce, I move that the Council of the American Library Association go on record as approving the purposes of this important program and expressing the appreciation and support of the American Library Association to the Junior Chamber of Commerce for their efforts in behalf of library improvement and development.

That is in the form of a motion, Madam President.

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

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will now have a report from Roger H. McDonough, Director, Division of State Library, Archives, and History, Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey, and Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee of the Library Administration Division. Mr. McDonough.

MR. ROGER H. McDONOUGH: Madam President and Members of Council:

The program calls for a resolution on the Library Services Act, but I am going to begin with something else-- a resolution concerning Ralph M. Dunbar's retirement. I believe

you have copies on your chairs.

"Whereas, Ralph M. Dunbar is retiring as head of the Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education after twenty years of service, and

"Whereas, in this strategic position in the nation's capital he has rendered invaluable service to the library profession through the many research studies and statistical reports of a high order prepared by him and his associates, and

"Whereas, immediately following the passage of the Library Services Act he quickly got the program under way against considerable odds by recruiting an excellent staff, by preparing regulations, by organizing regional conferences and, in general, by expediting both the funds and the information needed to help the state agencies begin operations promptly, and

"Whereas, in leaving an able corps of highly qualified professional librarians behind him to carry on the work of the Library Services Branch he has provided the library profession with a strong and effective unit capable of contributing significantly to library development in the years ahead; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the American Library Association extend to Ralph M. Dunbar its sincere thanks for his many contributions to the library profession, and that it extend to him its best wishes for a happy and profitable retirement in the years ahead."

Madam President, on behalf of the Federal Relations Committee I move adoption of this resolution.

[The motion was severally seconded, was put to a vote, and was carried unanimously.] [Applause]

MR. McDONOUGH: Thank you very much. We are only sorry that Ralph Dunbar isn't here to hear your applause. He retires as of tomorrow; that is his last day in Washington. It is almost twenty years ago to the day that he went there to begin work as the first incumbent in that office, which ALA worked for so many years to get established.

Now, a resolution on the Library Services Act:

"Whereas, a strong and well-rounded program of educational and informational services is indispensable for the preservation and progress of our democratic society, and the free public library is an essential and integral part of that educational program, and

"Whereas, our free public libraries permit each

*Carried
& also
motioned
to Dunbar
by*

person to continue his self-education throughout his lifetime, thus assisting him to develop to his full potential as a mature citizen and individual, and

"Whereas, the lack of good library service in our rural areas has deprived more than 27,000,000 Americans of the advantages of ready access to good books and other informational materials essential to the development of people, our greatest national resource, and

"Whereas, the Library Services Act was passed by the 84th Congress for the express purpose of aiding the states in extending and developing public library services in rural areas without such service or with inadequate service, and

"Whereas, this Act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000 for a five-year period to be used for grants to the states for improving rural library service, and this modest amount is the minimum for accomplishing the established goals, and

"Whereas, the amount received in the first year of the Act was only \$2,050,000 and for the second year only \$5,000,000, and the President's budget for 1958-1959 recommends only \$3,000,000 for this purpose, and

"Whereas, forty-five states and four territories have initiated programs through the stimulus of these limited federal grants and have made definite progress in extending library service to their rural inhabitants, and

"Whereas, this reduced appropriation would not only seriously hamper the ultimate attainment of the purpose of the Act but also cause immediate retrenchment in present operating plans and programs of the states and territories, and

"Whereas, the appropriation of the full \$7,500,000 authorized under the Act would enable the states to progress toward the goal of bringing library service to all the people of these United States; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the members of the American Library Association at their annual Midwinter meeting at Chicago, on January 30, 1958, recommend to the 85th Congress, sitting in its Second Session, that it appropriate for fiscal 1958-1959 the full \$7,500,000 authorized by the Library Services Act; and be it further

"RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to all members of the Congress, to the Secretary of the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare, and to the United States Commissioner of Education."

LSA
Madam President, I move adoption of this resolution, but I would like to say a word about it before we vote on it.

I would just like to remind all of us of what you have already heard a couple of times during this meeting, that this Act is in grave danger. There was some talk in Washington of eliminating the program altogether. In the current hysteria it is possible for anything to happen in Washington. We have to work like the very dickens to get these funds even up to the \$5,000,000 mark. We are not talking about that, however. We are trying to get \$7,500,000.

I confess that this action of recommending only \$3,000,000 at this particular time infuriates me personally. I remember back in the depression years when libraries were about the first institution to be cut and the last to be raised. I think \$3,000,000 is the cost of one high school in any town in the country these days, and here we are, trying to do a job for forty-eight states and four territories, forty-five of which states have already done magnificent jobs in getting this thing under way.

I hope that you will be enthusiastic in approving

*sent to
all*

this resolution.

[The motion was severally seconded, was put to a vote, and was carried unanimously.] [Applause]

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I have been notified that Miss Claribel Sommerville, Coordinator of Technical Processes in the Des Moines Public Library and Councilor representing the Iowa Library Association, would like to make an announcement.

MISS CLARIBEL SOMMERVILLE [Iowa Library Association, Des Moines, Iowa]: Madam President, the Iowa Library Association wishes to contribute \$200 to further the legislative work of the ALA Washington office. We hope that other state chapters will follow our example. [Applause]

MISS GAVER: I believe two years ago the New Jersey Library Association had the honor of starting the ball rolling for this kind of appropriation. In early December the Board instructed me to offer its appropriation of \$100 for this year to the Washington office. I wish I could say it were more than that. [Applause]

MRS. YABROFF: The Michigan Library Association, anticipating the need, wishes to announce that it will give \$100 to the Washington office. [Applause]

MR. McCOMB: The Pennsylvania Library Association,

also in anticipation of this event, has authorized me to announce that the Pennsylvania Library Association is donating \$100 for the Washington office. [Applause]

MRS. ELSA THOMPSON [Southwestern Library Association]: I have been authorized to contribute \$300 for our Association. We are the States of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. [Applause]

MISS ALICE PAINE [Nebraska Library Association]: I have been authorized to offer \$75 for this cause, and we hope it will be more later on. [Applause]

MISS ELIZABETH D. HODGES [Maryland Library Association]: I have not been authorized--[laughter]--but I got away with it last time, and I am going to push my luck a little further and say that the Maryland Library Association will contribute \$100 toward this cause. [Applause]

PRESIDENT MORSCH: That is wonderful. We even have unauthorized contributions here, so it looks like the field is wide open. Anybody else? This may be rather hard on Miss Hodges' pocket.

This certainly is a thrilling series of reports, and we certainly thank you all very much and assure you that the road ahead in the Washington office is going to be suffi-

ciently tough that it is very reassuring to have this additional support for the fine work that we know Germaine Krettek is going to be doing in the next few months. This will make it possible, I am sure, for her to get some additional help if it seems necessary, and also it will take care of the expenses of bringing people to Washington for hearings.

MISS GAVER: I am going to stick my neck out and add \$25 to the New Jersey appropriation, and make it a total of \$1,000.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Did you all hear that? Miss Gaver figured it up and found that \$25 more would make it an even \$1,000, so that is what it is now. That is certainly wonderful.

Mr. McDonough wasn't through. He has another piece of business to present.

MR. McDONOUGH: I think that is the quickest \$1,000 ever raised outside of Las Vegas. [Laughter] It is wonderful.

Miss Morsch has said what I intended to say about Miss Krettek. She put it in the future tense. I have been extremely impressed at the wonderful way Germaine Krettek has moved into that extremely difficult and challenging job in Washington. I think some of you have heard me say that following Julia Bennett is like following Julie Andrews in "My Fair

Lady". It's tough to begin with, and it's tough to find your way around the labyrinth down there. She is doing just fine. [Applause]

The next statement I am going to read is not quite as simple as the two things we have already considered. There are implications here. I think I should explain in just a few words the background of it.

On Saturday, when the Federal Relations Committee referred the resolution on the Library Services Act to it, discussion came up about--begun by our good friend Ralph Shaw, who isn't here tonight--about the necessity of doing something immediately in Washington to get hold of these various proposals that are being made down there to reform the American educational system, and the like, to figure out if there are library implications in them, and to be prepared to do something about them. Ralph was particularly concerned about the necessity for looking into the needs for research libraries and the like.

Out of that came a suggestion that perhaps we ought to prepare two statements, one a general sort of statement setting out on one page the role of libraries in our educational system, calling attention to their importance and the

necessity also for supporting them adequately. The other statement was to do the more specific job of speaking to the needs of research libraries.

The Federal Relations Committee was asked to do this job, and it has been an extremely tough one. I may as well admit right away quick that this is not a new library bill of rights; it is about the best we could do in three or four days in between meetings of this Association.

I want to acknowledge also the help that not only the other members of the Federal Relations Committee gave, but the help of a great many people, some of whom I grabbed by the arm and pulled into a room and said, "Hey, you've got to help!"--people like Art Parsons and Dan Lacy and John D. Slick and Ed Low and a great many more. I guess we ought to say the Committee takes responsibility for this statement, however.

With that background, I will ask you to follow with me while I read it:

"International events of recent months have forced the American people to a realization, as never before, of the immediate necessity of broadening and intensifying American education as an essential to the survival of a free society. We must provide ample and more thorough educational resources

at every level from the child in elementary school to the nuclear physicist in his laboratory.

"An indispensable part of these resources is the provision of library service adequate to our heightened needs. We must see that children in elementary and high school are surrounded with books that can enrich their regular courses and hold open to the gifted and intellectually curious child the means to explore new fields for himself. At the college level we must provide library services to meet the needs not only of an enormously increased enrollment but also of the revolutionary new demands for study and research in science, languages, and other rapidly widening fields. The great research libraries must be strengthened in their holdings, their bibliographical services, and their ability to make instantly available to American scientists the results of foreign as well as domestic research. It is in these libraries that research begins.

"We are convinced that the first task of American education is to produce well-rounded, cultured and intellectually mature citizens who are capable of exercising good judgment upon the great problems confronting our society. As the educational agency which provides the means for the continued

self-education of our citizens, our public libraries must be supported with the means adequate to the needs of a new era.

"We believe this to be a most crucial period of our national history to which our profession must respond with all the clarity, vigor and wisdom it can command.

"As the nation and the states move to strengthen the educational foundations of our security and freedom, it is imperative that the country's need for libraries and their services be fully recognized and adequate provision be made for their support."

Emerson said he wasn't going to raise this question. At the end of paragraph No. 2 the last sentence was inserted at approximately four-thirty this afternoon, and Mr. Greenaway is a little disturbed about it. It may be too sweeping. Is that a correct statement of your feeling, Emerson? I guess I will accept total responsibility for that sentence.

I remember telling the New Jersey Legislature, a couple of years ago at an orientation session, in explaining the need for legislative research, that research begins where the other fellow has left off. That is so corny that I was embarrassed to say it, but the President of the Senate went around for some time saying, "Roger says". [Laughter]

I will leave it up to some member to advise us on that particular point.

Mr. Clift or our President has suggested another possible way of handling this, and that is simply to insert the word "much" before "research". That was another possibility that Mr. Greenaway and I discussed.

This is not presented as a resolution, but in the discussion within the Executive Board when this draft was gone over, Helen Ridgway pointed out that it would be important for her to be able to take a statement of this kind with her and say to the Commissioner of Education in Connecticut or anywhere else, "These are the things we are thinking about, and we would like you to read it." In other words, I think this ought to have Council approval. Is that the way to put it, Mr. Clift? Thank you.

I then move, Madam President, that Council approve this statement.

[The motion was duly seconded.]

MR. JOHN H. OTTEMILLER [Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut]: I am merely questioning the necessity for the fourth paragraph. This is intended for those outside the profession. Telling them that we have to get on the

ball and do something sounds a little odd to me.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I would like to repeat what Mr. McDonough said. It is not intended to send this to anybody. This is for us to use as we see fit--any one of us--and know that it has Council support. We could use it in toto or in part.

MR. JEROME CUSHMAN [Salina, Kansas Public Library]: I think this is too hurried a statement in many respects. First of all, I believe the statement gives one the impression of an urgency. There is some question in a great many minds in America, I believe, that we need to worry that we are going to be sunk tomorrow.

I think we are convinced "that the first task of American education is to produce well-rounded, cultured and intellectually mature citizens who are capable of exercising good judgment upon the great problems confronting our society". That is not the first task of American education. I think the first task of American education is to bring the individual to the highest potentialities of himself.

The statement about American education is a good one. I can look through this in several other places and see the statement that at least comes from the Council of the ALA, and therefore the 20,000 members of the ALA deserve a great

deal more work on this statement.

I think our two significant statements of many years ago were statements that were wrought word by word, sentence by sentence, comma by comma, after a great amount of thinking. Those statements will stand the test of time.

I may be naive about international events, but the day after tomorrow the first sentence could be absolutely wrong. I would urgently suggest that this same Committee work hard and earnestly and come up with a statement at ALA next summer, and present it to us and ask that we accept it as a statement for the ALA. I will give you my personal guarantee that America will probably be here then. [Laughter and Applause]

MR. RICHARD PENNINGTON [McGill University Library, Montreal, Quebec]: There seems to be a little illogic here. This seems to be inspired by recent Russian technological advance. Library provision in Russia is much inferior to library provision in North America. Therefore, there seems to be no connection between library provision and technological advance. [Laughter]

MR. McDONOUGH: I would like to add a word or two more. I have suggested to Madam President and Mr. Clift that

perhaps an Executive Board motion accompanying this might be read at this time so you would have a more rounded package.

I reported back to various members of the Executive Board at various times that one of the reasons we were having trouble writing this, in addition to the intrinsically difficult task, was that it was not going anywhere and was not winding up in any program.

Admittedly, Mr. Pennington, you are quite right. This is in response to the present situation in Washington where, as I said, in the Library Administration Division this morning many silly proposals are being made that embarrass me, and, I suppose, embarrass anyone who is thinking seriously about them. All sorts of wild figures are being tossed about, and it is a little maddening to think of the good programs and the good things we should be doing that perhaps are being lost sight of.

That is just a word of background. Do you think it would be in order, Madam President, to present the Executive Board's action?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I was going to do it as soon as you had voted on this. Perhaps you will want to withdraw your motion. Mr. Clift, will you make the announcement for the

Executive Board, please?

MR. CLIFT: During its meetings this week, the Board, in considering the statement which you have just heard, and in giving very careful attention to the twin matters of the national situation as it is today and to the awakened interest in education, and to the very grave concern which is being expressed concerning education today, concluded that some very immediate and strong and forceful steps were necessary and would be helpful in order to bring not only the needs of libraries into the national education picture but also to bring strongly to the attention of people the strengths that rest in libraries as aids to these problems which are in front of us today.

The Board felt that work should get under way immediately in order to develop a careful, integrated program which could state and stress these needs and these strengths and which might also serve as an aid in federal legislation.

Therefore, on Wednesday of this week the Board voted: "That the American Library Association, through the Executive Board and staff of ALA, be charged with the responsibility, through a special committee, to take immediate and vigorous action to define the needs for library service presented by our

national situation; to consult with educational groups to formulate definitions of common need and, in the light of these and other considerations, to form a concrete national program coupled with recommendations."

This was the action the Board took late on Wednesday. The Board has another meeting tomorrow, at which time it will take up ways and means of implementing this resolution.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Mr. Clift. Is there further discussion?

MR. ARTHUR H. PARSONS, JR. [Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland]: With the Executive Board taking this action, the Public Library Association was also having a Board meeting, at which time I was instructed to appoint a committee that would look into these same matters that are being discussed in this statement presented to us, and to make recommendations for appropriate action by the Public Library Association.

MISS RIDGWAY: Since my name has been mentioned in connection with this matter, while I was an observer at the Executive Board the other day, I would like to say that I don't feel too strongly on the matter of passing this resolution. I did see value in it, and I still do. I think the

points are well taken.

I would just as soon leave out the fourth paragraph. I think perhaps the wording in the third paragraph might say, "We are convinced that one of the first tasks of American education", and so forth, if that would help the controversy on the third paragraph.

I hadn't thought of this, myself, as being as significant as the Library Bill of Rights or any such statement. I am deeply concerned, as I work with the State Department of Education and other educational groups, that, while we are recognizing the shortage of teachers, the shortage of buildings, the shortage of scientifically educated people, the balance that we need between scientific education and the liberal arts, and so forth, that from the National Education Association down to the smallest school we seem all the way along the line to forget that materials are needed, whether it is school library materials or public library materials or research library materials. That one aspect does not seem to get into the discussion.

I saw in this statement, coming out at this time, when I don't condone the hysteria, but when there is in everybody's consciousness the atmosphere of urgency, simply a state-

ment by Council that could be used by any of us, reminding everyone that in this situation libraries, as a means of furnishing materials, are one of the essential things that we should be considering.

To my mind that is all this means. It is not a kind of manifesto as the Library Bill of Rights. Therefore, I see no reason why we should feel that it is undignified to pass such a resolution or motion as this.

On the other hand, if it seems to members of Council that a much more considered and much stronger and much more complete statement can await the San Francisco conference, I also would not go away horribly disappointed or let down by the ALA Council.

MISS MARGARET F. WILLIS [Kentucky Library Association]: I would just like to say that I think this statement is wonderful, and I would like to express my appreciation to those who have written it. I could take this back home and send it to every little county in the State and try to get it as an editorial, perhaps changed a little bit, but I would like to be able to say that Council initially backed this statement, and then I could send it to the newspapers in that form.

MISS MARGARET M. KINNEY [U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital Library, Bronx, New York]: It seems that the consensus of opinion of those who have spoken is that we more or less approve the tenor of these remarks, but not the particular sentences. I have some criticisms of my own. Therefore, I would think that Council might approve the sense of this statement, since everyone who has spoken is going to change it a little bit anyway, and leave it at that, rather than approve the statement as stated.

MR. PAINE: I wonder if this statement would be strengthened by this Council passing a resolution which could be used. We say we are not going to send this to anyone. We have such statements as Mr. Cushman has already pointed out.

Wouldn't we be in a much better position to pass another resolution reiterating those statements--reiterating the Library Bill of Rights, for example? I suggest that we consider such a thing.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I am not certain. As I understand it, this is a resolution. I am not sure what you are proposing.

MR. PAINE: I am suggesting that since we have said this is not a resolution--haven't we said that? We aren't

going to send this to anybody, are we?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It isn't a resolution we intend to send to the President of the United States and all members of Congress, and so forth, as we did this other one. It is really a resolution, however, if we vote approval of this statement.

MR. PAINE: I can't see that it does anything for us. A reiteration of our Library Bill of Rights at this time would be much better.

MR. CUSHMAN: May I make one more statement, Madam President? I have a specific objection.

In the paragraph at the very beginning we say, "We must provide ample and more thorough educational resources at every level from the child in elementary school to the nuclear physicist in his laboratory."

You see what these Sputnik-minded librarians are thinking about. There are some really fine, educated people who are PhDs in English Literature too; but psychologically, you see, we start from elementary school to the very height of education, nuclear physicists. [Applause]

MR. McDONOUGH: I don't really think they are the highest level, Jerry. We had a discussion at dinner this eve-

ning, in a meeting of the ALA American Textbook Publishers Institute Committee, and when we finished I said, "Among the other good things that I experienced at this dinner was to hear a lot of very busy people, including some of the editors of our leading encyclopedias, talk about Robert Frost in very warm and glowing and, in some cases, intimate terms."

Mr. Cushman is perfectly right that this is more a draft of a statement than it is a statement we can endorse all the way along the line. I think I indicated that in my opening remarks.

I also point to the fact that the Federal Relations Committee has been working for more than six months on a legislative policy program that we felt was needed by Julia Bennett and now her successor, Germaine Krettek, in the Washington office. Many problems come up there about which you have to be able to give fairly quick answers--problems of where the ALA stands on civil service laws, where the ALA stands on postal rates, where the ALA stands on federal aid to education, and the like.

It has been a rather difficult thing to write, and we have been working on it for six months and we haven't finished that job yet. That is not as abstract a thing as is

this.

All this, I think, leads up to the fact that I hold no brief nor pride of authorship in it. It was designed to try to serve a purpose. I am perfectly willing to withdraw the motion if it is the sense of Council that it would be better to wait until the San Francisco meeting to try to produce something. I am not necessarily willing to say, however, that the Federal Relations Committee should be the ones to do it. Maybe it ought to be a committee of the Executive Board. We won't duck it if you tell us to do it.

One more thing should be brought to your attention in this discussion, and that is that we think some attention ought to be given immediately in Washington to help Miss Krettek keep an eye on these legislative proposals that are being made, to see how they affect libraries, and possibly to suggest amendments to existing legislation if the opportunity should arise.

For example, they are talking about 10,000 scholarships and fellowships for American education. That is an awful lot of scholarships, and it would seem to me that perhaps some library schools could be preparing people in this way for service to American education.

Madam President, I don't know what the sense of this

meeting is at this point, but I repeat that I am quite willing to withdraw this if you think it is the sense of the meeting that we do so.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The Parliamentarian advises me that you have no authority to withdraw it, inasmuch as you have made it. The whole Committee would have to withdraw it.

MR. JOHN HALL JACOBS [Louisiana Library Association, New Orleans, Louisiana]: Madam Chairman and members of Council, I have nothing very profound to suggest, but I would hate to see Roger withdraw this attempt at a resolution. I believe it is timely and would serve an interim purpose very nicely.

I believe the Washington office does need a statement of our support behind it. Many of these bills that are in the hopper, I understand, may have definite implications that would need the support of a spokesman of the library there to steer the implications for librarians in the right direction.

It may not be news to you. I understand from some places since I reached Chicago that some of these bills might provide for translation services as a part of an over-all omnibus bill, for example, which would involve repositories for such translations from foreign scientists. I believe this

statement would serve a useful interim purpose, and I would support it if you call for the question.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Are you ready for the question?

The motion is to approve this statement. I will rule that the motion is carried, unless I hear objection. Thank you.

Mr. McDonough has not given due credit to his Committee.

MR. McDONOUGH: Thank you. I hate to take more time, but I do want to remind you that the other members of the Federal Relations Committee are Edmund Low, of Oklahoma, John T. Eastlick of Denver, Virginia McJenkins of Georgia, and Elizabeth Hewey, of North Carolina.

Thank you very much. [Applause]

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will now have a report on our election of two members of Council to serve on the Executive Board for four-year terms. Mr. Bernard Van Horne, Librarian of the Portland Library Association, will be spokesman for the Council.

MR. VAN HORNE: Madam President, Mrs. Yabroff and myself as tellers report the following results of the important election in two very close contests. The following were elected from Council as members of the Executive Board for

1958-1962: Mr. John Hall Jacobs, Librarian, New Orleans Public Library, and Mr. Roger H. McDonough, Director, Department of State Library and Archives, New Jersey.

I stand corrected by the Parliamentarian. I should report the number of votes. John Hall Jacobs, 78. Hoyt E. Galvin, 63. In the second pair, Roger H. McDonough, 86. Herman H. Fussler, 55.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Mr. Van Horne. John Hall Jacobs and Roger McDonough have been elected.

I will now call on Mr. Clift for the inevitable announcements.

MR. CLIFT: We haven't any announcements to make, except to remind you that there is a considerable portion of unclaimed mail at the registration desk.

Also, you might be interested in knowing that the registration for this Midwinter meeting is 1,461, which is the highest we have had in recent years.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I now declare this session of Council adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.]
