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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

FIRST COUNCIL SESSION

... The First Council Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 14, 1958, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Miss Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Will the first meeting of the Council please come to order? If there are any members of the Council, who are not down in the front section reserved for the Council, will they please come to this section? We shall be passing around to the members of the Council an alphabetical list of the names of the Councilors to be initialled by those present so that we will have a record of the attendance at this session.

The first item on our agenda this morning is a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Benjamin A. Custer, Editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification, is the Chairman of that Committee, and I will call on him to make the report. Mr. Custer.

MR. CUSTER: Madam President, Members of Council: Some of you may have heard me say this before, but I am sure you haven't all heard it, and I would like to repeat it, that

the Constitution and By-Laws is to many of us not the most interesting topic that comes before this body for its consideration, but in order for an organization to proceed in an orderly and democratic manner we must consider Constitution and By-Laws, and, so, that is what we are going to do this morning.

Madam President, I move the approval by Council on first reading of the amendments to the Constitution which are proposed by being printed in the June 1958 issue of the ALA Bulletin.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion. It requires no second, because it has been made by the Chairman of a Committee, and we shall now take up these proposals seriatim. Will you proceed, Mr. Custer?

MR. CUSTER: I trust that you all have the reprint from the June Bulletin before you so that you can follow what we are presenting. The proposals are numbered. The first proposal is that Article III, Section 1, the first sentence be amended to read as follows: "Any person, library or other organization interested in library service and librarianship may become a member upon payment of the dues provided for in the Bylaws."

This amendment which deletes the word "institution" and substitutes the word "organization" and deletes the word "work" and substitutes the words "service and librarianship"

is intended to serve two purposes: As you all know, there are many members of ALA, many institutional members which are not strictly speaking institutions, other societies belonging to ALA, associations. It seemed to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws if the word "organization" were substituted for "institution" that we would have one blanketing word that would cover all of these groups and perhaps be a little better than the word "institution".

The other amendment is in recognition of the broad purposes of ALA and is in conformity with an expression already used in the By-Laws, Article VI, Section 2(a), that is, that we say that the ALA is an organization of members interested in library service and librarianship, not just in library work. That is the first amendment proposed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will not vote on these amendments until you have heard them all, but we will take them up for consideration individually. Is there any discussion of this amendment? If not, Mr. Custer, you may go on with the next one.

MR. CUSTER: The second amendment which the Committee proposes is that Article IV of the Constitution be amended to read as follows, first, the title, "Article IV. Divisions and Round Tables. Section 1. Divisions and Round Tables of the Association may be organized and supported as provided in the

Bylaws." The purpose of this addition is to recognize in the Constitution the existence of Round Tables. At present the Round Tables are recognized only in the By-Laws. We have, therefore, proposed the addition of the insertion of the words "and Round Tables" both in the title and in the text of this section.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion? Thank you.

MR. CUSTER: The third proposal relates to Sections 2 and 3 of Article V of the Constitution. These sections are procedural and really belong properly in the By-Laws rather than in a Constitution, and the Committee proposes that these two sections be deleted and transferred to, or, shall we say added to the By-Laws by amendment to them.

I will read the two sections that we propose be deleted from the Constitution and that we will later propose be added to the By-Laws. You understand this morning you are voting only the first in a series of votes. These are not out of the Constitution even if you approve this this morning. We proposed that the following be deleted: "The vote of an institutional member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the executive secretary. If there shall be no such person designated, or if at any meeting such person be not present, the vote may be cast by the chief executive officer of such institutions and by no one else."

This is Section 3: "Quorum. Two hundred members shall constitute a quorum."

As I say, we proposed they be removed from the Constitution and added to the By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: The Fourth proposal of the Committee is that Article VI, Section 1(a) of the Constitution be amended by the deletion of a series of words. The section now reads: "The Council of the American Library Association shall be the governing body of the Association and all powers of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association shall be vested in the Council." The Committee proposes that most of those words be deleted so that the section reads only: "The Council of the American Library Association shall be the governing body of the Association."

It is the opinion of the Committee that the clause which we proposed for deletion is redundant and confusing. Actually, all powers not otherwise provided for are vested in the membership.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion on this amendment?

MR. WILCOX: Since I have already been pushed into the position of championing my own communication which I have made to the membership, I shall rise and do so at this point. I wish

to challenge the interpretation of the Committee in this particular place. They state first that this clause which they propose to delete is redundant. Now, as I understand the word "redundant" it means that you are saying the same thing over a second time in a different way and that you don't need it. But they go ahead and say that actually the phrase doesn't mean what it says, because all powers not otherwise provided for are vested in the membership.

Now, it cannot be both redundant and still not mean what it says. I do not believe that it is redundant. This clause came into the Constitution in the first place I believe in the year 1924. That was the revision of the Constitution which first made Council something more than an advisory body. If you read the history of ALA by going through these minutes of the various meetings, you will find that as early as 1900 there had been the developing feeling that meetings were getting too large, that you needed a smaller elective body to govern ALA where deliberations were to be carried on more efficiently. The actual point of doing this, however, did not come until 1924. At that time this phrase came into the Constitution. The Council it said was to possess all powers not otherwise delegated.

Now, our Committee tells us that actually this cannot be. I do not know the basis of their Constitutional interpretation on this point. I assure you that any study of the constitutional

law will support the view that any membership body such as the United States of America or the American Library Association, which feeled that it needs a smaller elective representative body to carry on its governing work, has full power to give to such elective body all the powers that rest in the membership. It is the same thing as appointing what you might call an attorney to represent him. You may give him the power to represent you only in specific cases or specific items of business in which case his power is strictly limited. You may give him the full power of attorney by simply saying that you give him full power of attorney in all matters that relate to your business affairs. That is what the membership did when it adopted this revision. It gave Council full power of attorney as far as the membership of this Association was concerned to represent them and speak for them on all occasions.

Now, if this phrase is redundant and if by virtue of being the governing body Council has this full power, then, I agree there would be no harm in cutting it out. But if the Committee's position is correct and if cutting this phrase out means that Council is limited to doing only those things which are specifically stated in the Constitution, then I maintain that the Committee is correct and that this change would be a step in retrogression so far as the development of the government of this Association is concerned.

In view of these facts which I have tried to present to you, Madam Chairman, I move that we strike from the report of the Committee recommendation five.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It has been moved and seconded that we strike this recommendation from the Committee's report. Should we first call on Mr. Custer to speak and then have further discussion from the floor?

MR. CUSTER: On behalf of the Committee I should like to point out that the portion of this section which remains in our proposal says that the Council of the American Library Association shall be the governing body of the Association. That is plain and clear it seems to us. I should also like to call your attention to the Constitution, Article VI, Section 4(c): "Any action of the Council may be set aside by a three-fourths vote at any meeting of the Association, by a majority vote by mail, in which one-fourth of the members of the Association have voted. Such vote by mail shall be held upon petition of two hundred members of the Association."

In an association of free people freely coming together it is obvious that the ultimate power resides in the membership, and this last clause which I have just read to you recognizes

that. Nevertheless, it remains that the Council shall be the governing body of the Association. I think I can say that we stand by our feeling that this clause which we propose for deletion is redundant.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion of the amendment of the motion to drop this proposal? I should point out at this time that non-members of the Council, all members of the Association are free to speak in this meeting. Only the councilors have a right to vote, but all members may speak. There is a microphone in the back of the room for non-members of Council. It seems to me that this is too important a problem for us to vote on without fully understanding what we are doing, but we are not hurting anything if we vote it down, because, if we vote to approve the motion, which is not to take action to change the Constitution at this time, because this could be further studied and a change made later. I simply want to point that out as the significance of voting in favor of the motion made by Mr. Wilcox that we not make this change at the present time. Is there further discussion?

MISS RIDGWAY: I am Helen Ridgway, ALA Councilor at Large. I was hoping somebody else would speak this morning and I would not feel that I had to, because I do not feel very strongly either way on this particular thing. It seems to me that it is largely a matter of wording. I think we are in

agreement probably on what we are saying. Since the membership can override Council, of course, in a sense the final power does rest in the membership. On the other hand, it has seemed to me over the years this has been a good useful phrase in explaining to the membership why and when Council acts on their behalf and it often does, and they change, I have great respect for the deliberations of our Committee.

I think my preference would be to leave the wording as it is, expression of what I think both the Committee and Mr. Wilcox are saying essentially but which might be even if redundant a little more understandable to the general membership, so that I would be for the amendment that Mr. Wilcox has proposed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion?

MISS PUTNAM: This is a long walk for a simple question. I wonder if Mr. Custer would tell us in just what way that phrase is confusing. I am in agreement with Miss Ridgway that it is not a matter on which I feel very strongly although I think from the discussion so far I would prefer to see the phrase left as it is.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Mr. Custer, will you answer that question?

MR. CUSTER: If I can. Perhaps "confusing" is too strong a word. I do not know. Because all powers, as I said

a moment ago, actually reside in the membership and must do so in a democratic organization. It seemed to the Committee somewhat confusing to say that all powers not otherwise provided for shall be vested in the Council. We chose those two words "redundant" and "confusing" with purpose and intent. I say possibly "confusing" is too strong a word. Perhaps I should also add that, if Mr. Wilcox's motion is carried, I do not personally, I am not speaking for the Committee, I do not personally feel that any great harm will come to the Association on account of it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion?

PRESIDENT-ELECT GREENAWAY: I rather favor what Mr. Custer and this Committee has proposed. I like simple language. I think the language is understandable, and, if we can cut out some extra wording, I am all for it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Any further discussion? If not, are you ready for the question? All of those in favor of Mr. Wilcox's motion, which had the effect of dropping this proposed amendment, will please say "aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (Noes)

I believe that is not a clear division and that we should have a rising vote. Will all those in favor of Mr. Wilcox's motion please stand? (Standing vote) Thank you. Will those opposed stand? (Standing vote) 49 in favor and 69 against.

The motion is lost.

Mr. Custer will proceed with the next item.

MR. CUSTER: The next item proposed for your consideration by the Committee, No. 6, I should introduce this by a brief explanation. There have been conflicts, at least apparent conflicts in the Constitution and By-Laws as to the policy-making authority of the divisions of the Council and of the membership. This was pointed out to the Committee in a communication from Mr. Clift some nine months ago, and the Committee spent a good bit of time considering the issue. We realize that the proposed amendment here may well be controversial. It gets right down to fundamental issues of the organization of the Association. The Committee in addition to proposing certain amendments to the By-Laws which would implement this proposed amendment of Article VI, Section 1(b) of the Constitution to read as follows:

"The Council shall determine all policies of the Association; except that it shall delegate to the several divisions authority for determination of policy falling within the fields assigned to them, subject to review by any Council at any time. Decisions of the Council shall be binding upon the Association, except as provided in Section 4(c) of this Article."

Section 4(c) of this Article is the section that I read to you a while ago which pointed out that any action of Council may be set aside by the membership under certain conditions.

This amendment inserts in the old section the words, "except that it shall delegate to the several divisions authority for determination of policies falling within the fields assigned to them, subject to review by the Council at any time." It deletes the words "and its" in order to change one sentence into two. We need to, because the wording is so much longer. It inserts the words "of the Council", "decisions of the Council" and inserts the final clause "except as provided in Section 4(c) of this Article". That last part in particular seems necessary, because formerly we said the decisions of the Council shall be binding, and, yet, we also had Section 4(c) which said they would not be binding if the Association overturned them.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: The sixth proposal relates to quorum in the deliberations of the Council. The Committee proposes that Article VI, Sections 3 of the Constitution be amended by deleting the words "twenty-five" and substituting the words "seventy-five", so that the section will read seventy-five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

It has been argued that a quorum of twenty-five councilors is excessively small for an organization, for a body to which members have to accept nomination in writing and in which they to some extent commit themselves to the responsibility of attending

conferences and attending Council meetings subject naturally to personal vicissitudes.

A general meeting of the Association requires a quorum of approximately one per cent of the entire membership of, two hundred I believe it is, the membership being twenty thousand, or less than ten per cent of those registered at an annual conference. But for an elective body of representatives it seems to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws that a quorum should approximate if not reach a majority of its membership. There are approximately one hundred sixty or one hundred seventy voting members of Council. Seventy-five for a quorum is somewhat less than half, but it is closer to half than twenty-five is.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: Number 7, the Committee proposes that Article VI, Section 4(a) of the Constitution be amended by deletion of the word "majority" and the words "of those present", so that the section reads: "the Association by a vote at a meeting held during an annual conference may refer any matter of the Council with recommendations and they require the Council to report on such matter at any specified session of the Association."

As it now stands the paragraph can be interpreted in one of two ways, either as meaning a vote by a majority of those

present at a membership meeting, which would require that abstentions be counted as noes or as a vote by a majority of the members registered at an annual conference, which is just not practical. Since all votes are majority votes unless otherwise specified, the paragraph may be simplified and clarified as proposed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: Number 8. There is a very small error in the text here for which I assume full responsibility. The Committee proposes the amendment of the first two sentences of Article VII, Section 2. That should be Article VII, Section 3. The reason is that this Article was amended at Mid-Winter, and a new Section 2 was inserted and what used to be 2 is now 3. I apologize.

The Committee proposes that this Article be amended to read, as follows: "The Executive Board shall report on its activities not later than the next meeting of the Council. The Executive Board shall act for the Council in the administration of established policies and programs.

Now, formerly, or at present, I should say, this section reads that the Executive Board shall report on its activities promptly to the Council. To the Committee the word "promptly" seems or would seem unnecessarily vague if this

provision were invoked by somebody who felt aggrieved or was complaining, and the Committee felt that, since the next Council meeting after an action by the Executive Board is the earliest opportunity for submitting a report for approval and the latest for submitting it promptly, that we should change the provisions to read the Executive Board shall report on its activities not later than the next meeting of the Council.

The other part of this is the deletion of the word "interpretation". If the proposed authority for the Executive Board to act for the Council, not proposed, if the authority as it now reads in the Constitution for the Executive Board to act for the Council in the interpretation of established policies and programs is solely to serve the purpose of their administration, the provision is redundant, there is that naughty word again, since it is obvious that administration policy is not possible without interpreting. If, however, the purpose of the provision is to give the Executive Board the sole authority to interpret the resolution of the Council for the Council, the Council would be deprived of its authority to define and overrule the Executive Board since it would not be able to overrule the interpretations of its own policies. However you look at it this is ambiguous, and it may give rise to friction, and, we, therefore, proposed that the words "interpretation and" be deleted and that we simply say the Executive Board shall act for the Council in the

administration of established policies and programs.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: Number 9. Last November the Executive Board agreed, it was a formal action I presume, Madam President, that the title of the Executive Secretary should be changed to that of "Executive Director". To make this legal, however, it is necessary to substitute the one phrase for the other in a number of sections of the Constitution as well as a number of sections of the By-Laws.

The Committee proposes the amendment of the Constitution by the substitution of the words "Executive Direction" for the words "Executive Secretary" in Article VIII, Section 1 twice, Section 2 three times.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any further discussion of this proposed change?

MR. WILCOX: May I rise to the defense of the Executive Board? The wording which the Committee submits here reads as though the Executive Board had acted illegally and that they are introducing this to legalize the action of the Board, which as I read the minutes, is a gross misinterpretation. The Executive Board did not vote to change the title. They voted to recommend that the title be changed which is strictly legal, and I would recommend rather than move that the wording of this be changed

so as to remove this libel from our Executive Board.

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

MR. CUSTER: On behalf of the Committee I accept the rebuke. This does not change the proposed amendment.

Number 10, the Committee recommends that Article X, Section 1 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "The Council may by vote affiliate with the American Library Association any national organization having purposes similar to those of the American Library Association. The dues of affiliated organizations shall be as provided in the Bylaws." In this amendment we substituted the word "organization" for "society" and "organization" for "societies" for the same purpose that we made the proposal in number one, so that we may use the word "organization" to cover all the variety of non-personal members.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion about this proposed amendment?

MR. CUSTER: Number 11. There are two parts really. The Committee proposes the deletion of the second sentence of Article XI, Section 1, the sentence which reads, "Any Bylaw may be suspended by a three-fourth vote of those present and voting at a meeting of the Association held during an annual conference."

The reason for this proposal is that a provision permitting the suspension of By-Laws is significant only when By-Laws include rules for the conduct of meetings, since rules can be suspended only for the duration of the meeting during which they were suspended. Inasmuch as our By-Laws are limited to rules of the structure and organization of the Association, this provision is out of place.

The second portion of this proposal is that a new Section 2 be added. The Committee upon further consideration wishes to withdraw it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: This is Number 12 and the last proposal. It is a long one, however. The Committee was interested in its study of the Constitution and By-Laws to note that no provision was made for prior notice to the membership whenever Constitution and By-Laws were being amended. Now, I am sure that no one meant this to be this way so that an amendment could be slipped through without people being aware of it. Certainly, something belongs in the Constitution to make this clear. First then, the Committee proposes that Article XI, Section 1, be amended to read as follows: "Bylaws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon written report of the Executive Board or Council or of a committee appointed to report thereon. At least one month's written notice

shall be given to the Association of the text of proposed new Bylaws or amendments."

Let me point out that in the printed text you received the words "By the Association" in the fourth line which were not enclosed in brackets. If we may have your consent, the Committee now wishes to propose the deletion of those words as well as the word "special" and the addition of the words, "at least one month's written notice shall be given to the Association of the text of proposed new Bylaws or amendments."

I am not certain, Madam President, whether you wish me to discuss this matter of the procedure for amending By-Laws at this point, or do you wish to do so?

PRESIDENT MORSE: I had planned to do it after we had finished with the Constitutional proposals and we came to the By-Laws, but in as much as it may affect your decision on voting on this proposal I think I should do it at this point. After we disposed of the proposals to amend the Constitution I was going to refer you to the next, to the succeeding paragraphs as printed in the Bulletin that there are also proposals for the revision of the By-Laws to be considered at this conference and that we were, if you had no objection, going to refer these directly to the membership instead of having this specific discussion and action on them twice both at the Council and at the membership.

Now, the reason for asking for your approval of this is only that it is not following our precedent. It is according to our Constitution. If you will notice, if you will read Article XI in the By-Laws, and this is what is being proposed for amendment at this time, partly to clear up this ambiguity, you will see that By-Laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon written report of the Executive Board or Council or of the special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon. In other words, going through this twice is not necessary if we have a written report from the Executive Board or the Council or a special committee. The question was only, is the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws a standing committee eligible to be considered here as a special committee?

It was my interpretation, and my interpretation was approved by the Executive Board, that it could be so interpreted for reasons which I will not explain, and we asked the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to serve as a special committee simply as a matter of form because there might be some question about this. But these are the reasons that we concluded that this was proper in the first place.

Number one, it seems in the first place a little ridiculous that anybody could bring in such a written report except the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, that by being a standing committee it was ineligible although it is its responsi-

bility to consider the need for and bring in proposals for the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws. A better reason, however, we found in our Constitution in the statement on committees, which appears in Article IX of the By-Laws, Section 2(d) reads: "The standing committees shall include the following administration committees with functions and signs to be determined at by the Council." "Constitution and By-Laws Committee" is the first name. The functions decided by Council are not in writing in the Constitution, but they appear with the list of committees in the organization issue, the December issue of the ALA Bulletin where the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws functions are stated as follows: To consider amendments to the ALA Constitution and By-Laws and to make recommendations to the Association in accordance with the provisions of Articles XI and XII of the Constitution. In other words, it says specifically that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws may report, is to be considered one of the committees who could report directly to the membership through Article XI of the Constitution.

I would just add one more reason for following this provision in the Constitution, and that is simply that all members of the Council who have had a little more experience with these things, that most of the members of the Association as a whole have been urged to study these, although all the members

have seen them in print all the members of the Council are also expected to be in attendance at the membership meeting, so that we are not cutting off any consideration by individual members of the Council by presenting these directly to the membership. We are, however, saving the time of going through the entire proposals at two meetings during the same week. I would add just one more thing. It was suggested that democratic organization would allow for this discussion by the Council, and I only want to say that in my interpretation, partly because of the fact that at a big membership meeting proposals are likely to go through without due consideration it seemed to me that it was more democratic to refer the proposals directly to the membership, because, since they had not been previously discussed, there was less likelihood of the membership meeting being simply a rubber stamp accepting what the Council had formerly thrashed out. In other words, all of the members including the councilor were invited to participate in the consideration of them at that one reading which is according to our interpretation, and we will add we have had the approval of our parliamentarian on this interpretation of our Constitution and By-Laws.

Now, I will turn back the discussion to the proposal Mr. Custer has made for amending Article XI, Section 1, to drop out the word "special" before the name of the committee simply to prevent this kind of difficulty again and to provide that at

least one month's written notice shall be given to the Association of proposed changes. Is there discussion?

MR. WILCOX: It seems to me that this question of the procedure in adopting amendments, that is, adopting By-Laws or amendments to By-Laws is a very crucial question and, since the statement you have made, the interpretation you have made vitally affects this article which we propose to vote on at this time, the proposal number 12, it seems to me that this whole question of procedure should be cleared up before we proceed with the consideration of proposal 12. If it requires to that effect, I move that the question of the interpretation of the Constitution introduced by the President be taken up at this time and that all the rules which might controvene such consideration at this time be suspended.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We have no rule that controvenes such discussion at this time. It is entirely appropriate. I urge you to participate in the discussion at this time. You did move, however, did you not, Mr. Wilcox?

MR. WILCOX: I said if necessary to have a motion, I move.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: But since it is not necessary to have a motion, there is no motion on the floor, but further discussion is invited on this general question of whether we should delete the word "special" and whether we should follow --

this is going to be complicated -- but I think it will be clear enough in the discussion, whether the Council approves the action of the Executive Board in naming this Committee on Constitution and By-Laws a special committee in order not to have any difficulty with the present wording.

MR. OBOLER: My name is Eli Oboler representing the Idaho Library Association. I hesitate in a meeting which is concerned with procedure and with a discussion which deals with procedure, and I also hesitate because it happens to concern a lady and I come from southern Idaho, but I should point out that you have been out of order I believe, and I want to appeal to the Parliamentarian. This has been going on, not only you but most of your predecessors have not been in the habit of stepping out of the Chair when they are speaking on motions which are before the Council. It may be minor in some instances, but I have seen some instances where presidents' points of view have swayed a group, and it seems to me it is not proper according to Robert's Rules of Order for a chairman or president of an organization to speak to a motion and to be at the same time the chairman of that group.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The Parliamentarian will speak to this. Thank you.

THE PARLIAMENTARIAN: Madam President, a president may always explain or verify anything that comes up. She may not

speak on either side of the subject without leaving the Chair. If she does speak to a question either for or against, she does leave the Chair. But if she merely explains, she may keep the Chair. That is the opinion of the Parliamentarian. Of course, the decision is up to the assembly or the president, and then if she appeals to the assembly.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you very much.

MR. OBOLER: Is it your opinion that you have not been speaking on one side or the other, Madam President?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I assume from the Parliamentarian's remarks she would leave that up to the assembly to decide whether I have done more than to explain. Perhaps it would be well to have a show of hands. How many are satisfied that this was only an explanation? Please raise your hands. (Hands) Those to the contrary? (Hands) Thank you very much. Is there further discussion of this proposed amendment? This is the proposal of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

MR. WILCOX: Have we gotten away from the question of whether -- I rise to carry on discussion but not to discuss the proposal of the Committee here. I want to discuss your interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws as refers to the amending procedure.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: That is proper.

MR. WILCOX: Am I in order?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Yes, sir.

MR. WILCOX: It seems to me that the Executive Board might be excused for the interpretation they have given this measure although I insist that they are entirely wrong. Robert's Rules of Order and the By-Laws both clearly define special committees and standing committees. They make it very clear that a standing committee is a committee that is appointed for a special purpose. A standing committee is a committee which carries on continuous study and continuous reporting. It is not exactly specified in the By-Laws, but certainly, if you go back to the report of the Management Survey Committee, on which the recent amendments to the Constitution were based they state clearly that all standing committees are responsible through the Executive Board to Council and for those reasons and for all the precedents which we have before us I feel that the interpretation given by the President and by the Executive Board to this By-Law are in error. I think, however, that the question goes much deeper than any error which may have been committed by our President or by our Executive Board. I think the error goes back to slipshod work which has been done in years past in revising the Constitution.

This wording of Article XI, which is in dispute here, was introduced and adopted by the American Library Association in its annual meeting in 1924. It has remained worded in this

fashion ever since although vital changes have taken place in the organizational structure of ALA in the long years that have passed since 1924.

In 1924 when this measure was adopted and has stood ever since Council was only an advisory body. The Executive Board was the administrative body. The annual membership meetings were to all intents and purposes and legally as well the legislative body. The Council had only power aside from creating decisions to recommend, and it was obvious that when they drew up their By-Law procedure for amending the Constitution that they should make it read as it reads here, that amendments would be adopted by a membership meeting on recommendation from either the Executive Board or the Council which were coordinate bodies within ALA, the Council even having less powers than the Executive Board, or by a special committee which the membership meeting had set up to report on some special By-Law.

Now, I cannot explain to you why in 1924 when they made Council the supreme policy-forming body they did not revise this Article XI from the By-Laws to bring it in conformity with the other provision. I do not know. But I ask you this: If Council is the governing body of ALA, should not the power to amend and make By-Laws subject to membership referendum reside in that governing body? Can you cite any other governing body in the world that does not have the power to make the

By-Laws and amend the By-Laws of the organization which it governs? I started out to defy you to name one, but I do not want to defy anyone. But it simply isn't done. The power to govern automatically carries with it in any such body as ours the power to make and amend By-Laws. But through some slipshod work this particular provision was never amended.

In practice it was amended. In practice, if you will go through the history, there has not been I venture to say since 1924 an amendment to the By-Laws that has gone direct to the membership before being presented to Council. In fact, for many years until the recent revision there was a specific proposal which said no resolution should come before the membership meeting until it had been referred to the Council for consideration and report.

The only way we can really cure this situation is by going to this underlying defect in our Constitution and By-Laws. I could very easily take a motion that we overruled the interpretation of our President in Executive Board on this measure. It would be much more fitting if I would make a motion to amend Article XI which would bring Article XI into line with the other provision which makes Council the governing body. I am not quite clear whether such a motion would be in order. Would it?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It would be in order, Mr. Wilcox. However, it will not affect the decision. We will still have to

make our decision. We will still have to follow the present Constitution for precedents as determined by the Council, because, if you may make that motion, we could this morning vote that the Council should be the only body who can approve the proposal to change the Constitution and By-Laws before they go to the membership, but this is only the first reading of the Constitution change. A second reading will be held at Mid-Winter. It could not be final before the summer of 1959.

MR. WILCOX: May I make this motion, Madam Chairman: I move that Council overrule the ruling of the Chair approved by the Executive Board and that we require a standing committee on Constitution and By-Laws to bring before the Council at this meeting their proposals for amending the By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Excuse me, Mr. Wilcox, before you leave the microphone I would ask you to clarify one point. You are asking that we overrule the interpretation of this committee being allowed to make the report directly?

MR. WILCOX: That's right.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: But you have not recommended that we not permit the Executive Board to bring in a written report that would have the same effect.

MR. WILCOX: I have not.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: What I want to point out, the Constitution as it now reads would require the written report of

the Executive Board or the Council or the special committee. The Executive Board considered giving you a written report but considered that since we haven't had Constitution and By-Laws their vote to consider the special committee had the same weight.

MR. WILCOX: Madam Chairman, may I ask this question: Isn't the Executive Board subject to Council in all matters?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Yes, I think I am correct in answering that positively. So that is the reason I said it is up to Council now to decide. That is the reason I am putting it to Council at this time.

MR. WILCOX: Then the Council has power to require either the Executive Board or the Committee or both to bring the proposed amendment to the By-Laws before Council at this time.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: No, the Council has no authority greater than the Constitution and the Constitution says that the Executive Board or Council or a special committee.

MR. WILCOX: But you just agreed with me that the Executive Board is subject to Council in all things.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Yes, sir.

MR. WILCOX: That Council is the governing body and, if the Council is the governing body, that they require the Executive Board to do whatever it wishes.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Not beyond what the Constitution

requires. Sorry. Is there further discussion? You didn't make a motion, did you? Yes, you did move that this, that the Council amend Article XI of the By-Laws.

MR. WILCOX: No, Madam Chairman. I move that that Council overrule the interpretation by which it is proposed that amendments to the By-Laws go directly to a membership meeting and require they be presented to the Council.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you. That simplifies it very much. The Parliamentarian thinks the motion is not pertinent to the motion which was on the floor, that this was an explanation of what we are going to do after we complete the revision of the Constitution. In other words, the motion, I made my explanation of what was going to come later so that you would know whether you wanted to approve the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to delete the word "special" from Article XI, Section 1, and that is the whole reason we went off onto this. But the motion you have made will be in order as soon as we have completed the consideration of the proposals to the Constitution when I will call for it before we decide what we are going to do with the amendments to the By-Laws.

MR. WILCOX: Madam Chairman, that is why I asked whether such a motion would be in order. If the motion I made was not in order, I would like to point out again that any

action on question 12, on proposal 12 is bound up with this interpretation of Article XI, and I would ask again for unanimous consent to go immediately to the question of the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The Parliamentarian thinks we do not have to have unanimous consent, but, if two-thirds of the majority wishes to forget this business of Mr. Custer's at the moment and turn to this other business first, we can dispose of it. If I hear a second to that motion, we will do that.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I heard the second. Then, the motion before the house has nothing to do with amending the Constitution and By-Laws at the moment. The motion is that the Council overrule the interpretation of the Executive Board, the President and the Executive Board supported by the Parliamentarian, to interpret the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is a special committee for the purpose of this action. Is there further discussion?

MR. PAINE: My name is Clarence Paine of Oklahoma City. I am quite certain I am as confused or more so as some of my friends that are not parliamentarians. I do think my good Friend's purpose in this perhaps may be misinterpreted by you, but it is vital to me. This whole reorganization, the creating of the Council as the legislative body of this organization,

it is the old Democrat or Republican, Democrat or Republican form of government if I remember my courses in government. We will not do what we have done unless we clarify this thing at this point. I do not know what it is going to take to clarify it, but it must be clarified.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: If I may ask this question to clarify that remark, I am not sure whether you are speaking to the motion for the interpretation to overrule the interpretation or whether you were both speaking to support Mr. Wilcox's feeling that the Constitution should be changed so that you could not have this come directly to the membership either from any special committee or from the Executive Board, but it must come through Council.

MR. PAINE: Far be it from me to seek to overrule the interpretation of the President or of the Executive Board. If that is necessary at this point in order to accomplish the end, then I would have to do it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you. Is there further discussion or further confusion?

MISS RIDGWAY: Madam Chairman, I hate to suggest overruling the Executive Board and so forth. I think they have made a very sensible interpretation, but I don't think it is technically a correct one. I think that when you have standing committees and special committees provided for even though there

is only one standing committee that could conceivably be in non-technical, non-parliamentary fashion the special committee to report on this matter, it seems to me in a parliamentary way that this is not a special committee, this Committee on Constitution and By-Laws in the sense of the Constitution.

Now, I agree that this article we have been discussing, Article XI, has not been brought up to date with our own concepts, and it seems to me that it would be appropriate for Council to be the one to take this matter to the membership. Now, to try not to add to confusion and to perhaps achieve the purpose of simplification the Executive Board wanted to achieve I would have to stand by overruling the Executive Board and that this was the special committee in that sense. I would like to reserve the right to make the suggestion later, that perhaps a way could be found by which Council could accept the Committee's report as it is written as a report to the membership, and, if it wished, take it up later, not now in the interest of saving time, but it does seem to me that there is enough confusion here and there might be enough question raised outside of this group as to whether we had delegated to a standing committee something which really can only go to a special committee although this certainly would be the kind of committee we would want to see handle the matter.

MR. ELLINGER: Madam President, I would like to have

information on whether the members of a standing committee are precluded by either the Constitution or the By-Laws to accept appointment to a special committee.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: No, sir, they are not by our Constitution and By-Laws.

MISS ARROW: My name is Margaret Arrow, University of Michigan. Point of information, please. If I understood the discussion, actually, the Constitution allows the Executive Board to take this directly to the membership and that actually all that has happened is that the Executive Board preferred to have the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, which is the Committee responsible for such functions and activities, to bring into the membership so that even if this interpretation of the Executive Board is overruled, the Executive Board will be entirely within the Constitution in taking it directly to the membership.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: That's right. Is there further discussion?

MR. WILCOX: Madam Chairman, I hope I am not cutting anyone off.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I will ask you to be brief, Mr. Wilcox, because the whole purpose of this was to save the time of going through all of these motions at this meeting, and I think we are almost spending enough time that we could have done

it, but I still do not want to cut off the discussion.

MR. WILCOX: In my communication which I made to the membership I pointed out that one of the difficulties under which we operate is that we are always being hurried through these things and never have enough time to give them adequate consideration. May I say in reply to what was mentioned a moment ago, this matter of who is going to amend the By-Laws is more vital than you may think. If this power to amend By-Laws is going to be left in the hands of a standing committee or the Executive Board without going through the Council, please tell me what power is Council going to have left. You read the By-Laws, and practically everything we have to do is in the By-Laws. We delegate all other matter practically to divisions. Either Council is going to surrender its power by this method or it is going to preserve it.

MISS MONROE: I am a Councilor at Large. I think we have a difficulty here in trying to discuss in portions something that really belongs together, and that is the amendment of the Constitution which provides for the amendment of By-Laws together with the difficulty of functioning under the present situation. It seems to me unwise to overrule the present Constitution in order to achieve a better good. I would think that we ought to live within our present Constitution allowing this to function as well as it can within the interpretation that can legally be

given by the Executive Board. I do feel that the most important thing to be done here is a proposal on the change of the Constitution on the method of amending the By-Laws. I think what Mr. Wilcox has pointed out is very important, that the method now proposed is not consonant with our conception of the Council function.

I would like to see some action this morning taken on this subject. I think it is difficult to discuss the two. I would like to ask for the vote on this question now on the floor so that we can get back to consider the more essential problem of an amendment here that will change to some degree the proposal from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Miss Monroe has called for the question. Is there objection? If not, the motion is to overrule the President and Executive Board in its interpretation which will make it possible to take these proposals to amend the By-Laws directly to the membership at this meeting. All those in favor please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (Noes) Are you satisfied? It seems to me there is a conclusive loss of the motion. We will not vote on it again. We have had all the discussion on this last motion.

MR. CUSTER: I introduced Item 12 by pointing out that there had been no provision for written notice. That is what is provided for by the italicized words, "At least one

month's written notice shall be given to the Association of the text of proposed new By-Laws or amendments."

The motion also includes the proposal to delete the word "special" and to delete simply to avoid slight confusion the words "by the Association".

Proposal 12 really is in two parts. I take it, Madam President, you wish me to go on to the second part now. The second part relates to Article XII of the Constitution which is the article outlined for amending the Constitution. We have been talking about the By-Laws. The Committee proposes that Article XII of the Constitution be amended by addition of the following sentence: "If a vote at a meeting is ordered, at least one month's written notice shall be given to the Association of the text of the proposed amendment."

Now, the Committee wishes to withdraw the following paragraph of justification, because it is not quite correct. We are not withdrawing the proposed amendment. I wanted to explain a little further what this will mean in the way for how the Association goes about amending the Constitution. There are several procedures. An amendment may be presented to Council for first reading and at annual conference just as these are being done today. If the Council approves such an amendment, it will then be presented to Council for second reading at the following Mid-Winter. It must be presented to Council at two

consecutive meetings. It may then be presented to the membership either in a mail vote, which would be advisable if there were urgency, or at the membership meeting at the following annual conference which in this case would be Washington next year. It therefore takes a full year under this method to amend the Constitution. However, if the amendment is presented by first reading at Council in Mid-Winter, it is then presented to Council a second time at the following annual conference and may then immediately the same week be presented to the membership so that by this procedure an amendment can be effected in somewhat less generally than six months. However, this has no effect on the proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there any discussion of the proposed amendment?

MR. FRAREY: I am a Councilor at Large. This has nothing to do with the last part. I do want the Constitution and By-Laws Committee to answer my question as to whether or not it is proper in the previous statement to include the specifications proposed, new By-Laws or amendments in an article which relates only to By-Laws. Should not your Article XII which calls for amending the Constitution include the specification about one month's written notice of intention to amend? Does it apply to both By-Laws or amendments mentioned in the same article which describes or discusses only By-Laws?

MR. CUSTER: Mr. Frarey, Article XI on By-Laws says that By-Laws may be adopted and amended. You adopt a By-Law when you add a brand new By-Law to your list of By-Laws. You amend one when you add or delete words.

MR. FRAREY: I see. Thank you.¹/₂

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Any further discussion?

MISS MONROE: I am Councilor at Large from Michigan. I should like, since we are back on the discussion of the amendments here, to move that the proposal made by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws in relation to the amendment to the By-Laws be dropped in favor of a more complete study to bring the proposal in harmony with the current function of Council and to bring the By-Laws of amendments into the scope of Council action.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Miss Monroe, to clarify your motion, do you mean that to apply to all of the recommendations, for example, Article XI, Section 1, which would necessarily cover the deletion of the word "special" and not adding at this time the specification for the one month's notice?

MISS MONROE: My motion is intended to apply to the method by which proposals are brought from the Executive Board or a committee to the Council for action in the amendment or proposal of new By-Laws. In my thinking there is no relationship to this with the written announcement of the action.

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PRESIDENT MORSCH: Then I wanted you to make clear that all you are recommending that we not touch that first sentence in Article XI, Section 1, by deleting the word "special" at this time, because you want a further change later.

MISS MONROE: I would like to ask whether it is appropriate to ask for action that will not only delay action on this but set in motion a study that will produce an affirmative proposal within a short period of time on this subject. I feel that action here is very important.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I agree with you, but I think you are not wanting to achieve that. I believe -- you may overrule me on this if the Council so wishes -- but I believe that a motion to have the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws in a recommendation on the revision of the Constitution through the Council only would achieve what you want in a simpler fashion and that it need not affect this motion as it stands. I believe you are not getting what you are trying to achieve. You want us to do something about the other immediately, and I think Council should express its opinion on this question. I think it has nothing, I believe it has nothing to do with this proposed change.

MISS MONROE: It might be useful to get expressions from other members of Council on this. My intention here is that we not take an action which then immediately we will have

to reverse. I feel that supports by amendment a basic proposition with which I am in disagreement, somehow an act that lacks integrity of the kind.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you. Miss Monroe has made a motion to amend the proposal of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws not to delete the word "special" from this first sentence in Article XI, Section 1. Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The motion was made and seconded. Is there further discussion?

MR. PAINE: I am getting in wrong with the Executive Board and the President.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We have settled that issue.

MR. PAINE: Isn't this an improvement on our present -- I mean to accept the report of the Committee as it stands now would be approved on the present article of the Constitution providing for the By-Laws but with the understanding this other is an important issue and needs to be done. I think the President is right. I will speak again for the motion.

MISS PUTNAM: I am Miriam Putnam, Councilor at Large. I am just asking a question. I did not think that that was Miss Monroe's motion. I thought she meant to delay action and to not take action on this proposal of the Constitution Committee, because she feels that the whole thing needs further study. Am

I correct?

MISS MONROE: Yes.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Isn't it the same thing? All they have recommended is the deletion of the word "special", and Miss Monroe has urged that we take no action. Am I wrong, Miss Monroe? Does that express your motion?

MISS MONROE: I am suggesting in a formal motion that the Council determine that it will not take action on this proposal.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Be more specific, because that is what is confusing them. What do you mean by "this proposal"?

MISS MONROE: I am suggesting that Council move that we vote but we do not take action on the proposal to amend the statement the By-Laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon written report of the Executive Board or Council or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon. I move that we do not take action in any way on this statement at this time but that we refer this back to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for a more careful study to bring the whole method of amendment of By-Laws into consonance with the proper function of the Council.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is that clear? Are you ready for the question?

MISS RIDGWAY: I would like to move an amendment to

the amendment. I want to achieve the same thing that Miss Monroe was trying to achieve, but I think it would be useful to have the written notice that has been proposed. If so, my amendment would be to the effect that Council would take no action on the first sentence of this proposed amendment but would act on the second sentence beginning, "At least one month's written notice shall be given to the Association of the text of proposed new By-Laws or amendments."

As I understand the motion I am making, and I may be wrong, I would like to see no action taken on the first part, because I do believe that it needs further study that Miss Monroe has proposed, but I think when that study has been made and the proposal has been brought before us again I would like to see the written notice that has been proposed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I believe Miss Monroe and Miss Ridgway are saying the same thing.

MISS MONROE: I accept that amendment.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The motion is that we do not accept the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws as it pertains only to the first sentence in Article XI, Section 1. All those in favor please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (Noes) The motion is carried. We have now gone through all -- that was you realize only the vote on the amendment to the motion made by Mr. Custer to adopt these

proposals. Is there now any further discussion on any one of these items; If not, all of those who are in favor of accepting the amendments as proposed by the Committee with these amendments that we have already accepted please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) Thank you. I am sorry you didn't all enjoy this constitutional change and arguments as much as I did, because we have spent most of our morning on it.

Our next item of business is a report from Miss Helen Focke. Miss Focke is a Professor at the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University, and she has been serving as Chairman of the Council Committee on Membership Participation at Midwinter meetings. Miss Focke gave a previous report at Midwinter and is now ready to make the recommendations from her Committee. Miss Focke.

MISS FOCKE: Madam President, Members of Council:

I hope that the crash which happened here a little bit ago doesn't make you think that the crash was caused by a heavy pile of manuscript which I was going to take much time with. It wasn't.

You have had a report from this Committee in your agenda for the meeting at Midwinter. We gave a rather extended review of the problems at the Midwinter meeting and the significance of an apparent increasing membership participation or of the need, or, not the need, but at least there were meetings of

a membership nature. After that meeting we made an attempt to report some further statistical analysis of the pattern of ALA meetings which you have in your hands, and I do not want to take any time to repeat that. Instead the Committee would like to make the following motion, recommendation to you, and I will present it to you in the form of a motion: I move that the American Library Association be responsible for scheduling at Midwinter only meetings and meeting places for Council, Board, and Committees, and that there be no program, general business or membership meetings of the divisions: Sections, and Round Tables

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion which will not need to be seconded, but it reads somewhat differently from the text as it appeared in your printed report, so, it might be well for me to repeat it before calling for discussion: That the ALA be responsible for scheduling at Midwinter only meetings and meeting places for Council, Board, and Committees and that there be no program, general business or membership meetings of divisions, sections or Round Tables. Is there discussion? Are you ready for the question? All of those in favor signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed the same. (No response) The motion is carried.

We will now have a report from the Committee on Council Deliberations of which Miss Mary Herrick, Associate Librarian, Chancery Library, Boston University, is Chairman. This Committee

made a progress report at Midwinter and is now ready to make some recommendations. Miss Herrick.

MISS HERRICK: Madam President, Members of Council, you have our report in your folder, and, as one of the results of our inquiry was that we do not read reports, I am not going to. But to refresh your mind, you remember that our purpose was to find out the method by which you could work better, and you asked us to have, well, this present meeting is the antithesis as far as physical arrangements went. I know that nobody could help it. But you did ask for more informality in your seating, and that is one of our recommendations.

The report you have in your folder I have had to change a little. Our Committee, as you know, is a Committee of three, and at eight o'clock last night I received a communication from the Executive Board asking for, that is, suggesting changes in our report, and the content of their suggestion was very wise. I wasn't able to get in touch with my Committee until this morning, so, I am slightly embarrassed to present a report which I do not have a considered study on from them. I mentioned this, not in a spirit of controversy or to criticize the Executive Board except in a very friendly way, because I do not know of anyone, well, any members that I am more fond of than our present President, but the Executive Board is composed of some of us, and I do not think it was exactly politic for the Executive Board to ask a

Committee to change its report before the Committee had reported to Council. I think they should have waited. I may be naive about this, but I do not know. I thought they ought to bring it up from the floor, but the content of what they said was very good, and I am sure my Committee would have no fault to find with it, because they only asked us that what we had suggested you consider in the future, not be put into a definite recommendation.

I think probably you will agree, and, so, I have rephrased the report, and, again, if any member of my Committee does not approve, I think we ought to give them a chance to say so. If, on page 4 before we give our recommendations, we could put in a paragraph which said that consideration may be given in the future to two points, as follows: 1. That Council's size might be reduced. 2. That the establishment of standing committees may be worthy of study. That would take out you see the last paragraph of our recommendations. So, I am presenting my report that way, and I am asking that Council accept the report with these three recommendations for immediate consideration: That, one, all future meetings of ALA include at least one study session of Council with the Executive Board, this to be held prior to open meetings and to be for informational purposes only; two, that minority reports on controversial issues be given to Council, that is, reports from the Executive Board,

so that the members may clearly understand both sides of the issues involved; and, three, that serious attempts be made to provide for table seating arrangements with microphones in easy access. Respectfully submitted, John G. Lorenz, Margaret E. Monroe, and Mary D. Herrick.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the recommendations of the Committee on Council Deliberations who have made three recommendations and the motion is to accept all three. Is there any discussion of this report?

MR. OBOLER: I simply want to point out that this morning we have had an example of some very constructive action as a result of some expense out-of-pocket by a member of Council, and I wonder if, since it was clarified that the minority reports on controversial issues were to come before the Executive Board and presumably be made before the membership, if some understanding could not be had at least of this particular phrase, could not be interpreted to mean minority reports by members of Council. Clearly, Mr. Wilcox's report was a minority report but it was very constructive and accomplished some very good purposes as we have seen this morning. I hope in the future there will be some provision for members of Council to get their point of view before all of Council, before a meeting without having to have things mimeographed and sent out at their own expense.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I could not agree with you more on this need. I think, however, I should report as explanation the discussion on this point yesterday by the Executive Board, which was sympathetic to this point of view, but felt that this was not a minority report, number one, that a minority report should be considered to be one from one or more members of a Committee, that we do not know whether that was a minority report because we haven't had the reaction from other people. We cannot call it a report. It was an opinion, and we think that we should still look for a way to take care of the problem but that this recommendation should not be interpreted as thought to be doing that. Does that satisfy you, Mr. Oboler? Is there further discussion of the motion to accept these three recommendations?

MISS THORNTON: I am Eileen Thornton, Councilor at Large. Again, to refer to point two and as explanation for clarification, if I understood Miss Herrick properly, she said minority reports would be of the Executive Board only. Could we be perfectly sure here that this is minority reports of any part of the organization other than the individual as an individual?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: She has not changed the wording as it appears on your mimeographed report, that minority reports on controversial issues be given to Council so that the members

may clearly understand both sides of the issues involved. These might, from Committees of Council, from Committees of the Association or from the Executive Board, any place.

MR. CASTAGNA: My name is Edwin Castagna, California Library Association. I have a question to the Committee about point one about future meetings to include one study session of the Council with the Executive Board. Is this to be closed to the members, or is there to be a place for the members to hear what is going on at such a meeting?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I think the second sentence says of this to be held prior to open meeting. I think it makes it clear it is a closed meeting, but it is designated only as a study session, not any action.

MR. CASTAGNA: I then would question this on the same basis that legislative bodies generally are discouraged and in California prohibited by law from holding any meetings in which the public business is discussed from which the public is excluded. I am disturbed to have to take this position, but I think there could be some implication of secrecy, of doing business and making arrangements before a public meeting which would be damaging to the Association.

MR. SEALOCK: I quite agree in principle, Ed, but it seems to me we should point out that as Council members, remember the President said that we were not taking up new business, we

were not forming an opinion, we were not caucusing, but this was an opportunity for Council to visit, get acquainted, and to quiz the Executive Board on their past failures and successes. Now, this can only be done in the informal way in which it was handled this morning, it seems to me, and I believe that while your principle is a good one for us to keep in mind the procedure which our meeting already has set up should be adhered to without any change in it.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: For those of you non-members of the Council who do not know what that was all about, the Council met this morning for breakfast, and at that time had the opportunity to express themselves on the minutes of the Executive Board which they had received to see whether they were clear, whether they had any questions they wanted to ask about them. That was the kind of study session that I think is implied by this recommendation of the Committee on Council Deliberation. Is there any further discussion?

MR. PAINE: The three of us who are a little concerned about this closed meeting business, that was a delightful breakfast this morning, and I would like to see us continue on strictly informality but not so much the study session but still have the study session we had but do not declare it closed. My colleagues who are speaking against this are all in public libraries. We are very conscious of closed meetings. They are not good public

relations, and I am certain, if the Council took any action which caused a minority reaction in the membership at large, that that would be the first thing that was thrown at us, that it was a closed session. I do not think we ought to provide large rooms, and I do not think we ought to furnish breakfast free, but I think we ought to have a breakfast. As far as study sessions I would like to suggest that we delete that "closed" and we meet in a size room that will provide for at least a few of the members, not plan especially for it, but I think it is a very vital thing.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: In case there was a misconception about furnishing breakfast it wasn't furnished, every member of Council paid his own way.

MISS ROOS: My name is Jean Roos from the Executive Board. I think that we made some kind of a misconception of the first recommendation. I do not think that we want this a study session. I think the word "study" is all wrong. We want a session to get acquainted, to ask questions, but we did not have any study this morning. It seems to me that the word "study" should be deleted, that it should be a session of some kind but certainly not study, and it should not be closed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Was that a motion, Miss Roos, to amend the recommendation of the Committee?

MISS ROOS: I so move.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there a second? I do not hear a second. Someone did second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It has been moved and seconded.

Miss Monroe, would you only talk then to the motion on the floor which is to amend?

MISS MONROE: I will be happy to talk to that. I think that this is a very solid point that has been brought up here. The recommendation made by the Committee for a study session I think ought to stand as a study session. I had a feeling myself that this morning was very successful in many directions, but we could make even better use of it by a little more concentrated attention to the subject matter. Someone this morning brought up the question, could we not get into the contents of one of our problems, that we needed some opportunity to inquire more closely, not into the minutes of the Executive Board which were the only thing we discussed, but, rather, into some of the proposals being made for action. We did feel the need for a little more study on action to be taken. I think there may be a wording that would assist us a little bit and make a better feeling about the nature of this if instead of using this, this to be held prior to open meetings, we really say what we mean which is, "This to be held prior to the meetings." This would not be a closed meeting, and I think the suggestion made by one

of our members that the room be small enough to hold Council comfortably and sufficiently intimate to talk but still allow those who wish to stand on the fringe to observe and listen certainly ought to be in there. I do not think it was the intention of our recommendation from the Committee to keep this closed, and perhaps by having the alternative meeting not an open meeting but a meeting for action we might make a little clearer the intent.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Are you suggesting the substitution of a word for open meetings to other meeting?

MISS MONROE: I am suggesting "prior to meetings for action". I move that amendment in the spirit of the amendment just proposed.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Do you think you and Miss Roos, was it, who moved, that the word "study" be deleted?

MISS MONROE: I do.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You accept this further amendment which Miss Monroe makes? You were not speaking to her amendment, because you want the word "study" left in. Then, you move something entirely different that affects the second sentence. The motion before the floor is on deletion of the word "study" in the first sentence. I think we had better clear that up first. Is there further discussion on that motion?

MISS ROOS: May I speak to it?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Miss Roos.

MISS ROOS: The word "study" means study. That means that you have gone over all the material, you know the pro's and con's, and you want to discuss them. I do not think that what we had this morning or can do in one session is a study session. I think we should have a session where problems can be brought up and where anybody can talk, I do not think it is a study session.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion on this question, the first sentence?

MR. MC COMB: I am Ralph McComb from Pen state. Actually, it seems to me this problem is kind of a reflection of the ability of the Council to carry on a discussion and study sessions at its regular meeting, and although the meeting this morning was very enjoyable I would be one of those people who would not favor any kind of a meeting which suggested that things were being studied in advance and that you had a study session, everything was laid out and then when you came to the meeting everybody had decided and discussed the matter and that the public who might want to be informed would not know what the discussion had been. So, I do not think that we ought to set up any kind of study sessions or caucus sessions or even anything that seems to be of that character. It is all right to have good informal exchanges of opinion but not to have anything that suggests that

you are predetermining opinions before you go to the meetings.

I should think that actually this sort of thing is just the kind of thing that effectively the Council ought to do at Council meetings.

MR. MC DONOUGH: My name is Roger McDonough, Councilor at Large. Just a point of clarification about the use of the term "caucus". This happens to be a dirty word.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: That is not in the motion. ^{is} May I please call to your attention that it is ten minutes after twelve and we are talking to this motion, the motion on whether we should delete the word "study". If you want to move that "caucus" be supplied or something, I will hear you.

MR. MC DONOUGH: I think it is on the motion, Madam Chairman, because I just want to define caucus, and this is relative to the word "study". There are two kinds of caucuses: One, where the party members get together to discuss, study, consider, but do not take any action. They merely try to clarify a given item that is coming up for action later at the formal session.

There was another kind of caucus where the members are bound. In other words, the party binds them to vote once the core group has decided what the position will be. It seems to me perfectly logical for us, if we want to do so, to get together and discuss things without affecting one way or the

other how we are going to vote on them later in action meetings.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion?

MISS HERRICK: I am sorry this recommendation didn't state what you really meant clearly, because a number of you voted for the intent of this and only 16 opposed it if you remember the result of the inquiry, but what we meant, and I know when we say "we" it is all of us, I think is that we wanted one session with the Executive Board and for informational purposes. Is that correct? Maybe I could revise my own motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will have to, unless the mover of the previous amendment withdraws it, that is, the motion to strike the word "study", we would have to vote on that first. You perhaps could tell them what you are going to propose, Miss Herrick, and, if this meets the whole situation, the needs of the person who recommended, moved the earlier motion, we will then ask to have that withdrawn, and we can act on your substitution.

MISS HERRICK: Would you feel it might be acceptable if we should say that we recommend that at all future meetings of ALA at least one meeting be held of Council with the Executive Board for informational purposes only, and should we put in prior to the regular Council meeting?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Will some such wording as this

cause you to withdraw your motion, Miss Roos?

MISS ROOS: Yes, I will withdraw my motion.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Will the person who seconded withdraw?

(Assent) Thank you. If I understood Miss Herrick correctly, if you will follow your mimeographed statement here, she is changing point one to read, "All future meetings of ALA include at least one session of Council with the Executive Board to be held prior to other meetings for informational purposes only." Does that do it?

MISS HERRICK: Yes.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there discussion of this?

PRESIDENT-ELECT GREENAWAY: When you say prior to other meetings do you mean prior to all of the meetings of the conference, or do you mean prior to Council meetings?

MISS HERRICK: Prior to other Council meetings.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Prior to other Council meetings, we will insert that wording in the motion. Any further discussion? All those in favor -- well, now, I should add first if there is any discussion of these other two points, two and three, any further discussion. If not, we can vote on the whole because she has substituted the text for the one. Is there any further discussion on the recommendations of the Committee for these

three items? All those in favor signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (No response) Thank you.

Just one more item, and then we are going to let you go. On your program there is a report from Paul Bixler, Chairman of Council Committee on Type of Council Memberships. This actually was a Committee appointed only for the purpose of considering whether the Council should have non-voting members. The Committee consisted only of Paul Bixler and Miss Luddington. They have done a beautiful job, but they haven't said they are finished, that they are ready to report, and it is most likely that Mr. Bixler is going to be out of the country for some time in Rangoon and will, therefore, not be able to continue as Chairman of this Committee. He has asked, therefore, that he be permitted to turn over the material that they have worked on to a new committee. In the meantime, I have realized that we have some more problems about Council membership than whether we should have non-voting members, and, if so, which members of the Association should be non-voting members, and, so, I want to propose to you that we ask the President to appoint a new committee to take over where Mr. Bixler and Miss Luddington left off on the question of non-voting members but also to take into consideration the whole problem of qualifications for Council membership. This expression "Qualifications for Council membership" appears in the report of the Steering Committee on reorganiza-

tion as something that should be decided by the Council itself. It didn't spell out just what it meant by this, but the fact that we haven't faced up to it was brought to my mind several times during the year. One of those times was when I got the biographical information about the candidates for election for this year, and I saw that time and time again people who were nominated for election to Council had already had long years of service on the Council, one as long as ten years. Several had had a Council term or two.

Now, my question was, should we have any limitation in the length of service on Council or a continuous length of service? Should this be a qualification? The two sides, of course, are obvious: We want the experience but we also want new blood. Unfortunately, if a Councilor with long experience is put up to run in competition with someone who hasn't had Council experience, his name is almost certainly to be so much better known to the membership as a whole that he has an undue advantage in the election.

These are some of the considerations that went through my head. So I simply wanted to bring to your attention the fact that the various qualifications for membership on the Council should be studied by the Council and that, if you agree, I thought it would be well for you to take action this morning directing the President to appoint a new Committee of the Council

to consider the whole question of qualifications of Council members and the constitution of Council in this you might also specify the size of Council in as much as this is one of the things which previously reporting committees just asked us to take into future consideration so that the size of Council, which is tied up closely with the question of voting members of Council and non-voting members of Council, the qualifications of membership could all be wrapped up in one assignment to one committee is you so desired. What is your wish?

MR. PAINE: I would so move.

MRS. BYRNES: My name is Hazel Webster Byrnes of North Dakota. I move that the President appoint a committee of three to determine this question.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We have had the motion twice; I think we will consider one of them a second. All of those in favor say "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (No response) I had hoped to make my report to you this morning of the Executive Board but we have run over the time. We will try to squeeze it in another time.

... Whereupon, at 12:20 o'clock, p. m., the proceedings were adjourned ...

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

... The First General Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 14, 1958, at 8:30 o'clock, p. m., Miss Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding ...

PRESIDENT MORSCHE: It is my pleasure to call to order the First General Session of the 77th Conference of the American Library Association. This is a gala occasion. It starts a busy week, but it has already been preceded by an Institute on Using Television in Library Adult Education by the American Association of Library Trustees Workshop, an Institute on Catalog Code Revision, and a Poetry Festival celebrated by the Children's Services Division, numerous committee meetings, meetings of Boards and Committees, so that some people have come to this first session already tired, but they look forward to an exciting week with so many meetings that there is not even a free afternoon.

This full program has not been planned with the idea that the participants must be in meetings all the time. There is beautiful San Francisco to be seen, and all of us here have looked forward for months to the opportunity to hold our conference

in this glamorous City.

There are also unusually good exhibits to be seen. We have the best facilities for the exhibitors that we have ever had. So, I welcome you to what looks to be one of the finest conferences that the American Library Association has ever had in the most adequate of accommodations.

I have said that we have looked forward for months to coming to this glamorous San Francisco. We have come from all of the 49 states, from Hawaii and the Virgin Islands and from many foreign countries. Beginning at home I know, at least I hope, that we have in the audience one of our distinguished members of California that most of us have not seen at a conference in recent years. We have felt that we would have to come to California to see her, and, if she is in the audience, I hope that Miss Althea Warren, a Past President of the American Library Association, now retired but a Californian, will stand and take a bow. Is Miss Warren here? She expected to be here, and I am sorry if she is not.

I mentioned the 49 states, and you recognized it. We do not have a chapter of the American Library Association in Alaska, but we do have some representatives from Alaska at this conference, and I would like to have them stand and let us recognize their attendance. We hope that in the not too distant future there will be another chapter of the American Library

Association in Alaska.

We also have quite a number of foreign guests, librarians from abroad. Unfortunately, I cannot introduce them individually, but I would like to have them all stand if they will, please. Will all the foreign visitors stand? Thank you.

I hope you noticed that they have a special identification at this conference in that their badges, their conference badges are yellow. Any time you see this yellow badge you will know that it is a foreign visitor at our conference, and I hope that you will make it a little easier for them to get acquainted.

So, I welcome you to this conference, but I have the privilege of presenting the Mayor of San Francisco to welcome all of us. The Honorable George Christopher, Mayor of San Francisco, is here in person. Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to present him to you. Mayor Christopher.

MAYOR CHRISTOPHER: Well, thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and good evening, fellow City workers, from all over the world. It is certainly an honor and a great pleasure to welcome you to the City of St. Francis by the Golden Gate. I cannot tell you how happy we are, and I cannot tell you how happy our Library Commission of San Francisco is to have this very singular and great opportunity to extend our most cordial welcome to all of you.

You know I receive conventions on many occasions, and

this is the first time in a very, very long time that I have received a convention comprised of so many ladies in the audience. This prompted one very mercenary businessman in San Francisco today to remind me that I should remind the ladies present that about this time of the year each year our department stores have some wonderful sales in San Francisco. This is not my thought, because when we talk about books we are very altruistic, and, yet, I must convey the message that I was asked to convey to each of you.

On this occasion of your 77th annual conference it reminds me of some of the business conferences that I have engaged in in the past years, because when we meet under these circumstances we meet to exchange ideas, we meet for the purpose of telling other people what we know about our facilities, and to learn from them what they know about their facilities. For the first time I believe we have had your wonderful congress in San Francisco. It seems to me that this is a very important conference, because the public library system did not take on impetus until some 57 or 67 years ago when your great organization was founded, and since that time the American library system has grown by leaps and bounds where today we are giving more free books and free literature, as should be the case, than perhaps any other country in the world, and I am very proud of my own library system in San Francisco despite the fact we are not

perfect nor do we say we are perfect nor do our critics say that we are perfect. On the contrary, on more occasions than not we are criticized for not being perfect enough. But all of this, my good friends and colleagues in the public service, is good for you and for us here in San Francisco, because this criticism only stimulates our activity and compels us to strive on for the purpose of giving our children and our children's children all of the facilities which they are deserving of.

Here in San Francisco I might tell you we have a very singular type of operation. We are a very small City by comparison to many of the cities from which you come. We are a City of only 45 square miles of heavy congested population, and, yet, our City Charter provides very definitely and very emphatically that we must spend at least four cents of each tax dollar in the assessment rate for the library system. We have gone beyond that, if you please. We have gone from four cents to six, to seven, to ten. Today it is eleven cents per hundred evaluation, and, yet, we conceive that that is not sufficient. We know it is not enough, because many, many centuries ago people began to amass books and to store them in their temples, in their churches, in their basements, and all this proves up the fact that men and women from time immemorial have been so very thirsty for knowledge, and we who are in the public service are obliged to give them that knowledge through the books that we have at

our disposal.

While we only spend a million and a half dollars perhaps in San Francisco and while some people may say that is sufficient there will be as many people who will say that it is not enough, and regardless of how near we come to perfection in our library system all over the country, even that, even if we reach perfection that, indeed, will not be enough, because there is nothing noble in being superior to some other library in the country. It is only noble when you are superior to yourself of yesterday, and all of us who are in the business of supplying knowledge to our citizens must, indeed, aspire to be just a little better than we were the day before.

To all of you who are here from all parts of the world, and I especially pay my respects to the good people from Alaska, soon to be the largest state in the Union, and I am sure that no one from Texas will take offense to that, and to all of you from other foreign lands wherever you may be from, please be assured that we in San Francisco are very grateful for your appearance here tonight. We are happy you came to our City. My office, ladies and gentlemen, is just across the street, I do not want to invite all of you to come in at one time, because I do not think I could accommodate all of you at one time. But, one by one, should you desire, please come in and say "hello". And when you go back to your own respective cities, wherever you

may be from, please carry with you the message of good will and the spirit of San Francisco, and come back to us again soon, because we do love to have you come to our City. Welcome, a thousand times welcome, and thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you very much, Mayor Christopher. I do not know anything that should make us more welcome than to have a Mayor speak to us like a librarian. One of the things that has impressed me very much throughout my year of Presidency has been the minutes that have been coming to me every few weeks and then every few days from the local Arrangements Committees of San Francisco showing what it takes to make the arrangements for a meeting such as this. I am very happy to present to you who will introduce the members of his committee the Chairman of these local Arrangements Committees, Dr. Kenneth Brough, the Librarian of the San Francisco State College who has been serving as the Chairman of the local Arrangements Committees. Dr. Brough.

DR. BROUGH: President Morsch, Mr. Clift, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am very proud to represent the local Arrangements Committee on this occasion. I am sure you are well aware that the preparations necessary to the success of a convention such as ours requires a great deal of work by many people, but I for one have not fully realized how many people are required to get all the work done. If you will

consult the printed conference program, you will find listed on pages 36 to 40 the names of 185 people who have served on the local Arrangements Committee and its various subcommittees, and some of these persons have served in several capacities.

Moreover, quite a few people have volunteered or have been drafted within the past few days, and their names I regret to say do not appear in the program.

A quick glance at the names of the local Arrangements Committee will reveal that the library resources of the entire San Francisco Bay Area have been mobilized. All the larger public libraries and institutional libraries as well as the special libraries and the trustees are represented on the planning committee.

But as usual most of the hard work has been done by the subcommittees. I want to mention especially the fine work of the Entertainment Visits and Tours Committee. Mrs. Margaret Uridge deserves extra commendation, because she took over the Chairmanship late in the spring and pulled things together just in time. Miss Margaret Girdner who served as Co-Chairman was able to make an extremely helpful contribution because of her experience of Chairman of the Committee when the annual conference was held in San Francisco in 1939 and again in 1947. The other members of the Committee who arranged the various tours and visits include Joseph Allen, Mrs. Jean Bishop, Jessie

Boyd, Anne Farrell, Isabella Frost, Joseph Futernick, David Heron, Rev. William J. Monihan, S. J., William Ramirez, Betty Rethmeyer, Mrs. Georgianne S. Titus, Mrs. Margaret Westgaard, Mrs. Geraldine Work.

The State and Local Hospitality Committee has been ably headed by Mrs. Margaret Rocq as Chairman and Miss Jane Wilson as Co-Chairman. They have had fine help in pre-conference preparation from the local members, Miss Katherine Bros, Miss Harriet Collopy, Miss Beverly Hickok, Miss Barbara J. Houghton, and Mrs. Evelyn Steel Little. Mrs. Little was Chairman of this Committee in 1947, and her experience has been very helpful to the president committee.

The work of the Registration and Local Information Committee has very ably coordinated by Miss Geraldine Whitney, Chairman, and Miss Frances Langpaap, Co-Chairman. Miss Langpaap headed this committee in 1939 and again in 1947, and her experience has been most useful in planning. Other members of this hard-working committee include Miss Jackqueline Acree, Miss Barbara Baker, Miss Lucille Cordrey, Mrs. Barbara Cox, Miss Louise Esola, Miss Herberta Faithorn, Miss Anne Farrell, Mrs. Marjorie Ford, Mrs. Vivian Goodwin, Mrs. Ruth Isaacs, Mrs. Constance King, Mrs. Irma Laye, Mrs. Florence Lee, Mrs. Mary McDonald, Mrs. Mary Moses, Mrs. Marian O'Donnell, Mrs. Josephine Porterfield, Miss Betty Rethmeyer, Miss Dorothy Richard, Miss Ann Scofield,

Miss Rose Suttley, Miss Alice Taylor, Miss Anna May Thomas, and Richard Wurm.

San Francisco City Librarian, Lawrence J. Clarke, has served as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and with the help of the city librarian of Oakland and that of the city librarian of Burlingame raised the money needed for entertainment and incidental expenses. Mr. Clarke is also an oldtimer at the organizing of ALA conferences and served as Local Chairman in 1939 and 1947.

The Publicity Committee has been unusually active and enterprising under the leadership of Frank A. Clarvoe, Jr., the Chairman, and Stuart Boland, the Co-Chairman. They have set up a truly impressive publicity program involving all media of communication. At this point it seem appropriate to make special mention of the fine contribution of Richard Dillon who has served as a member of this committee. Mr. Dillon is the author of several articles published in connection with the conference including "Books and Browsing in San Francisco" and "Loaves and Fishes", two of the brochures which have been distributed in the registration envelope. Other committee members most of whom have written one or more articles for the conference include William Brett, Anne Farrell, Donald Fuller, A. S. Pickett, Jack Plotkin, Richard Rafael, Mrs. Alice Taylor Thomas, and Ruth Turner.

The Equipment Committee is an able group headed by Wendell Coon and including Fred Priddle and Richard Wurm. They have done their work with thoroughgoing competence.

Perhaps the hardest working committee of all is the Meeting Rooms Committee charged with scheduling the more than 300 meetings of the conference and seeing to it that the materials necessary for each meeting are made available. Coit Coolidge, Librarian of the Richmond Public Library, has most competently directed this group and has had the dependable assistance of Everett Haddick, Paul Herman, Paul Kruse, Max McConnell, Karl Vollmayer, John Ward, and William Webster.

The beautiful flowers which you will have about you during the conference have been provided by a committee chaired by Frederick Mulholland, City Librarian of Palo Alto. Mr. Mulholland has chosen at this particular time to move into a new main library and a new branch library as well, and there may have been moments recently when conference decoration has been only secondary in his thought. Despite these unusual circumstances I am sure this work will be most capably done by Mr. Mulholland and the other members of his committee including Harriet Collopy, Mildred Dabney, Charles Gorham, Mrs. Theodora Killinger, Mrs. Margery Price, Mrs. Anne Proptopopoff, Mrs. Wilda Reed, Mrs. Dorothy Roberts, Clive Saiz, Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, and Mrs. Geraldine Work.

The Trustees Committee has been splendidly organized and directed by Mrs. J. Henry Mohr and Miss Rose Fanucchi. With the help of other trustees they took complete responsibility for arranging the Workshop For Library Trustees and also its related activities. Other members of the Trustees Committee include Gerald J. Brusher of Oakland, Miss Rue Clifford of south San Francisco, Mrs. W. Cohendet of Burlingame, Mrs. Scott Elder of Berkeley, Dr. Lionel Farber of Daly City, Harold Fraser of Oakland, Dr. Percy Gray of Santa Barbara, Mrs. Maude Hanselman of Daly City, Mr. Percy Heckendorf of Santa Barbara, Robert Jenkins of Mill Valley, Mrs. Ethel Kretsinger of Berkeley, Mr. Donald McLean of Vallejo, Richard Plate of Richmond, Bernard N. Riordon, Jr., Berkeley, Mr. Renee Vayssie of San Francisco, Mrs. Grace Woods of Daly City, and Dr. Thomas Wu of San Francisco.

At this point I wish to express my personal appreciation to all who ~~have~~ assisted in preparing for this conference, those names in the program and the many whose names have not been printed.

I want to recognize several members of the main local Arrangements Committee who have made important contributions not heretofore mentioned. Miss Jessie Boyd of the Oakland Public Schools, Donald Coney of the University of California, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds of Mills College who served as recorder for our committee, and Raynard C. Swank of Stanford University.

I am grateful to Mrs. Edna Yelland, Executive Secretary of the California Library Association and to George Farrier, President of the California Library Association for close cooperation. I want to thank Miss Beatty, Mr. Clift, Miss Timmerman, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Remley, Mr. Arnold, and other members of the ALA Headquarters Staff as well as President Morsch for a great deal of assistance and encouragement.

Now, I had not realized we would have lights on in the main seating part of the auditorium, and I had not planned to ask the committee members to stand, but it seems to me now it would be a good thing to ask all members of the Local Arrangements Committee as well as members of the subcommittees to rise, and then I will ask the audience to give them a hand of appreciation. Will you please rise where you are? (Applause) Thank you very much.

In conclusion, we on the Local Arrangements Committee feel that the San Francisco Bay Area has much to offer visitors. We sincerely hope that we have done justice to the occasion and that you will enjoy the conference.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Mr. Brough, and thank you, all of his colleagues and co-workers who have served so hard to make this week a pleasant one for the rest of us.

Estellene Walker, who is the Director of the State Library Board at Columbia, South Carolina, is the Chairman of

the Public Library Association Jury on Citation of Trustees. Miss Walker will now announce two awards to trustees. Miss Walker.

MISS WALKER: It is my pleasure as Chairman of the Public Library Association Jury on Citation of Trustees to read the following two citations: The Jury on Citation of Trustees of the American Library Association presents to Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, member San Francisco Public Library Commission the citation of merit in recognition of her exceptional contribution to the development of public library service in San Francisco and the state of California. Through the development of a branch library program in San Francisco, through the establishment of groups of friends of the Library both here and other communities and through assistance to the State Library in fostering the establishment of strong counter libraries in sections of California where such library services are inadequate. (Applause)

And the other citation: The Jury on Citation of Trustees of the American Library Association presents to Cecil U. Edmonds, President, Trustee Division, Arkansas Library Association, the citation of merit in recognition of his outstanding work on library trustees on local and state and national level in the development of Operation Library, a program of library assistance by the Junior Chamber of Commerce which has given impetus to the library movement throughout the United States. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MORSE: Our speaker tonight is no stranger to this place. He was born in the second largest state of the Union and educated in Texas, but his first mark as a scholar was made in California when he received his Ph.D at Stanford, and he had his first experience in teaching political science at that university. When he was teaching Stanford freshman a course in the problems of citizenship he could hardly have dreamed that some 30 years later he would be welcomed back to California one of the first citizens of the world, a man who had had an opportunity to study the problems of citizenship at firsthand in almost every country of the world.

Neither is our speaker a stranger to us. He should feel at home here, because he is one of our members. During the 14 years that he was associated with the Library of Congress eight of these years he was the Librarian of Congress, and during most of the rest of the time he was actually running the place either as Acting Librarian or as Chief Assistant Librarian.

During this whole period he demonstrated all of the good attributes of a dynamic library administrator and, of course, some of the bad ones too. He had a phenomenal understanding of what was going on throughout his own institution but also in libraries throughout the country. In consequence, he got to know a great many of you, and in my opinion he will continue to be a librarian the rest of his life just as he will

remain a Texan.

Tonight I welcome you, however, not as a librarian but as the Director General of Unesco, a position which he has held for the last five years. We are fortunate to have him as the keynote speaker for this conference, because his office gives him an incomparable view of the role of libraries and librarians in the search for mutual understanding among nations. Whether he points out this role or merely paints the broad picture from which we can draw our own conclusions and chart our own course we are privileged to have him with us.

In introducing the DG of Unesco I remember my first experience in cataloging a German book by an author who had three Doctor's degrees each of which was specified on the title page before his name. I have tried to verify the number of doctoral degrees that have been conferred on Dr. Evans since he got that Ph.D. at Stanford in 1927, I believe it was. I can vouch for the fact that I do not exaggerate, but I cannot be sure that I know about them all. Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to present to you Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr., Dr. Luther Harris Evans.

DR. EVANS: Madam President, fellow librarians, and fellow Texans and fellow Californians: It is a great pleasure for me to be here again. I think one way we are going to solve this problem of Alaska is to combine Texas and California. Miss

Morsch said I would always remain a Texan, but I am part Californian too, because this is the place where I did my graduate work, and this is the place where I first cast a ballot in an election. So, I feel part Californian, and, if some of my colleagues of the Library of Congress want to ask me what part it is, I might say it is that characteristic that I have that keeps me from getting angry when I am under great provocation.

I would like to speak quite seriously tonight about the potential and the limitations of an operation such as Unesco is carrying on. There is a lot of misunderstanding on both sides of a question of this kind, and after having five years of experience in trying to direct the organization and approaching the end of my tenure of office I should like to reflect with you about some of the things about Unesco which it seems to me is essential to understand if you want to think of the precise role with realistic judgement rather than soft warm humanitarianism or unfettered and irresponsible imagination.

Now, you all know that Unesco has as its purpose the strengthening of certain elements of the society of humanity which would throw a weight on the side of eventual establishment of peace on a solid basis. This means that Unesco is not working in a short-term range. It is working in a very long-term range. Let us take the field of education. Over half of the kids in

the world do not go to school at present, and a large proportion of those who do go do not finish the fourth grade. A good many of them really never learn how to read and write. The percentage of illiteracy is decreasing in the world at the present time, but the amount of literacy in terms of total number of human beings is still increasing. One of Unesco's goals, therefore, if it is going to work for peace and education, is to try to set this situation aright. What can Unesco do with it? Unesco has a total budget about the size of the Library of Congress, it had 80 member states, and probably a majority of those states have a serious problem of getting children into the schools and getting rid of adult illiteracy. It is obvious, therefore, that Unesco has to think of means of action which are very largely questions of propaganda and influence in the form of a suggestion here and there to these governments.

This means that Unesco should have the highest class staff that you could put together on the face of the earth, because when governments ask it for advice on how to get rid of illiteracy in the Dominican Republic Unesco ought to be able to give the best answers in the world, and here we come to one of Unesco's great limitations, and I want to speak very strongly about it. Some of you will immediately make comparisons in the library field. Unesco covers so many subjects and is forced to cover so many subjects by its constitution and by its

governing bodies that when you apportion up the nine hundred and some odd members of the staff between the clerical people and the professional people you come out with about four hundred professionals, and you parcel those out among all of the big fields of knowledge and of activity which Unesco has to cover. You get about a half a dozen people of professional grade dealing with, say, the subject of primary school education, and you get people with about the salary of an assistant chief of the order division of the Library of Congress and a few of the level of the chief of the order division. Now, when you compare Unesco with the Library of Congress you have to realize you are dealing with an entirely different set of circumstances. It is quite a different thing to order a book from Bannock than it is to advise the Minister of Education of Bangkok how to improve the whole school system of the country, how many teachers training colleges to establish, how to train the teachers, what some of the Western countries know about child psychology and the learning process, how to solve the problem in Thailand of adult illiteracy.

I think it is very important to realize that many of us in Unesco are way beyond our depths in what we are assigning ourselves a responsibility of doing. We are caught in a trap. The countries expect miracles from us. Now, we have performed some pretty good pieces of work. Reports we have written are

today the bible or as near as they have of a bible in many countries of how they ought to reorganize their school systems, how they ought to train their teachers, how they out to deal with the problem of adult literacy.

But when you think of the magnitude of the problem and the meagerness of the Unesco's staff resources and even the meagerness of the experts that we are able to send to help these countries you realize that, if Unesco can have a great influence, it is going to take a very long time. One of the techniques we use to try to overcome this paucity of resources is to call the leaders of various countries, region by region, together and hire some consultant to go in and talk with them and try to give them a certain glimpse of the possibilities of leadership that do exist in the world and give them some examples that they might follow.

One of the things that we have been starting the last few years in this field and through the mechanism of a curriculum committee made up of about a dozen representatives of a dozen member countries where we have the experts get together each year and discuss how to improve the school curriculum particularly in the underdeveloped countries but not exclusively there. Some of you know, who are school librarians, particularly know there is a great deal of discussion going on of the division of the curriculum even in this country, and there was

a great seminar on this subject in France recently in which the French showed a tremendous interest in revising the curriculum. I give you that just a fragment of the kinds of problems we face in the field of education. We face the question of secondary education. In some countries particularly some of the new countries that have been colonial dependencies a subject of secondary and vocational and technical education is an even more serious problem than mass illiteracy of primary level, because some of these countries simply cannot repair the automobiles that the government officers ride around in. They simply cannot take care of the factories that are being built, because technicians are not present, and we have decided to emphasize, this is one of our new program items, the development of secondary and technical vocational education in Africa. That is one of our new emphases that I have great hope for.

Unesco is doing very little at the university level, but it is recognized that much must be done in the underdeveloped country to develop higher education, because it might not do any good to put all the kids through primary school and a large number through a secondary school if you cannot put a pretty big slice of them through university and professional training. And for no country except some of the tiny ones is it possible to educate people at the university level by sending them abroad.

You can do a few hundred a year that way, but you cannot have a large country or even a medium-sized country operate without its own universities, and one of the things Unesco has not done it seems to me is emphasize sufficiently the problems of higher education. Our budget is very small, but we have decided to give a little bit more emphasis to university education in the total framework of our program.

I think I have said enough to show you that one of our toughest jobs is to decide on your priorities. Take the question of primary education, if you have a hundred dollars, how much of that hundred dollars should you give to increasing the number of children who go through primary school, how many of those dollars should you give to the improvement of technical education, how many of those dollars should you give to the improvement of university education, how many to the increase of the literacy of the adults, how much to providing new reading material for the adults once they have learned to read, how much to audio-visual education, how much to the teaching of languages, how much to the teaching of more natural science, how much to the teaching of social science which doesn't exist in many countries. Those are the questions we at Unesco have to answer all the time, and we don't have a sufficiently strong staff in terms of overall competent and high degree of competence to answer all of these questions.

So, we have to move forward doing the best we can, sending an expert here, sending an expert there, publishing some of their reports so that various governments can read them, having an occasional seminar for the exchange of experience, and letting the thing go at that, letting it rock along.

Now, we have been doing this in many areas, and I have decided just recently one of the great weaknesses in the whole setup is that there is not enough planning, that is, Unesco is not doing enough planning as to what advice it would give a country as to the dividing up of its scholars among these different kinds of education, taking different sampled cases of one degree of illiteracy, one degree of primary education, and so on making up different combinations of these so that we could advise governments. Another level of planning is to give the government expert advice as to how they should plan.

I am convinced that one of the serious drawbacks in most countries at the present time is this lack of planning of the whole educational system, and by emphasizing this I do not mean to emphasize, to suggest any kind of dictatorial planning. I do not need to abolish federal systems of education and local systems of autonomy where they exist. I am merely saying that someone should have a concept even if the concept is not imposed on anyone of what the educational system should aim at. We are working on this subject in Latin America. We have decided to

launch a ten-year program to get all of the children of Latin America of primary school age into primary schools. Only about half of them or less are now in primary school. We are working on the government who have responded quite enthusiastically to this project, to do a job of educational planning, that is, a country would say, "All right, we now have so many children of primary school age, there are such percentage in the villages and rural areas and such and such percentage in the cities. Our population is growing at such and such a rate so that within the next ten or twenty years the picture will be as follows with regard to the number of school children to bring into the schools."

All right, that takes so many teachers by this method, so many by that method, and to plan something that is realistic in regard to pupil-teacher ratio, in regard to audio-visual methods of education, in regard to the training of auxiliary personnel to aid the teachers, and then a plan for teacher training, not only of new teachers but refresher training of teachers who are now teaching but are not really qualified to teach, a plan of school building, the plan for the improved collecting and analysis of statistics, a plan for the training of educational administrators who are not teachers, themselves, and specialized administrators of education.

We are going to put some resources now into the work

of helping to plan with a clear analysis acknowledgment of the fact that we don't have the right to impose any plan and in many countries the national government doesn't have that right. I think this work of simulation, however, is already having its effect in Latin America. Some countries have greatly increased their budgets for education in the last two years since we launched this major project on primary education in Latin America. Some countries are saying, "All right, why can't we have this same thing in Africa, in Asia?" Well, if our budget for this sort of work were doubled and a few millions added to our budget, we could give that answer. I had given you now some of the limitations under which we work and some of the methods we use. I would like to turn now to another field and illustrate some additional methods and some additional limitations. Let me take up the question of cultural relations. In the theory of Unesco cultural relations have or has, whichever you want, whichever usage you wish to have, the plural or singular of cultural relations, cultural relations have a special role in Unesco, because one of the doctrines of Unesco, a very basic doctrine, is that one of the great obstacles to peace today is the failure of people to understand one another in terms of culture, in terms of the civilizations of different people. We cannot understand very easily the philosophy and religion or philosophies and religions of India. I am talking

about the Asians. It is difficult for us to understand the Japanese mainly in terms of cultural differences, attitudes, beliefs, concepts of what is valuable in human life, what constitutes a success in life, and our Unesco Constitution strived at one and the same thing to achieve a spread of culture, and adoption of ideas from one culture to another, tolerance among cultures, and also at the same time it tries to preserve the fruitful diversity of culture. I do not know who wrote that, probably MacLeish, but it is an excellent concept. That is, we believe cultures are intrinsically good. We want other people to understand them, know about them, and perhaps adopt some features of them.

Now, this has been one of the great goals of Unesco all the time, and recently we have emphasized this goal by creating what we call the major project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. This project isn't very clear yet except we know we are going to work in the schools, we know we are going to work among the intellectuals to increase our knowledge of these different cultures, and we know we are going to work in the media of mass communication to try to reach the great public with some information and some understanding about these diverse cultures in Asia and in the America's and in Europe and so on.

Now, here we run into some great limitations. One

of these limitations is, I suppose the greatest limitation we run into is this: That nearly all countries have their cultural relations programs which emphasize their egoistic point of view, and they don't want Unesco doing much of a role in this field. At the same time a lot of the countries think they see in Unesco's program a convenient vehicle for getting their propaganda across to other countries. So, what is going to become this project is something that is hard to predict at the present moment. We are running here into a nationalistic approach which I am not criticizing. I am merely showing what effect it has on the Unesco program. The national government for the most part don't want Unesco to do very much in this field. They would rather have the field pretty well open for themselves. But the idea has a lot of appeal particularly to the underdeveloped countries who do not have any cultural relations program and who are not trying to propagandize their culture and get the rest of the world to accept it.

So, among those countries there is a great deal of enthusiasm for our project, and within a limited sense but a sense of considerable importance we also have the support of the large countries. But I wanted to have you get the conception that realistically there is a considerable limitation placed on us in this field by the national policies of the bigger countries or some of them. I do not know what causes

people to lessen the desire or lessen a possibility of conflict by knowing about the other fellow's culture. I suppose that the fundamental thing is that eventually, if you know other people well enough, you are likely to come to the conclusion that you are so much alike that there is no need for conflict. How that can be projected through in such a strong way that it can thwart political rivalries, stimulated by politicians and pressure groups within countries is something I do not quite see yet. In other words, I do not know how much further we are going to be toward peace if everybody in this room understands all there is to be known about the Japanese or about the Indians or about the tribes of Africa. The mechanism of social change isn't entirely clear, so, we are working in this field to try to find a clear doctrine of how mutual appreciation of cultural values does make a direct contribution to peace. Of course, you might say that education doesn't insure peace. Well, that is quite true, but if all the children in the world got a good education and a realistic education, it would certainly change the power mechanism to such an extent that all society of the world as a whole would be a far firmer democratic base so that concentrations of power and blocks of power would be more difficult to organize, and I think we have to have our faith that education and culture in the terms I have been speaking of would lead to a greater, to a situation where the chances for

peace would be much greater than at the present time.

Now, I come to one of the great limitations of Unesco, and that is that in analyzing our program in education, our program in cultural relations, our program in social sciences, our program in natural sciences, our program in the mass means of communication as it pertains to persons also the member states have reacted well, and this is very good. This has been worth ten million dollars last year. It is so good that next year we are going to give it ten million two hundred thirty-three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars. So that the general reaction is one of support. But what support? Unesco started out in 1947 with seven million dollars a year. In six years it rose to just a little over eight million. In the next six years it has risen to a little over, if my budget is approved and goes into next year, it will have risen a little over twelve million dollars. But I suspect that, if we were to ask the question, how much of that went into increased costs, inflationary spiral, which has been pretty bad in France where we spend most of our money, I suspect the increase would look very, very small.

So, the measure of Unesco's possibility lies right there. How much are the memberstates willing to support it? Here I must tell you that in the five years I have been there and I visited about seventy-five countries, some of them more than once, I think right there lies the problem that Unesco

has the lip service of the government ministeries, has more than the lip service, has a good deal of prestige with them on the present basis. They are willing to have our help, they are willing to vote money for us to come and help them, but they don't take Unesco very seriously. When you have to fight a long and hard battle to get the budget increased by half a million dollars a year as I have had to do with 80 member countries, you see that the acceptance of Unesco is a rather limited affair. Now, you are a public group, and I make this point to you, that Unesco will never be important beyond something like its present importance which is enough to be quite exciting and quite interesting, it will never be able to pick up the challenge in a really vigorous way until great masses of people believe in it and tell their governments that they believe in it and that they want this kind of a program carried out.

I could easily spend ten times what I am spending today on the present Unesco program if I took each project resolution and each project and did something big rather than something infinitesimal under each of the headings. I would ~~wat~~ to expand the budget several times before I expanded the program much more.

May I say that in practically no country do we have a serious group following our library program and helping us

to make it better. You may think that Unesco is a great organization which ought to be doing wonderful things in the library field. We haven't enough library experts in Unesco to run the children's room of the Chicago Public Library. You cannot expect that kind of thing of us. But we have a right to expect more of you than we are getting from you, and it is with great pleasure, therefore, that I have recently learned of the setting up of a committee to work on this subject. Now, Madam President, I may have spoken tonight a little bit discouragingly to you, but I think in terms of the experience of five years I have had I have to make a report that has these various elements in it. There are massive opportunities for Unesco to help mankind if it had the proper kind of support from mankind, from the different groups who connect up with the different kinds of activities. It can do a massive job for mankind if the government would be willing to take it seriously and not as something that is to be kept down as close to ten million dollars a year as possible despite rising costs and despite increased opportunities for service, despite the maturity which is increasing every year of the staff and of the methods of work. We are a far more effective organization for each million dollars given to us than we were in the first years or than we were three years ago, and the citizens must understand that, and we must have strength in the organization if the great

dream which we had when we wrote the Unesco Constitution is to be realized.

Now, we have tremendous prestige with the poorer countries. The countries that are blocking the road to Unesco are the developed countries, not in proportion to the degree of development by any means. Some of the medium-developed countries put bigger breaks on us than some of the large industrial powers. The United States is not as much a handicap to our group at the present time as some of the other countries are although the United States pays nearly a third of the budget.

Madam President, it has been a pleasure to be here with you. I am glad to speak to you as a Texas Californian, as the last librarian of Congress who didn't go to library school, and probably is the last Texan to be director general of Unesco in any foreseeable future. I am glad to be here, and I wish I could stay longer. I hope to see all of you again soon. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you very much, Dr. Evans. You have told us what we wanted to know, what we needed to know. We didn't need to have you come and tell us about the ideals of Unesco, why it was created, and what it hoped to do. We all know this. We also know that we as librarians have been among those who have paid too much lip service to Unesco and have not given it real support that it needed if it is going to do

the things in the library field that we want Unesco to do. I didn't know that you knew about our new panel, but I am sure that many members of the Association have not yet heard that the ALA International Relations Committee is establishing a subcommittee called the "Panel on Unesco" which will have its first meeting this week at San Francisco, a body set up to devote, turn its attention to what Unesco can do and should be doing in the field of librarianship. I hope that we will respond to your challenge, Dr. Evans, and really make a contribution in our country and in our profession.

The local committee has arranged for us a reception to follow this general session to be held in the St. Francis Hotel and invite you all to come to the St. Francis as soon as you can get there. This first general session is adjourned.

... Whereupon, at 10:00 o'clock, p. m., the proceedings were adjourned ...

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

SECOND COUNCIL SESSION

... The Second Council Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 16, 1958, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., Miss Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Will the Second Session of the Council meeting please come to order? We are continuing on our agenda where we left off on Monday and beginning with the report of the President for the Executive Board.

One of the duties of the President, according to our Constitution, is to report annually, for the Executive Board, to the Council. The Constitution also specifies that "the Executive Board shall report on its activities promptly to the Council." It will be easy for me to report to you at this time, since you have been thoroughly briefed on the actions of the Board by the distribution to the Councilors of the minutes of the meetings of the Board, together with the exhibits which provided background information available to the Board. Mail votes taken between meetings are confirmed at the next meeting and thus are recorded in the minutes. Reporting from the Board to the Council has, therefore, been initiated, and when I first contemplated my

obligation to report to you it seemed to me that the president's report is entirely unnecessary and just another instance of the difficulties we shall continue to face until our Constitution is given a thorough overhauling.

On further thought, however, I realized that the Constitution provides for Council review of all Executive Board actions including not only the administration of established policies and programs but actions taken by the Board in its capacity as the Central Management Board of the Association, including headquarters operations. The Board minutes have been distributed to the Councilors for their information. We have yet to establish the procedures for having Board actions approved by the Council. I am, therefore, reporting to you today in order to obtain your approval of the Board's actions during the year.

Review of Board actions in future years can be more meaningful if certain changes in procedures are made. The first of these relates to decisions which follow the report of the Program Evaluation and Budget Committee. We have put our budget preparation on a new schedule this year which means that final decisions will be made at this conference on the budget for the fiscal year beginning next September 1. Heretofore the Board has approved the budget at its fall meeting two to three months after the beginning of the fiscal year. The new schedule

is intended to permit the Program Evaluation and Budget Committee to focus its attention during the fall and winter months on programs proposed for the following year. By the time of the Midwinter meeting, it will be ready to seek approval both from the Board and the Council on the priorities it has established as a basis for the next budget. When this procedure is in operation, the Council can have a greater voice in the decisions reflected in the budget. Until it has this voice it cannot assume the full responsibility intended for it.

The second change that needs to be made is to have the Council take action at the Midwinter as well as at the annual meeting to review activities of the Executive Board. The reasons for this are obvious. Reporting promptly to the Council, as now required, has meaning only if action is taken promptly on what is reported. Furthermore, interim decisions should be in effect for a minimum of time. Inasmuch as these proposed changes are not yet in effect, I can only refer you to the minutes which you have received, bring you up to date on actions taken since the Midwinter meeting, and ask your approval.

Before doing this, I want to comment on a few highlights of the year. The reorganization is bringing the Board and the Council into closer working relationships, and experiences of this "shakedown" year indicate real progress in the direction of transferring as much responsibility from the Board to the

Council as the larger body with its fewer and shorter meetings can assume. Two members of the Board this year were elected by the Council from its membership; next year four members will have been so chosen. Committees of Council members have been appointed to study problems which could then be presented to the whole body for solution. In this way we have achieved wider participation by the Council in determining the division of responsibility between Board and Council, the extent of general membership participation at Midwinter meetings, whether Councilors who are elected by chapters should have alternates, whether we should continue to have non-voting members of the Council, and how we could improve the machinery for Council deliberations so as to make this body most effective.

As Councilors you have been better briefed on the business on the agenda of meetings by working papers and other information sent to you in advance, and efforts have been made to help you get acquainted with each other. The informal luncheon at Kansas City, the social hour at the Midwinter meeting, and the breakfast at San Francisco have contributed to this end. The special identification badges which you are wearing at this conference and the booklet with your photographs and biographical data (for which we are indebted to the Reference Services Division and the H. W. Wilson Company), which has been presented to all the registrants, have been designed to make you better known

throughout the Association as the VIP's you are.

The Executive Board is specifically charged with the responsibility for headquarters operations. In this area it appointed a Visiting Committee, consisting of Emerson Greenaway, Gertrude Gscheidle, and Richard Sealock to spend the time necessary at Headquarters to review the operations. Among the decisions related to headquarters operations the Board approved the establishment of a new position for a Deputy Executive Secretary for Management in lieu of the previous position of Comptroller, a salary increase for headquarters personnel to adjust to the cost of living in Chicago and increased business salaries, and the change (subject to revision of the Constitution and Bylaws) of the title of the Executive Secretary to Executive Director.

The most important problem relating to the Headquarters which faced the Executive Board this year was that of its location. Let me review briefly the action that has been taken to date. In November 1955, President John Richards appointed a Committee of the Board, consisting of Emerson Greenaway, Jean Roos, and Raynard Swank (chairman) to study "the whole matter of Headquarters location, including space needs, maintenance costs, rental possibilities, new building costs, and the matter of locations in a city other than Chicago." The Committee proceeded deliberately and gathered extensive data necessary to an objective recommendation. Its report was concerned with the

best location in relation to the membership and to other associations, institutions, and agencies with which the Association maintains contacts, with the kind of a city needed for the headquarters, and with the site within the city. At the Midwinter 1957 meeting, the Committee reported to the Board that it recommended "that the new quarters be located in downtown or near-downtown Washington, provided a suitable arrangement can be made at reasonable cost. If it cannot, that a new Chicago site be sought." The Board so proved this report by a majority vote, had the full report published in the May 1957 ALA Bulletin, and submitted the matter to the Council at Kansas City. The Council approved the report by a roll-call vote of 82 in favor and 34 against the motion to approve the recommendation for the move to Washington. Sixty-four Councilors did not answer the roll call. A petition from the membership for a vote by mail to set aside the Council action was duly submitted, and this mail vote was held in the fall after the petitioners had had an opportunity to prepare a statement expressing their views. This statement, together with the verbatim report of the Council discussion and the roll--call vote, was published in the September ALA Bulletin which carried the ballot for the membership vote. A total of 7,948 votes were cast, 5,749 to set aside the Council action and 2,199 upholding it. Forty per cent of the membership had expressed itself, a substantially greater number than the

25 per cent required by our Constitution for a mail vote. Almost 30 per cent of the members had indicated that they favored Chicago over Washington as the ALA headquarters city.

The Executive Board has appointed a committee of Chicago members, with Gertrude Gscheidle as chairman, to take the next step, that is, to explore possibilities. It charged this committee with giving primary consideration to renting, unless by purchase and remodeling of an existing building we could solve the problem of moving as promptly as possible in two years or less.

Since the Midwinter meeting the Board has taken the following actions:

1. Accepted a grant of \$16,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation for a project of basic studies on public library service to children.
2. Accepted a grant of \$6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to support the School Library Standards Project.
3. Authorized the Executive Secretary to negotiate and conclude arrangements with the Ford Foundation under which the ALA will administer the University of Rangoon Project.
4. Accepted a grant of \$5,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to defray travel expenses of three officials of a cataloging committee of the International Federation of Library Associations to the Institute on Catalog Code

Revision, July 9-12 at Stanford University.

5. Accepted a grant of \$5,000 from the Reference Book Section of the American Textbook Publishers Institute for a recruiting conference in a selected state, to consider the recruiting problem from a national and a state viewpoint and develop a pilot program for the state selected. North Carolina was selected for the project, and the conference was held there May 10-11. The North Carolina Library Association has assumed the responsibility for planning and carrying out the pilot program.

This experience can be expected to make an important contribution to the solution of our national recruiting program. The grant follows closely on the heels of the gift of a \$500 scholarship from the H. W. Wilson Company to each accredited library school, and the \$1,000 scholarship to be awarded annually by the Library Binding Institute. The first recipient of the LBI scholarship, Ruth Carol Scheerer of Louisiana who plans to enter the University of Denver this fall, has recently been announced.

6. The Board also accepted \$30,000 from the United States Steel Foundation in continuing support of the ACRL foundation grants program, and

7. \$250 from the Grolier Society Foundation to help support a representative's travel to the fifth congress of the International Board on Books for Young People held in Florence.

8. The Board appointed the special committee which you directed, at the Midwinter Meeting, be created to define the needs for library service presented by our national situation and to recommend a concrete national program for the ALA. This committee consists of Mary V. Gaver, Roger H. McDonough, Arthur H. Parsons, Eileen Thornton, and Frederick H. Wagman, Chairman. It has been hard at work and will make a preliminary report at this conference.

The last item on which I wish to comment was in some ways the highlight of the year: The amazingly successful National Library Week. The Executive Board's actions in respect to this undertaking were limited to heartily endorsing the proposal of the National Book Committee that the ALA co-sponsor the Week, establishing an ALA Committee on National Library Week (an interim emergency action which was later approved by the Council), approving the acceptance, custody, and disbursement of funds for operations related to the observance, and authorizing the Executive Secretary to solicit funds in behalf of the Association to support the program. The results of these activities, however, were so significant that they warrant mention here. John Robling, who served as the director, has summed up what happened, in an exciting and all too brief report in the June issue of the ALA Bulletin. I cannot do as much here, but I want to read to you two paragraphs in that

report.

"What impressed us most -- indeed what almost overwhelmed us were two things..the vigor, originality, and skill with which state and local communities, sparked by librarians, originated and carried through programs of amazing variety and effectiveness, and the warm and instant response to the aims of National Library Week we found everywhere -- among broadcasters, newspapermen, magazine editors, civic leaders, educators, businessmen, everyone.

"More than we have perhaps realized, people everywhere in America have a profound respect for libraries, books, and reading -- indeed an emotional affection for them -- and a deep anxiety about the quality of intellectual life in America. We have here a latent resource of almost unimaginable power. If we appeal to it with dignity and sincerity, but forcefully and clearly, it can be a tremendous ally in all our efforts."

Planning for National Library Week, 1959, is beginning at this conference. The new ALA committee is meeting on Friday morning and urges all of you to attend it to give the committee your ideas and to hear some brief first-hand reports on successes and failures in 1958. We have every reason to be proud of the accomplishments this year, but as John Robling says, "This is only a beginning." We cannot rest on our laurels. The stakes are high and we are going to play them for all they are worth.

On behalf of the Executive Board I now seek your approval of this report.

At the meeting on Sunday the Board directed Margaret Roscoe who has been serving on the Board this year in her capacity as Second Vice-President to continue on the Board until the end of the next Midwinter meeting to fill the vacancy created by the election of Benjamin Powell to the office of First Vice-President and President-Elect. At the Midwinter meeting the Council had its regular election of members of the Council to serve on the Board. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of approving the report please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) Thank you. We will now hear from the Committee on Awards of which the Chairman is Wyman W. Parker, Librarian at Olin Library, Wesleyan University. Mr. Parker.

MR. PARKER: The following is a text of a proposal for a new ALA Award. This originated from the Reference Service Division and has been approved by their Executive Board. It has also been approved by the ALA Award Committee. The Isadore Albert Mudge Citation to be given at the annual conference of the ALA to a reference librarian who has made a distinguished contribution to reference librarianship. This contribution may take the form of an imaginative and constructive program in a particular library, the writing of a significant book or

article in the reference field, creative and inspirational teaching of reference services, active participation in professional associations devoted to reference services or in other noteworthy activity which stimulates reference by librarians to more distinguished performance. Nominees should be members of the American Library Association. Nominations with supporting information are welcome from librarians and other interested people.

This was acted on, as I said, by the Awards Committee this last Monday. Your Executive Board considered this yesterday and made the following recommendations: They recommended that the limitation that nominees should be members of the American Library Association be stricken from this proposal because no other ALA Award is formally listed in this manner. I am certain that the ALA Award Committee would approve by recommendation that this proposal be endorsed by Council. There will be one other minor change, the fact that is originally written this was limited to a reference librarian. The Executive Board recommends that we change this limitation to any person. In other words, anyone is eligible for this award. I, therefore, recommend the adoption of this new award which in essence is an annual citation honoring Mr. Mudge who died May 18, 1957 for distinguished contribution to reference librarianship.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion which

needs no second that Council approve the establishment of this new Isadore Albert Mudge Citation. Is there any discussion? Would the Reference Services Division like to speak to these changes that were recommended to make any person who has made a distinguished contribution to reference librarianship eligible even though he may not be at present a reference librarian and making it open to anyone whether or not he is a member of the ALA? Mary Barton, who is the Coordinator of Reference Services, the President of the Reference Services Division would like to speak to you on this subject.

MISS BARTON: I feel sure that I can speak for the Committee that drew up the citation and also for the Board of Directors of the Division that those two changes will be entirely acceptable to us.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you. Is there any other discussion?

MR. FRAREY: I am puzzled by the reason advanced here. I thought one of the conditions of the Margaret Mann Citation was membership in the ALA.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It is not so stated in anything I have found.

MR. FRAREY: I am not sure. I am asking for information.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I do not know whether you are correct or not. I think this change was suggested only in part

because we thought it was not in conformity with the others, but I think I can report it was the Executive Board's opinion that it would be a desirable change anyway. Is there further discussion over here? All of those in favor of the motion to accept the recommendation to establish this new award please say "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) The motion is carried.

We are now going to hear from Dr. Frederick Wagman for this committee which I mentioned in my report which had this rather complicated assignment from you at Midwinter and nobody knew how to put this kind of an assignment into the name of a committee, so, we named them the Committee of Five. That is how these awful committee names originated. Dr. Wagman, will you report for your committee, please?

MR. WAGMAN: I am delighted that our President has explained what this committee is. I had begun to feel somewhat like a character in an Oppenheim novel. Of the members of the committee she gave you a moment ago are Mary Gaver, Eileen Thornton, Arthur H. Parsons, Roger McDonough, and myself as Chairman. So, that, as you see, it is fairly representative by divisions of type of library of the Association. I should mention that we secured the services of Germaine Krettick and Joe Laurence as members of the committee and they have worked with us hard and long.

We have held a couple of meetings, and we have been in constant correspondence on the task of drafting a program and policy statements for the Association and have produced a statement at this stage which is in two parts: The first part consists of a preamble regarding the role of libraries today and the importance of libraries followed by a statement of national library deficiencies followed, in turn, by a rather brief and fairly general policy of action.

There is appended also to this statement a list of specific recommendations for action. We did this in this way in order that the first part might be used for public relations, publicity purposes by the Association. The second part was intended primarily for internal conception. Now, we have brought this document to the point where we feel that we must send it out to the members of Council and to the members of the Boards of the divisions and of the ALA committees. We want to give it back in short to the membership or the representatives of the membership before we try drafting a final document for presentation for Council action at Midwinter. In other words, we are sending you a bread, and we are going to ask you to return it your cake.

Immediately after this conference is over copies of this statement will be sent to all of you, all members of Council, to members of the Boards of the divisions, and to

members of the ALA committees. We are asking that there be a response from you on this incorporating your comments and your suggestions by October 1. I am aware that this is a fairly close deadline, but we work on an awfully short deadline in such matters if we are to be ready by Midwinter. We are going to ask that the members of the boards of the divisions and of the ALA committees send their comments to their respective presidents or chairmen and that these, in turn, summarize the statements from their boards or their committee members to make sure that what we receive on the Committee of Five represents adequately the viewpoint and the needs of the divisions and of the committees so that the chairmen of the committees and the presidents of the divisions have until October 15 before they reply to me. The other members of Council will be replying to me directly by October 1 I trust.

All of this is spelled out, this is confusing I know, but all of it is spelled out in a communication that you will receive very soon with your copy of the draft statement.

There is a certain danger of confusion here, because you have in your ALA folders another document, not the one I am talking about at all. This is the proposed ALA legislative policy statements prepared by the Federal Relations Committee, and, if I may make a rather simple suggestion, it might be well to annotate this one to distinguish it from the draft policy and

program statement which you have not yet received. You are requested to respond to this one also by October 1, and the members of both the Federal Relations Committee and the Special Committee of Five would be grateful if you would consider them both concurrently or together.

Obviously, it is inevitable that there is a certain amount of overlap between these two documents, and we would like you to think of them both together. They are being prepared for quite distinct purposes. We need two such documents, and, so, I hope you won't be disturbed by the fact that there is some repetition. I can assure you that the documents in their final form will be well coordinated, because we have an interlocking committee structure here.

I can assure you for the Special Committee of Five that we shall be extremely grateful for your cooperation. I hope you will distinguish between these papers, reply to Roger McDonough on the Federal Relations Document that you have in your folders and reply to me directly as a member of Council on the report of the Special Committee of Five or to your division president or to the chairman of your ALA committee if you are a member of the Board of a division or of an ALA committee. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you, Dr. Wagman. Are there any comments or questions on this interim progress report. If

not, I would like to make my report of the appointment of the Council Nominating Committee. You will remember at the Annual Conference the President appoints a nominating committee from the Council to prepare a slate of candidates for election from members of the Council to the Executive Board which we would vote on at the Midwinter meeting, and I am naming to this committee Elizabeth Bond, Raymond Lindquist, and Carlyle Frarey, Chairman.

We will now have a report from the Committee on Organization of which Robert W. Severance, Director of Air University Library, Montgomery, Alabama, is Chairman. You do not have this report in your folder, because the Committee needed to work further on it here in San Francisco, and it was not able to give it to you in advance. Mr. Severance will present it at this time.

MR. SEVERANCE: We have had copies of the report prepared and put on the seats so the Council members have the report before them. The report is in two parts, and I am going to read part one and move its adoption first. Size Of Membership Committee. During the January 1958 Midwinter meeting a Membership Committee requested the Executive Board to enlarge the Committee to make it possible to include a representative for each division at the same level as the regional members. This went to the Executive Board because the Membership Committee

met after COO had finished meeting and there was some urgency about the matter. The Executive Board approved the request of the Membership Committee until the Committee on Organization could present this membership addition to the Council. The Committee on Organization so recommends. Madam Chairman, I move the approval of this part of the report.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this motion? If not, all of those in favor signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) It is carried.

MR. SEVERANCE: Part II of the report has to do with the assignment of responsibility for materials. You will note at the end of the report this is a large committee. The vote was taken and the committee on the report with two members absent, these two people not being at convention, the vote was unanimous. The two people who were absent were Mrs. Fine and Mr. Martin.

Assignment of Responsibility For Materials. In formulating its recommendation on the assignment of responsibility for library materials the Committee has been impressed with the fact that practically no part of the ALA organization can operate without consideration of library materials since books are the foundation of all library work. Type-of-activity divisions must consider books, pamphlets, films, pictures, microprint, etc. from the points of view of acquiring, processing, organizing and

evaluating. Type-of-library divisions must also be concerned with library materials when materials are recommended, evaluated and used in relation to the basic functions of the basic types of libraries.

The committee was guided by the principles established by the Management Survey concerning the responsibilities and functions of divisions as made effective in Article VI of the Bylaws:

Section 2(a) The purpose of a division is to promote library service and librarianship within and for a particular type of library or as it relates to a particular type-of-library activity, and to cooperate in the promotion of general and joint enterprises within the Association and with other library groups. Each division shall represent a field of activity and responsibility clearly distinct from that of other divisions.

(b) A division shall have authority to act for the ALA as a whole on any matters determined by Council to be the responsibility of the divisions.

Section 3(a) Divisions are of two distinct kinds: "Type-of-library divisions" and "Type-of-activity divisions."

(b) Type-of-library divisions focus attention upon planning in and evaluation of all functions as they contribute to the services of the library. Type-of-library divisions are interested in the general improvement and extension of service

to the clientele and agencies served. Each such division has specific responsibility for: (1) Planning of programs of study and service for the type of library as a total institution; (2) Evaluation and establishment of standards in its field; (3) Synthesis of the activities of all units within the Association that have a bearing on the type of library represented; (4) Representation and interpretation of its type of library in contacts outside the profession; (5) Stimulation of the development of librarians engaged in its type of library, and stimulation of participation of members in appropriate type-of-activity divisions; and (6) Conduct of activities and projects for improvement and extension of service in its type of library when such projects are beyond the scope of type-of-activity divisions, after specific approval by the Council.

(c) Type-of-activity divisions focus attention upon study and development of such functions as reference, cataloging, personnel administration, etc. as they apply to all type of libraries. Type-of-activity divisions are interested in the improvement and extension of their functions. Each such division has specific responsibility for: (1) Continuous study and review of the activities assigned to the particular division; (2) Conduct of activities and projects within its area of responsibility; (3) Synthesis of the activities of all units within the Association that have a

bearing on the type of activity represented; (4) Representation and interpretation of its type of activity in contacts outside the profession; (5) Stimulation of the development of librarians engaged in its type of activity, and stimulation of participation by members in appropriate type-of-library divisions; and (6) Planning and development of programs of study and research for the type of activity for the total profession.

In keeping with these principles, accepted by the Association, a sound organization for ALA is provided by assigning responsibility for materials to the type-of-activity divisions. The result is a structure established on a rational basis with the whole ALA in mind. For this organization to be workable the members must accept in fact as well as in principle the proposition that the same people are active in both kinds of divisions.

Evidence that the principles of the survey are workable exists in the structure and functions of the Library Administration Division. In this division librarians from all types of libraries -- public, college, hospital, state and school -- work together in a type-of-activity division. In the Library Administration Division section on buildings and equipment, for example, there is provision for an understanding of mutual problems, interchange of ideas, and stimulation and cooperation where problems from different types of libraries are related. This section also provides for independent action where the problems

are unique to one type of library. Given the same will to work together, this approach can apply equally to materials. Children's librarians from public and school libraries can work cooperatively and independently as the circumstances warrant within the Children's Services Division. Hospital librarians and public librarians can develop mutually helpful bibliotherapy lists in the Adult Services Division, Young Adult Services Division and the Children's Services Division.

The concern of the type-of-library divisions with library materials will become effective through initiation, review, endorsement, promotion and interpretation of specific evaluation and selection projects. Such projects will be referred to type of activity divisions according to assigned responsibilities for materials for accomplishment. Completed projects are subject to review by the type-of-library division concerned in keeping with the responsibility these divisions have been given to speak for the ALA in all matters, including materials, relating to their types of libraries.

The opportunity for a college, public, school, special, university or other 'type' of librarian to give expression to his interests in materials is ready and waiting within type-of-activity divisions. And, recognized repeatedly, type-of-library divisions are responsible for stimulating their members to membership and participation in type-of-activity divisions to bring

forth problems and actions pertaining to their types of libraries.

I want to interpolate an example of how it can actually work. This is the example: The American Association of School Administrators of the NEA addresses a request to the ALA for basic book list for elementary school librarians. ALA refers the request to the American Association of School Librarians as the Division responsible for speaking for ALA in school library matters. The AASL considers the request and considers the need for it and confers with AASA representatives to obtain specifics of the request. On the determination that the list is needed the AASL prepares a proposed project including a statement of requirements and standards, clears it with the ALA Executive Board, and refers it to the CSG, the Children's Services Division, and a functional division assigned the task of referring this to a Division Committee comprised primarily of school librarians with such assistance from the public libraries and children's librarians as the specifications require.

On the completion of the project the Children's Services Division presents the list to the American Association of School Librarians which organization refused the report prepared with specifications, endorses it if satisfactory and contacts AASA to promote the use of the finished project.

The Committee recommends the assignment of responsibility for materials to type-of-activity divisions and distributed among these divisions in accordance with their assigned fields of responsibility.

The Committee further recommends that the Adult Services Division field of responsibility statement be amended to include reader services (except reference) to adults in all types of libraries.

I move the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: As Chairman of the Committee of Organization Mr. Severance has moved the adoption and approval of this report. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question?

MISS THORNTON: My name is Eileen Thornton, Councilor at Large, retiring ACRL President but at this moment a college librarian. It is obvious that the Committee on Organization has given this measure very serious thought. It has changed its mind I think a number of times in its deliberations, but I am interested in the unanimity of opinion at this point. I do want to read one sentence over again and make a comment on it. The sentence is this: "In keeping with these principles accepted by the Association, a sound organization for ALA is provided by assigning responsibility for materials to the type-of-activity divisions." I am not a good one, but I would boil that down

to materials activities, not libraries. This is a difficult concept for me. What distinguishes one type of library from another is essentially its function, its objective, its obligation, and to achieve these obligations one designs a collection, one designs services, and one has special patrons.

I believe this is a misinterpretation of the essence of the Management Survey in a sense. At this point I am very reluctant, however, which may be some help to those on the podium to throw a wrench into the works. I do want to go on record so there will be one voice that debates this matter and we won't hear two years later this was unanimously supported, but I won't make a motion. I would like to ask a question for information. If this report is accepted, does it become final and eternal in ALA?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I think I may answer that that all of us here have had enough experience in just the last five years to be sure there ain't no such thing as anything final in ALA.

MISS THORNTON: I have deliberated whether it would be wise to ask that this be considered for two years with review on the assurance of Miss Morsch and in the hearing of these hundreds I will now sit down.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Was that a motion, Miss Thornton? As I understand, it was not. It was, however, a matter of

record. Is there further comment?

MISS GABOR: I am speaking as retiring President of AASL. Our Board considered the report of this action yesterday made to us by our COO representatives.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: May I interrupt just one moment? Even the Council yesterday or Monday took the Executive Board to task for using initialism that were not always familiar. I would say Miss Gabor is representing the American Association of School Librarians and "COO" is the Committee on Organization.

MISS GABOR: Thank you. I will try to leave out the abbreviations. We took a poll of opinion entirely on the basis of the verbal report, and I think in the same sentiment as Miss Thornton's comments I would like to report that a majority of the Board felt we could work under this direction, but a very vocal minority is still extremely doubtful that we can. However, we are willing to try it on the assumption that, if we find this unsatisfactory, it may be renewed in the future.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you very much. Is there other comment? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (no response) I would say it was a lukewarm unanimous approval.

MR. FRAREY: I believe the record should show there were some dissenting votes.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I am sorry. I didn't hear them.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

... The Second General Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 16, 1958, at 8:30 o'clock, p. m., Miss Margaret I. Rufsvold, Second Vice-President, presiding ...

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT RUFVOLD: I now call to order the Second General Session of the 77th Annual Conference of the American Library Association. Tonight's program, as you know, is being sponsored by the American Association of Schools Librarians. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I present to you the President of the American Association of Schools Librarians, Miss Mary Gaver, who will be the Chairman for the program. Miss Gaver.

... Miss Gaver took the Chair ...

CHAIRMAN GAVER: The American Association of School Librarians is proud, indeed, to present to this General Session of the American Library Association the theme "Libraries in Education". During the course of the year, as I have visited in a number of states and participated in many kinds of professional meetings I have heard a variety of comments about school

libraries bearing witness both to their strength and to their weaknesses. A professor in the Teachers College said to me, "Our children in school today are starved for learning materials. A young man in his sophomore year in college said, "Our secondary schools today have neither the skill nor the facilities to teach the youth of the library." A Dean of Freshmen at Harvard said, "The possession of real skill in the use of a good library is indispensable in college work. This kind of skill taught at the school level and based on the use of a good library closely related to the curriculum could save a freshman at Harvard one to two semesters of course work." The Director of one of our largest and best public libraries said, "The great demand for reading material resulting directly from school assignments has all but swamped the resources of our branch libraries and of our central reference room." A school administrator said, "Every school building including all elementary schools should have its own central library and librarian." And, finally, a school librarian, in this case a supervisor of long experience in a midwestern city said, "If you could see the joyous reaction of administrators and faculties when we have organized a central library in an elementary school and made it ready for use by teachers and children, you would wonder how any school faculty had ever gotten along without a school library."

These comments have made me aware that school libraries

today not only have many weaknesses which need correction but that they also present a real opportunity for service to the children of our nation to which we must devote our best energies. The areas in which we fall short of our aspirations are still all too many. We need to establish school libraries in the ten per cent of our high schools and in the great majority of our elementary schools which lack them. We need to raise the level of professional qualifications on the part of the 15,000 school librarians now having less than 15 semester hours of library science to say nothing of recruiting qualified personnel for thousands of new positions needed to man new school libraries. We need to secure public support for the provision of adequate collections of learning materials for the children in our schools. We need to develop personnel qualified and capable to give the best quality of service in reading guidance, instruction and study skill, in the development of lifetime reading habits, and in enriching the curriculum of the schools. We certainly also need to develop new and effective ways of working with our colleagues, the classroom teacher and the public librarian in order to meet effectively the increased demand for library services which we all face together. These needs in the field of school library work present not only areas in which we have fallen short of our goals and our aspirations but also an opportunity, an opportunity in which school librarians seek ways

of working with their fellow librarians, with publishers, with school administrators and teachers and with parents to find realistic approaches and achieve valuable solutions to our problems. As a professional association the American Association of School Librarians has in the past year used means of working on these problems which very frequently seemed to be indirect, circuitous, and certainly sometimes time-consuming.

One of our most valuable activities, however, has been representation at the national, regional, and state conferences by which we have sought to present the contributions of school libraries to the mutual concerns that we have with these organizations. In the past year the officers and Executive Secretary of the American Association of School Librarians assisted by countless members of the Association have participated officially in fourteen national conferences and in at least nine state or regional conferences. We have served as consultant, spoken and participated in programs or served as official observers at these 23 conferences, and we have cooperated with the American Library Association Publishing Department at three National Conferences. We believe this to be one of our most valuable activities.

This year school librarians in many parts of the country have been happy to participate in National Library Week. We have evidenced that in many communities both large and small

where imagination and initiative have been displayed by librarians working together real advances have been made for library services of all kinds. We are grateful to our friends, the publishers, and to the National Book Committee for this new and successful venture.

The Association has also been trying this year to develop new relations with two other kinds of organizations, the National Education Association, on the one hand, and the 63 different state and regional associations of school librarians, on the other. During this year we have benefited from the groundwork laid by the Joint Committee of the National Education Association and the American Library Association through whose intervention the Research Division of the National Education Association has conducted for us a study of the secondary school-teacher and library services. This study of which a preliminary report was made to our business session yesterday by Dr. Sam Lamber, Director of the NEA Research Division, promises to have real significance for development of better services and improved relationship within our secondary schools. In addition, a special committee of the Association has been investigating the possibility of closer affiliation as an organization with the National Education Association while remaining a division of the American Library Association.

Our officers and headquarters staff have had cordial

and most useful relations with the office and staff of this organization, but our membership has been regretful that ways have not been found by which they can work with local and state educational organizations as well as with the National Education Association. We believe that we have found a way to do this, and we also feel that it is essential to our membership that such relations be developed fully. We have also been exploring new ways of cementing our ties with the 63 state and regional school library associations, and we anticipate the work of implementing our forthcoming standards for school libraries will provide an avenue for realizing this aim.

One of the most important activities of the American Association of School Librarians for several years has been the revision of our standard for school libraries. Since the development of sound up-to-date standards atune to the newest developments in the schools, one of the most direct means available to a professional association for achieving its aim, we have actually had two committees working in this field, one of which Dr. Alice Lohrer of the University of Illinois is Chairman, is working with the cooperative study of secondary schools and colleges to develop a new statement of their evaluative criteria for publication in 1960, the other of which Miss Ruth Stead and Dr. Frances Henne have been Co-Chairmen has been hard at work developing a revision of the 1945 publication "School

Libraries For Today And Tomorrow".

Dr. Henne who is Associate Professor of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, will report to you and for the committee on the progress of this work.

DR. HENNE: Several years ago there came to the Executive Office of the American Association of School Librarians a steadily increasing number of requests from school administrators and librarians that the national standard for school libraries be revised. It was apparent that for many schools the quantitative standards were out of date even though some had called them visionary when first released in 1945. The statement presenting the objectives and activities of the school library program still held true but many new and exciting developments affecting the use of libraries, of library resources in the education of youth had occurred and still are occurring and needed inclusion in the standards pertaining to school library programs.

For these and other reasons the revision of the standard s was undertaken, and I have been asked to tell you briefly tonight the procedures that we have been following in this project. Our first major step was the appointment of a standards committee that would represent all groups interested in and responsible for the school library for the school library is a part of a school and it is part of a community. Its policies

and activities are not the exclusive property of school librarians but are shared with others working to provide the best possible education for the use of our country.

Nineteen professional organizations were approached and have appointed committees, their delegates to our committee. These delegates represent the national professional associations of groups that include administrators, school boards, classroom teachers, special areas such as guidance and architecture, citizens group, and school and public libraries, and I will not go into the nineteen names. They are available in publications.

This committee, the Overall Standard Committee, has had several meetings and has been invaluable in planning the procedures for revising the standards and in formulating the philosophy of the publication. A second major step in our planning was the adoption of a policy that was aimed toward getting the benefit of the judgments and experience of a large number of administrators, teachers, and librarians in the schools, so that the standards would not be just a committee product but in a real sense would be the enterprise of many individuals throughout the country working directly with boys and girls and young people.

This objective has been realized in many ways, in the fine work of the nine chapter coordinators who are preparing part of the text of the publication, in a two-day pre-conference

meeting that we held in Kansas City last year where over 40 people participated and almost 30 states were represented, in the work meeting that we had last Monday where almost 700 people came and gave their viewpoints in business sessions, and it has also been used, the viewpoints of these people in a way that has not been through meetings but it has come about in material from scores of librarians in response to requests for certain types of information pertaining to their library programs. These requests consisted of, one, questionnaires directed to special situations, technical schools, vocational and scientific schools, demonstration schools, school supervisory work, and many other kinds, and, second, letters asking librarians to tell us about such aspects of their program as reading guidance, above the average, below average, and superior readers, work with guidance councils, activities with teachers, teaching the use of books in libraries, one of the most fundamental parts of education of youth today in our community control society, many other kinds of activities, some nineteen or twenty.

The identification of these schools where the librarians were doing outstanding work in these various areas was in itself a special part of the standards project and involved the cooperation of city, town, state, county, school libraries all over the country and many other people. From all of these sources has involved the content of the chapters described in the special

characteristics and objectives of libraries in elementary, junior, senior, twelfth grade schools, and in like manner there has evolved the content for the chapter describing library supervision, regional planning for school libraries, school systems planning for school libraries, multi-system, and also that part of the standard dealing with library service for children in schools of less than 200 students. We have received so many exciting things that I wish I had time to tell you just a few of them, but time does not permit. But it has become apparent that what we knew for many years is ever more important today, that good schools must have the resources that they need. Library resources are basic materials for teaching and for learning. The library program is a basic, essential, and natural part of the total education program of the school. It has become apparent more and more that library resources include materials of all types and kinds, that these materials are used not only in the school library but throughout the school under the direction of the librarian, in classrooms, in special library areas, in special kinds of developments that are coming in, that a maximum effect to teaching cannot be achieved without these wide resources in the school and that providing these takes a staff and resources and material and a program that must be adequate and equipped to meet the many important demands and also the many important activities.

What then is the machinery needed to provide the schools with this basic type of education? To answer this question, we identified over a thousand schools in this country, in fact, almost 1,500 characterized as having good school library facilities, that is, budget, staff, materials, collection, and so forth. To them we send a 40-page questionnaire printed, sometimes lovingly referred to by the recipients as the "Purple People Eater", and we asked them to tell us not only facts about what they had but what they really need to put in an optimum program, because we do not want to report facts that would perpetuate a status quo that would not achieve the objectives of the schools and of the school library.

By the frantic work of coding in the last few weeks we are able to report a few things from the sampling and a reliable sampling. In the next two minutes I would like to report these briefly and say that these are tentative. We can say at this time that on the basis of this sampling we feel that there are certain facts that are highly indicated. This is not an official report of the committee. It is not final, and it is only tentative and must not be quoted as a final judgment.

1. School libraries because of historical account and other reasons have been notoriously understaffed. The school library works constantly throughout the day with individuals, children and young people, with groups, and with teachers, and

in most cases the school librarian also does his own technical processing, although we are aware of the great increase in the areas for the centralization of technical processing. We feel that on the evidence of the returns that in every school of 200 pupils there should be one full-time librarian; in a school of 400 to 800, two; from 800 to 1,500, three; 1,500 to 2,000, four; 2,000 to 2,500, five; and 2,500 to 3,500, at least six. Clerical work would be provided over and beyond this in abundant measure.

Those of you who are in colleges or who are in busy branches must think that these recommendations are pathetically small. Unfortunately, they still seem visionary to many librarians in schools.

For a basic working collection of printed materials and we are not presenting here facts about A, B collections or magazines and newspapers, but for books, not counting binding or anything else, we feel that a basic working collection and a basic budget would be as follows: That in a school of 200 pupils and upto one of 1,500 that a basic working collection would consist of 10,000 volumes, library books, that is. That in schools having 1,500 to 2,500 a basic working collection would be 12,000. And that in a school of 2,500 to 3,500 it would be 15,000 volumes. We are talking here about library materials. In schools of less than 200 certainly we must have 1,500 titles in each school even though it is a one-room school and average

opportunity to use the resources of some centralized depository. Finally, for funds in schools from 200 to 500 a minimum of five to six dollars per pupil for library books, and I repeat, not rebinding supplies and so forth. And that in schools with 500 to 3,500 pupils a minimum of, a less desirable amount of three dollars per pupil, and I would like to say that we have many encouraging returns for this figure has gone up to eighteen dollars and so forth.

Needless to say for many schools these are goals to work toward for a long time to come, and I think it would be unfortunate if we did not recognize constantly the many disgraceful situations that we have pertaining to the lack of books in library services and resources in our country, but tonight because of the wonderful response and the wonderful encouraging returns it is nice to turn to the fact that there is definite evidence that at long last we are reaching in this country a general recognition that books and other materials are essential in the education of youth as well as science laboratories, baseball bats, and saxaphones. We are addressing our standards not only to school librarians but to school board administrators and citizens, and we are making this on the basis of much of what Benet has said and also to realize that we are presenting these for total educational purposes which include non-school directed reading too. You recall that he said books are not men and yet they are

alive. They are man's memory and his aspirations, the link between his present and his past, the tools he builds with. And the Standards Committee with grateful thanks to the many people who have helped them is submitting that the tools, the resources for teaching and learning in the schools of our country are essential and basic.

CHAIRMAN GAVER: I think it is only fitting that I add a word of deep gratitude that the American Association of School Librarians feels not only to the leaders who have been working on this Standards Committee project but also to the many unnamed school librarians who in the last month of a busy school term filled out that 40-page questionnaire. I am happy at this time to introduce Miss Mary Helen Mahar, who is Chairman of the Grolier Scholarship Awards Committee of the American Association of School Librarians. Miss Mahar.

MISS MAHAR: For the American Association of School Librarians it is my pleasure again this year to present two \$1,000 scholarships for the professional education of prospective school librarians. The funds for these two scholarships are given annually by the Grolier Foundation. The scholarships are awarded to two library schools, one with an undergraduate program and one with a graduate program, and located, if possible, in different parts of the country. These schools are selected on the basis of their programs for school librarianship and needs

for scholarships in the school library field by the Grolier Scholarship Award Committee of the American Association of School Librarians.

The members of this Committee in addition to the Chairman are Alice Lohrer, Dorothy McGinnis, Eileen Munner, and Eloise Rou. Description of the terms of the award and application forms were sent to library schools in December of 1957, and the selected schools were announced in March of 1958. The schools of library education are empowered to select their own recipients and to arrange for the use of the awards in accordance with the school's usual policies of awarding and administering scholarships. Sincere appreciation is extended to the Grolier Foundation and to Mr. Theodore Waller for their contribution to the profession of school librarianship.

We are happy to present the scholarship checks this year to Miss Ruth Ringo, Associate Director of Library Service, College of Education of the University of Tennessee Library, who is representing the Department of Library Science, College of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. And to Dr. Irving Lieberman representing the School of Librarianship, University of Washington, Seattle.

CHAIRMAN GAVER: I am happy at this time to introduce Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, who is Chairman of the Grolier Society, Inc., Award. Miss Nesbitt.

MISS NESBITT: The American Library Association presents the Grolier Society Award to Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas with appreciation of her wide and constructive influence on library work with children and young people and in special recognition of her notable contributions to the development of school library work in North Carolina and throughout the country, her work with teachers, librarians, and administrators to promote quality in book selection and to develop effective techniques for the guidance and stimulation of reading of boys and girls, her leadership as manifested in her teaching, writing, and active participation in professional organizations, her ungrudging generosity in giving her energy, her time, and her talent in response to the many demands made upon her.

Mrs. Douglas is in Hawaii conducting a workshop. In her absence Miss Eleanora Alexander will accept the award for her.

CHAIRMAN GAVER: I wish now to introduce Miss Elizabeth Hodges, Chairman of the E. T. Dunton-John Nacrae Award Committee.

MISS HODGES: This Citation was written by Miss Harriet Long, formerly Professor of Library Science at Western Reserve University. Miss Long has for many years been a personal friend and a professional advisor to the recipient of this award Effie Lee Morris has contributed constructively to the profession of library service to children since graduation from Western

Reserve's School of Library Science in 1946. As a branch children's librarian in the Cleveland Public Library for nine years she established an outstanding record of performance of awakening in countless children something of the wonders of the world in books and reading. She was notably successful in developing the programs and activities in branch library relationships both independently and in cooperation with other agencies concerned with the welfare of children.

As a present member of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library Miss Morris has shown an outstanding ability as an administrator of two of the largest children's rooms. More recently she has been appointed to make a national survey of library service to blind children in preparation for the direction of that service in the New York Public Library. Since graduation she has been active in the Junior Members Association particularly in Ohio where she also served on the Executive Board of the Ohio Library Association, was Chairman of the Distinguished Book Committee of the Children's Library Association, and a member of the Newberry-Colcett Awards Committee. In 1957-58 she became Advertising Manager for "Top Of The News", the official publication of the Children's and Young Adult Services Division, and has been an instructor at the School of Library Service, Atlanta University.

Throughout her career Miss Morris has shown vision,

creative power, and a rare understanding of human and social values. In the development of programs and activities for children she is creative and enthusiastic, and her achievements in this respect was recognition. The project for which this award is granted, Programming For Children In Public Libraries, provides an opportunity to bring the harvest of her experience and knowledge to the aid of others to whom it should prove an inspiration. She will approach the task with intelligence, organizing ability, and perserverance. With sureness and direction the project will be carried through to a successful conclusion, and the manuel when it appears in book form will be a significant contribution to the literature on service to children.

CHAIRMAN GAVER: I wish we might have seventy-six trombones to lead the big parade with one hundred and ten coronets close at hand, even double-belled euphoniums and big bassoons as a fanfare for our speaker this evening, and I have three reasons for this wish: First of all, he comes to us with a broad background of concern for and success in educational work. He was educated at Brigham Young University and the Universities of Heidelberg, London, and California. He has held the position of Professor at Brigham Young University, at the University of Utah, and the University of Chicago, has been an Executive Associate and Secretary for the Fund For The Advancement Of

Education and holds office or membership in numerous learned and professional societies.

In the second place, we are confident of his real concern for libraries. The father of six children in the state of Oregon could not help but be concerned with libraries for this state stands at the top rank in the United States in its expenditure per child for school library materials. Furthermore, we know that he is concerned for the expansion of the library education program and for the continued growth of the university library in his own institution.

Finally, rumor has it that when he made his first speech to the students at the University of Oregon after taking office as President he guilt his speech around the fairy story "The Emperor's New Clothes" by Hans Christian Anderson. All these reasons make me proud to present to you an outstanding educator in the West, Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Oregon, on the subject "Libraries in Education".

DR. WILSON: Miss Rufsvold, Miss Gaver, Librarians, and friends: Since I wrote my speech the world has taken a nasty turn, and much of my background has been in the field of international affairs as it affects the United States Foreign Police. I, therefore, am very conscious of the fact that my remarks were written and were prepared prior to the present crisis. I was reminded, as a matter of fact, in a sort of intro-

spective way of the problem as it stands between me presently and this document which is a week old while I was sitting at dinner this evening between Miss Gaver and Miss Morsch, because quite casually they started a conversation across me in which Miss Gaver asked Miss Morsch, "Are you using Mr. Nasser's system for cataloging?" and Miss Morsch replied quite confidently and quite casually, "Why, after all, we worked it out in cooperation with him." The fact that his name is "Nasser Sheriv" was of some comfort to me, but given the nature of today's news I was never able to quite regain my equanimity.

I have another sort of prelude to my remarks. Some years ago when I was engaged in making addresses that related to foreign policy I was invited to give an address in a neighboring state, and, as was customary with me then, I, being a professor, I sent ahead a title which was something like "The Effect Of A Man's Concept Of Man Upon His Political Behavior". It obviously described what I was going to say, but I was a little put aback when I discovered that one of the other men on the program had sent the title "Good News From Foggy Bottoms". I was forever after jealous of him for his clever title, and, as a matter of fact, I began a reform by which every other address thereafter I provided a title which was completely confusing but which would at least awaken interest. I make this prelude because of the fact that though I am advertised as speaking

on the subject "The Library In Education" the title of my remarks actually is "Marian, The Librarian".

"Marian, The Librarian" was not intended to confuse you, nor necessarily to obscure my remarks, which it does, but rather to suggest in a delightful and uncertain way my own uncertainties. After all, there is at least one other Meredith Wilson abroad in the world today. He is not only a gentleman, and an author of books, but he has also done your profession the honor of casting one of you as heroine. In the process, too, he has entertained a substantial part of America and improved his credit rating in the bargain. When, therefore, I have reflected on why I was invited here, and what might be expected of me, I have been half tempted to believe that the wrong Meredith Wilson had been invited. Nor would it have been the first time we have been confused. The man who brought me my breakfast at a poolside table in a Miami Beach hotel requested my autograph for his friends in the kitchen, and the receptionist at Villa Marina, a full continent farther west, courted my favor on the mistaken assumption that I was a close friend of the proprietor, her boss; and I have even been told by no less authority than the other Meredith Wilson himself, that he received a bundle of telegrams of congratulation when it was announced in the New York Times that I had been appointed to my present post at the University of Oregon. But I take it that there is no confusion

this time; that you do expect me; and, therefore, I have thought seriously of how I might justify my presence, knowing full well that I must earn my supper in some other way than in charm and entertainment.

As I examined the possibilities, searching for something significant, there were a number of things that occurred to me and that then eliminated themselves at once. The first was book-burning and the abridgement of free thought. There have been times when such a speech would have come naturally; when John Milton would have become my text and when the freight of my remarks would have become a defense of the free press, and the advocacy of a wide-ranging and unrestrained mind. The title might have been, "The Crime at Alexandria", or "Who Destroys a Book Destroys Reason Itself". We still need a world in which there are no limits to thought but truth, and no chains upon a man's mind except his own sincerity. But this isn't the year to cry out against book-burning or the heavier forms of tyranny. The occasion does not demand it, for though we live in troublesome times, here in America, so far as books are concerned, this is a relatively quiet hour. The second was the American Library twenty years later. It is not uncommon when professional associations such as this meet, for someone to project himself into the future, and to contemplate or to preconstruct what may be twenty years hence; and, profiting from the forward look, to

suggest the fresh imagination and the new posture toward life which the changing world will require. But it is not my genius to predict the library of tomorrow. Moreover, I read with great interest Frederick Keppel's "Looking Forward, a Fantasy", which was published by your association as a result of a meeting just twenty years ago. His was such a speech. His subject was your library today. I read his paper with interest and then compared his prediction with our own university library, and with the other public and private libraries which I have seen.

It became clear to me that the risks of prophecy are too great for the timid. My conclusion, after reading "the Fantasy" was that our library twenty years later looks to me more like a library than anything else I can think of. I could not find the changes. If any substantial changes had taken place, I think I might have noticed them more quickly than most of you, for though my sex is wrong, I am very much the Rippina van Winkle that was contemplated in the remarks. The only difference is that I did not leave the library to take a nap; I left to become a University president.

The third possible topic which occurred to me, and which I soon discarded, was that I might make some useful and fresh suggestions, or provide some new clue to better library work, even if of a very simple sort. But it quickly became clear to me that it is not within my competence to present a world --

excuse me -- a library-shaking new view of library administration; nor can I provide an IBM pattern for cataloging; or a perfect formula for regulating the degrees of cooperation and duplication of coverage that are proper among neighboring libraries or institutions.

Obviously it is neither required nor good taste that I take you with me through all of the exhausting by-ways of consideration and elimination which I traveled until we join together in my present theme. However, I cannot resist the temptation of confiding to you that at my journey's end I was near exhausted, and was tempted to take comfort, perhaps would have been wise to take refuge, in the counsel that I find in Matthew Arnold's "The Last Word":

Creep into thy narrow bed,
 Creep and let no more be said!
 Vain thy onset! All stands fast;
 Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
 Geese are swans, and swans are geese.
 Let them have it how they will!
 Thou art tired; best be still."

But it is not given to a university president to be still, he must serve according to his own station, and though he may know that the world would be happier and he accounted wiser for his silence, it is the mark of his genius that he speak up. So I speak. Not to inform you or to reform you, but rather to court you for I am in love. But even in this plight of my love and devotion I

cannot claim to be original. I must play second fiddle to a suitor-come-earlier; one who is much more eligible than I. As I was preparing for this address, I picked up and was captivated by Catherine Drinker Bowen's short article, "My Friends, the Librarians". And she put my text nobly in the following excerpts:

"But in my early twenties, struggling in library basements with bound volumes of newspapers or shuffling through a jungle of card catalogues, I was convinced that librarians existed solely to keep people from reading books.

"The pleasing condition known as true love is seldom attained without difficulty. Nowadays, I can declare with truth that I am in love with librarians -- engaged in a perpetual, delightful affair of the heart with all public custodians of books.

".....Love, I have heard said, is gratitude for favors received. And I am in love with librarians."

And here you may get the final clue to my title. It is simply out of love of you that I have headed my speech, "Marian, the Librarian." Or perhaps it would be more exactly stated, out of gratitude toward you, not only for favors received personally, but for the favors which you and your profession have provided to me, my civilization, and my way of life. My remarks are intended to express appreciation to you, and in the saying to increase your sense of mission, and feed your appetite for greater service. Meanwhile, I may hope to add to your satisfaction with your profession.

Gratitude is a personal thing and is always a

reflection of personal experience and belief; so I must confide in you in order properly to court you. In spite of the wonderful profusion in this confused and exciting world of ours, when reduced to its elements there is just one great thing in life, man. And in spite of man's complexity there is one simple secret to his greatness, his mind. And though it may seem to you a devastating task to choose from among all the wonderful things that man has done the one best evidence of the grandeur of man's mind, the choice to me is simple. For I share with Carlyle the judgment that surely the art of writing is the greatest among the miraculous things the human mind has devised. "With the art of writing, of which printing is a simple, an inevitable and comparatively insignificant corollary, the true reign of miracles for mankind commenced."

In an earlier observation Carlyle had said, "In books lies the Soul of the whole Past Time; the articulate audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream." This persistence of reality after the material substance has vanished is not a form of resurrection, but rather of immortality. Perhaps these three propositions do not require much elaboration. Mankind, though shredded and torn by national difference, by jealousies and rivalries that relate to territory, to creed, or to color, is nevertheless always Man. The egocentric patterns which lie

behind these jealousies do apparently join him, or us all in one common article of faith that man is the final triumph, or at least the present if temporary champion in all creation.

There are certainly reasons to doubt man's wisdom and perhaps his goodness. There are some ready to deny his greatness as they observe his depravity, or his inhumanity to man. But even the depravity which threatens to destroy him is in a sense a special form of creation which flows from his own self-consciousness; it is a condition which flows from misuse of his power of choice and therefore a product of his own will; and this capacity to be creator as well as creature is the meat of the matter when one talks of man as the one great thing in the world.

The second of the propositions, that in man the one element of greatness is his mind, occasionally is challenged by people of religion who would differentiate between mind and soul. Here I will follow the injunction of the Good Book and agree with my adversary quickly if pressed on the matter, and will try to avoid the controversy by joining both camps. But meanwhile, I would argue that all the distinguished things which are discovered in the humane tradition and all the comforts which characterize modern civilization, and all of the intricacies which are part of modern government; and all of the beauties and the terrors of modern science are children of the human mind. Even the things that we buy and sell are in last analysis,

only thoughts. The thousands of men and women who are gathered together in San Francisco in an American Library Association meeting arrived by almost every possible variety of transportation. Those of you who came by air thought you were buying a ride, but you were buying a series of ideas, and some of those ideas were too fantastic even for the dreams of men of a hundred years ago.

The demonstration could be made by reference to aluminum, which in nature is likely bauxite, an unlovely and unpromising ore which scarcely solicited the attention of mineralogists two hundred years ago. Or it could be described in the simple idea of heavier-than-air flying machines which were still considered a wild dream or an impossible violation of nature until, like Columbus, other thoughtful men demonstrated the power of thought. The fuel which brought you here, whether you came by car, or train, or plane, was likely some derivative of petroleum. Petroleum found in nature by the American Indian in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh was nothing but a viscid black ooze of some doubtful service in decorating the body before going to war. By the time Drake drove his shafts to bring the oil to the surface in barrels, petroleum had been transformed. It was not different in nature; it was different because man had imposed an idea upon it. By that idea kerosene replaced the whale as the means of lighting the lamps for the world. Since that time petroleum chemistry has been restlessly at work, and each time

a change has been made, the change has been the imposition of a man's idea upon physical matter. When you were flown by high octane aviation gasoline, or rushed by diesel engine, across the country the motive power was really the organized and implemented thought of man. When you stopped to fill your internal combustion engine at the corner station, the thing you purchased was not really petroleum as nature knew it but a series of ideas fixed on that petroleum through the laboratory skill of men.

The same demonstration can be made, using textiles or women's clothing as the example. No uninitiated primitive man could bridge the gap that lies between the lint on a cotton plant and milady's dress. And I'm sure that with the advent of the trapeze and the reincarnation of the sack, most self-respecting cotton plants hope the relationship is never discovered. But one needs only crack the shell of complacency which surrounds himself to see how false it is to talk of buying cottons. One is really buying thoughts fixed in cotton -- though again, as I note the location of the little bow on the modern dress design, I am forced to acknowledge that they may be afterthoughts. If the relationship between cotton bolls and fabric seems removed, the distance between nylon, dacron and other miracle fabrics and their natural origins is even more remote. It is, I believe, easy to demonstrate that what lends the corncob, or coal, its marketable

value in the clothing store is the idea which man has fixed upon it.

No significant act of man, no significant transformation in our nature, no significant transformation of our environment has been possible, except through the thought process. There is, I think, no gainsaying the fact that what is great in man is his mind. But the mind of man is lodged in a frail, ephemeral tabernacle. Even these days when geriatrics is an attractive profession to psychologists and medical men, threescore years and ten adequately encompass the limits of his life; and in that brief period each mind must start fresh. If it were necessary for the fresh minds by personal experience to learn all that the race has known, with no help from the past, no substantial progress for civilization would be possible.

Primitive cultures, aware of the need of a social memory taught men to sing the legends of their people, stored up their faith, their theology, and perpetuated the fear and the taboos by which they lived in song and story. Occasionally there emerged a minstrel such as Homer who could invest the grade of imperishable literature in the history which society had entrusted to his care. Occasionally, too, rude savages trying to perpetuate the records of their time made runic symbols on caves or tried in some other form desperately to preserve the memory of the past.

Not, however, until some ingenious mind grasped the possibility of storing up the thoughts of men in writing and preserving it on the leaves of bound volumes, was there any way systematically to build step by step, generation upon generation, and to make a living and immortal social memory by which each new generation could profit from all that was significant that had transpired before. Handwriting, and subsequently printing, became the means by which the mind of man was preserved, and by which the wisdom of the twentieth century could become the cumulative wisdom of all the generations of mankind rather than the wisdom of the latest of threescore years and ten, which had been our lot. By the existence of handwriting, and subsequently printing, the age of miracles was ushered in for men; and we have been vouchsafed the opportunity to witness more of the miraculous than any other generation!

But even the invention of writing was not enough. Still another invention was necessary. The Suggestion of that need is discovered in the observation of John Ruskin who in a rather splenetic mood confided to his essay "Of Kings and Treasures" that "we call ourselves a rich nation, and we are filthy and foolish enough to thumb each other's books out of circulating libraries!" John Ruskin's acid complaint is enough to warn us that libraries were not inevitable; that in a world where literacy was limited to the aristocracy books might also have been limited

in number and available only to those who might own them. It is our blessing that the very nature of printing made Ruskin's disdain for the filthy habit of the use of another's books an anachronistic comment speaking the prejudice of a dying social order.

May I turn you to my three propositions again. When one says that man is the only great thing he must say all men share in that greatness. And when he discovers in the mind of man the one real secret of his greatness, he must recognize that the mind is a characteristic of all men and not just some; and that good minds are not the monopoly of a limited class of people, but occur among all, as witness the Abraham Lincolns and the George Washington Carvers of our own America. If, therefore, writing is the greatest triumph of the human mind, it may be taken for granted that gifted minds among an underprivileged class must eventually discover its importance, and the corollary value of the ability to read. It was, therefore, inevitable that good minds, whether they be possessed of wealth or not, would finally insist upon the advantages of literacy, and that the availability of printing would ultimately make general literacy inevitable. If literacy be demanded wherever good minds are found, and good minds are not limited to class, then knowledge, which is power, will be available among all people, and democracy will be strongly served, perhaps actually made inevitable as a

consequence of the invention of printing. If that be too strong a statement, nevertheless it is not too strong to say that once writing was so highly valued, good minds were certain to demand the opportunity to read; and if men with good minds lacked the wealth necessary to buy books, some means by which they could use them would of necessity be invented. Given printing, therefore, libraries would follow as the night the day. And, indeed, I think it is true that the existence of circulating libraries, which does permit each of us to follow the filthy and foolish habit of thumbing the books that belong to others, has been the key to a widely disseminated knowledge. Widely disseminated knowledge and the easy access to the world of ideas is the distinguishing characteristic of that part of Western Civilization which is America. If this be true, then at the risk of using false metaphors may I propose that the librarian is our Horatio at the bridge; but this role is not to prevent passing but to supervise and assist an orderly passage across the bridge of books into the world of ideas.

Already you may sense the depth of my gratitude; but thus far I have spoken only as common heir to the intellectual capital which you superintend. I have a more personal connection and therefore a more intimate affection. Among the motive forces in modern civilization it is my conviction that the most important engine is the university. My whole life has been

invested upon the assumption that this conviction is valid. In the University, student and faculty are obviously the central consideration. The primary intent of the university is that both student and faculty may have the optimum conditions for learning. To this end the most important activity for all parties is study, and the most important tools are books; not the books of the Rubaiyat, which with the fruit of the vine were to serve as refuge for one who had abandoned the search for meaning, but rather the hard, demanding books from which meaning will yet be wrenched by men as insistent as Job, and as capable of anger. Carlyle has stated best the crucial role of these books:

"If we think of it, all that a University can do for us, is still what the first school began doing, -- teach us to read. We learn to read, in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of Books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the Books themselves! It depends on what we read, after all manner of Professors have done their best for us. The true University of these days is a Collection of Books."

From my conviction that in all nature only man is great, that the secret of man's grandeur is his mind, and that the beginning of all miracles that the mind of man has fashioned was the invention of writing flows my deep and abiding gratitude for books and the keepers of books. For all that is great in western civilization, for all that is possible in democracy, and for democracy itself and for the universities whose soul they are I give special thanks for the invention of books and the development

of libraries.

Is it any wonder than that, with Catherine Drinker Bowen and Professor Henry Hill, I am engaged in an affair of the heart with the keepers of books, and that tonight I express my love for Marian, the Librarian, who spends her life caring for "Chaucer, Balzac and all those other famous Greeks".

CHAIRMAN GAVER: We are, indeed, grateful to Dr. Wilson for this loveletter. I know declare the second general session adjourned.

... Whereupon, at 11:00, o'clock, p. m., the proceedings were adjourned ...

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

... The Membership Meeting of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 17, 1958, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Miss Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I am calling this meeting to order. Since this is a general Membership Meeting, there are no reserved seats down in the front for Councilors. All members of the Association are here on an equal basis, and I would suggest that you people from the back of the room move down a little bit closer to the front so that you can see as well as hear what is going on. In reminding you that this is a general Membership Meeting I remind you also that you all have the right to speak as well as to vote on matters presented to you at this meeting. If you do wish to speak, will you please step to one of the microphones in the center or at the front of the side aisles, identify yourselves for the record as well as for the audience, and then proceed.

The first item on our agenda this morning is a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws by its Chairman, Benjamin A. Custer, who is the Editor of the Decimal Classification

of the Library of Congress. The amendments being proposed, the amendments to the By-Laws being proposed here this morning have had no previous action. Heretofore when amendments have been presented to the membership for approval they have had the prior approval of the Council, but this is not required by our Constitution and the Council agreed that we should not have the double action and double discussion here. There have been people who have said, but the membership meeting is just a blanket approval. Because we do not want it to be that, if you have any questions on any of the items, I am pointing out that it has not had previous discussion and whether you are a Councilor or could have discussed it at the Council meeting had we taken it up then or not you are invited to discuss any item which raises a question in your mind in which you are not ready to vote without prior discussion. Mr. Custer.

MR. CUSTER: Madam President, members of the Association, I trust that all of you read your ALA Bulletin faithfully and that you have read the report in the June Bulletin of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The members of the Committee are Ralph T. Esterquest, Katharine M. Holden, Donald E. Thompson, Stanley L. West, and Benjamin A. Custer, Chairman.

Madam President, on behalf of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws I move the adoption by the Association of the By-Law amendments which were printed in the June 1958

ALA Bulletin, pages 457 to 459.

PRESIDENT MORSCHE: You have heard the motion. It requires no second. We will have discussion, consideration of these proposals seriatim as presented by the Chairman, Mr. Custer.

MR. CUSTER: The proposed amendments are numbered serially beginning with 13, because numbers 1 to 12 were proposed amendments to the Constitution and were presented to Council on the first reading earlier this week. They will have to be presented to Council again before being presented to the membership. These are amendments to the By-Laws beginning then with number 13. The Committee proposes that Article I, Section 1(g) of the By-Laws be amended by deleting the word "institutions" and substituting the word "organizations". Let me read to you the article as it will read if you approve this amendment.

"Article I, Section 1(g). Special Members -- sustaining, supporting, cooperating, subscribing and contributing -- persons or organizations eligible for membership, except libraries or library schools, which elect to pay the dues as specified in Section 2 of this Article."

The purpose in changing the word "institutions" to "organizations" is to recognize the fact that the ALA has many members, non-personal members who are societies and other groups which could not be called institutions according to the usual

definition of that word.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: We will not vote on these individually, but we will have discussion. Is there any discussion of this proposed change? If not, Mr. Custer may proceed.

MR. CUSTER: Number 14. The Committee proposes the amendment of Article I, Section 1(i) to read as follows: "Continuing members -- those persons who have had twenty-five years of consecutive membership in the Association, who have been permanently retired from service, and who have applied for such membership for life." This amendment proposes the deletion of certain words which appear currently in the By-Laws. As it currently reads it is "and who have applied for and been elected to such membership for life by the Executive Board". The amendment is offered because the Executive Board feels that it is superfluous for it to elect continuing members through formal action when such members have met the requirements for membership. By enacting this amendment continuing members may become so simply by applying if they meet the requirements.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: Number 15. The Committee proposes the amendment of Article I, Section 2, to read as follows: "All members of the Association shall have the right to vote. All members except those becoming life members before 1939 shall be eligible for two divisional memberships (one in a type-of-library

division and one in a type-of-activity division) without the payment of additional dues to the Association. Members of the Association may become members of more than two divisions upon payment of additional dues of \$2 for each additional division. The divisions shall have the right to impose additional fees upon their members. Only personal members have the right to hold office. The dues to be paid, the publications to be received and the divisional privileges shall be as follows." And then there is the long list of types of members which we shall not read at this point.

Several purposes are in our minds in proposing this. In the first place, under the list of life members which follows later in this article it is specified that life members who became so before 1939 are not eligible to divisional memberships, and, yet, as Section 2 now reads it says that all members shall be eligible for two divisional memberships. We have a conflict here within the same section, and it is necessary, therefore, that we add the words, "All members except those becoming life members before 1939 shall be eligible for two divisional memberships." Another problem is that in Article VI of the By-Laws, the article dealing with divisions, there is provision that divisions may charge additional fees from their members, but Section 2 of Article I of the dues and privileges of members does not point this out, and it is feared that there may be a possible mis-

conception or misunderstanding. Therefore, we feel it should be spelled out here that a person, a member may belong to two divisions without the payment of additional dues to the Association. Those last three words are not now in the By-Laws. It is then proposed that we change the word "fee" to "dues", they pay additional dues of \$2, and we add the sentence, "The divisions shall have the right to impose additional fees upon their members," thus in effect repeating what it said in Article VI but making it clear at this point.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of the proposal?

MR. CUSTER: The Committee proposes amendment of the same section, that is, Article I, Section 2, under the heading "Institutional Members", that certain words be deleted. Perhaps I had better present it in this way. We will read the statement as we propose that it be amended. These are the privileges of institutional members. "ALA Bulletin, Proceedings, Membership Directory, and appropriate headquarters services shall be available to libraries and library schools upon payment of annual dues as follows." We are proposing the deletion of words now appearing in that statement "and periodical publications of the Divisions of which they are a member, ten % discount on standing orders for ALA publications".

Now, this is not taking this privilege away. This is

simply to clarify a point. Division periodical publications are a prerequisite of most memberships, and ten % discount on standing orders are granted to individuals as well as to institutions. To include these in a list of institutional prerequisites tends to imply that other members do not receive them. So, it seems well to delete these words.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of the proposal?

MR. CUSTER: Number 17. We get a little more complicated now. As printed in the report in the Bulletin the Committee proposed that the final sentence of Article I, Section 3, be amended to read, "The Executive Board shall have the authority to make adjustments in the scale of dues for foreign members and for cases not clearly covered in Section 2." We were proposing the insertion of the words "for foreign members". As it read before, the Executive Board had authority to make adjustments in cases not clearly covered in Section 2. It was the Committee's feeling that the Executive Board might have exceeded its authority in establishing special dues for foreign members who would appear to have been implied in the list of members otherwise specified. Upon further reflection the Committee feels that this can be handled in a different way. This does not change the effect of what we have presented in the Bulletin, but we are now not offering this particular amend-

ment but instead are offering the proposal that in the list of members under Class A members, Class A members now reads "non-salaried librarians (Library School students, retired librarians not eligible for continuing membership, librarians who are members of religious orders, etc.) dues \$3." We propose that this statement have an addition as follows after the definition of non-salaried librarians and that we add "Canadian librarians who belong to the Canadian Library Association, foreign librarians, dues \$3." This is recognition of the existing dues scale, and it includes then people in the Class A type of membership.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal? I am sure you realize it is not a change in dues for anyone. It is merely an editorial change and making a change that will mean that our dues are specified in the Bulletin in the Organization Issue so that it is more easily learned.

MR. OBOLER: Do we have any reciprocal arrangement with the CLA so that if anyone should want to join CLA they also can pay in Canadian dollars that small amount?

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I will have to call on the Executive Secretary to answer this question. Mr. Clift, will you please answer the question?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CLIFT: I will start off to answer this asking Miss Beatty to nod if I state it correctly and to shake her head if I say it incorrectly and then to come

up here and say it correctly. We have a reciprocal arrangement with the Canadian Library Association onto which there are special dues arrangements for ALA members who wish also to join CLA.

MR. CUSTER: The exact figure isn't important, but you do have that arrangement?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CLIFT: Correct.

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

MR. CUSTER: Number 18. The Committee proposes as was said at the Council meeting the other day that two sections which are now in the Constitution, one relating to the procedure for the vote by institutions by membership and the other relating to a quorum be removed from the Constitution and placed instead in the By-Laws. These are matters which really belong in the By-Laws rather than in the Constitution. They are procedural matters. Upon first reading the Council approved the amendment of the Constitution to delete these two sections, and by implication I should think approved the addition of these two sections to the By-Laws.

We propose that Article II of the By-Laws be amended by the addition of two new sections as follows. These read practically like sections with different numbers in the Constitution as it now reads. "Section 5. Votes by Institutional

Members. The vote of an Institutional Member shall be cast by the duly-designated representative whose credentials are filed with the executive director. If there shall be no such person designated, or if at any meeting such person be not present, the vote may be cast by the chief executive officer of such institution and by no one else." "Section 6. Quorum. Two hundred members shall constitute a quorum."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: In our presentation before Council the other day we also pointed out that the Executive Board has indicated a desire to re-title the Executive Secretary and the Executive Director of the Association. This requires changes in both the Constitution and By-Laws at the points where the Executive Secretary is referred to. The Committee proposes for your approval that the By-Laws be amended by the substitution of the words "Executive Director" for the words "Executive Secretary" in the following places: Article III, Section 2(c), Section 3(b) twice, Section 4(b) twice, Section 5; Article IV, Section 1(b) twice.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I would like to make a slight correction of what Mr. Custer reported, that the Executive Board wished to make this change. The Executive Board, rather, recommends to you that you make it. A minor difference. Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: Thank you, Miss M^Orsch. In both presentations of this point I have managed to get my teeth mixed up in my mouth. Number 20. The Committee proposes the amendment of Article III, Section 6(b) to read as follows: "Such Committee (and the Committee referred to is the nominating committee, the Council nominating committee) such Committee shall nominate annually candidates for two members of the Executive Board for four-year terms for election by the Council from among the members of the Council are serving by virtue of election to it, as provided in Article IV, Section 2(a) and (b) of the By-Laws, and who have served at least one year immediately preceding their prospective terms as Executive Board members. Upon election to the Executive Board the members shall continue to serve as a member of the Council for the duration of the term for which he was elected to the Council and thereafter as a voting member ex officio for the duration of the term for which he was elected to the Executive Board."

This amendment clarifies the question whether a member of Council elected to the Board must have served at least a year immediately before election or a year at any time in the past. It clearly limits such election to Councilors who have been elected to the Council by ALA or by a chapter and excludes persons who are Councilors because they have been elected presidents of divisions. It also clarifies the Council

membership of a Board member whose elected term as a Councilor has expired. I do not believe that it is necessary, unless a parliamentarian advises me otherwise, to specify the precise words which we have proposed be added.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any objection to his not specifying, reading this out, or any discussion of the proposal? If not, he can proceed.

MR. CUSTER: Number 21. The Executive Board has asked for consideration by this Committee of the problem that Council representation from the divisions be clarified. There is a principle, as you know, that there be 90 elected members of Council, that is, elected at large by the Association. The problem has been that when reapportionments are made because a given division is growing rapidly this division has not been able, this division is entitled to more Councilors but is not able to elect more Councilors immediately because other divisions which have been surpassed in growth has elected Council members whose terms have not yet expired. This has penalized growing divisions and given an unfair advantage to divisions the membership of which is either dropping or growing less rapidly.

The Committee proposes a number of amendments to clarify this situation. First it recommends that Article III, Section 1(e) be amended to read, "Such Committee also shall place

on the ballot, in blocked groups without indication of their divisional representation, candidates for twelve or more members of the Council to be nominated by the divisions as provided in Article IV."

It proposes further that Article IV, Section 2(b) be amended as follows: "96 or more Councilors shall be elected by the Association at large, 24 or more being elected each year."

It further recommends that Article IV, Section 2(e) be amended to read: "The Council shall apportion 48 membership to the divisions in proportion to the number of members in each division, and shall reapportion them every second year as required by changing memberships, but shall provide that each division shall have at least one membership. The number of Councilors serving at any one time may be greater than the number upon which apportionment is based under the following circumstances: when, as a result of reapportionment, a division gains one or more memberships, it shall nominate candidates to such offices for the next election; but when a division loses one or more memberships, its representation shall be reduced through the normal expiration of the terms of the Councilors previously elected upon its nomination."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of the various proposals related here?

MR. CUSTER: Number 22. There has been confusion

regarding dual membership on the Council. To clarify the situation, the Committee recommends the addition to Article IV, Section 2, of a new paragraph to be called "f" to read as follows: "No person shall serve as a regularly elected member of the Council representing more than one group: except, however, that a person who is a member by virtue of being president or president-elect of a division, as provided in paragraph (c) may simultaneously be a regularly elected member according to paragraphs (a) or paragraph (b), but such person shall have but one vote; and except that a person who is a member as provided in paragraph (d) may simultaneously be a regularly elected member and/or a members by virtue of being president or president-elect of a division, and such person shall have but one vote."

The Committee upon further discussion this week has suggested that the final clause be not proposed as part of the amendment so that we do not propose the words "and such persons shall have but one vote" when we are discussing the member who is a non-voting member and also an elected member. He obviously has but one vote.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any objection to the change proposed from the form in which this was published or any discussion of the proposed amendment?

MR. CUSTER: Number 23. The Constitution and the By-Laws have had apparent conflicts in them as to the policy-making

authority of divisions. We proposed an amendment to the Constitution the other day which would serve in part to clarify this situation. It is, however, necessary to propose amendments to the By-Laws to follow through on this. This also applies to the authority of Round Tables. Furthermore, clarification is needed as to the right of divisions, Round Tables, and Committees to spend money. The Committee proposes, therefore, several amendments to the By-Laws as follows: First, to amend Article VI, Section 2(b), to read: "A division shall have authority to act for the Association as a whole on any matter determined by the Council to be the responsibility of the divisions; except the Council shall have the right to review such actions. Adoption of policies and standards by a division of the name of the Association shall be reported to the Council prior to their promulgation. The division shall have the privilege of asking the Council to consider and adopt such policies as would, in the division's opinion be strengthened by such adoption."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion? Is there any discussion of this proposed amendment?

MR. WILCOX: Up to this point all the provisions which have been brought before us have been ones of clarification. It seems to me that this one represents a radical change of policy. This proposal is not new to this Association. When the

Committee to implement the Management Survey Report was preparing the revisions of the Constitution which were adopted back in 1955, if my dates are correct, this proposal was made to this Committee, was considered by that Committee, and rejected by that Committee. Instead they came up with what, if I understood them correctly, they considered a major breakthrough in the problems of the organization of the American Library Association. This was embodied in the phraseology of this section and of the one in the Constitution which provided that on questions of what we might call professional problems, professional matters, policies, and so forth, that whenever a division spoke it spoke in the name of the American Library Association period, no strings, no referral to Council.

This was considered to be a decentralization of the policy-making functions in the American Library Association. It relieved Council of the duty of considering and deciding on professional matters which have been delegated to the divisions. It left policy matters in this area to the station of those best qualified in the opinion of that Committee to make such decisions, the persons who belonged to the divisions because of their professional interest of the area covered by that division.

Now, although this provision which they adopted has never yet had a fair trial, it may be that it will be necessary

to put the divisions back in strings. It may be that the divisions need to be muzzled and allowed to bark only when the Council says they should bark. I don't know about that. But I do feel very keenly that this is a matter which should have more study and more discussion than we can give it here this morning. To that end I move in accordance with the Constitution that this particular provision be referred back to Council for its study with instructions that they report to this body at the Washington session or Washington convention in 1959.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: You have heard the motion that this proposed amendment be referred to the Council for further study. Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: The motion has been made and seconded. Is there discussion of the motion to refer this to the Council?

PRESIDENT-ELECT GREENAWAY: Mr. Wilcox stated, if I understood him correctly, that it had not been the policy in the past to present to Council action on standards and policies. I thought that it had. I rather remember very distinctly that the public library standards were accepted by Council before they were promulgated.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: I think you misunderstood. Mr. Wilcox, are you near the microphone? Do you want to answer

that?

MR. WILCOX: I do not recall having stated it in that way. Surely, up until recent revision of the Constitution all such matters came before Council, but under the present provision of the Constitution, as I understand it, for instance, if the Association of State Librarians go through with their present consideration for standards for state libraries, as the Constitution and By-Laws now read, when they adopt those standards those standards would be adopted not only in the name of the Association of State Librarians but in the name of the American Library Association and would require no further action by Council. It goes without saying that, if that Association wished to ask Council to further consider and approve their standards, there would be nothing to stop them from doing so.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Perhaps before I call on the next person who asked for the floor I should read this one sentence in our present Constitution which is Article VI, Section 1(b): "The Council shall determine all policies of the Association, and its decisions shall be binding upon the Association." The problem which the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has presented to us is that we are now -- our present Constitution is not clear, because we have this statement in the Constitution which says that the Council shall determine all policies of the Association, and we have in another part of our basic

documents, as Mr. Wilcox says, statements that the divisions shall have full responsibility in the fields assigned to them.

MISS RIDGWAY: It seems to me that the sentence that begins adoption of policies and standards by a division in the name of the Association shall be reported to Council before their promulgation is summed. If I understand that correctly, that policies and standards would be referred to the Council if the divisions wished to have them promulgated in the name of the Association, not just the divisions. Now, I do not see how we could possibly permit divisions to promulgate policies and standards in the name of the ALA without their coming to Council. I am a little more uncertain about the preceding sentence or clause where it says that divisions shall have authority to act for the Association as a whole on any matter determined by the Council to be the responsibility of the division except that the Council shall have the right to review such action. It seems to me we have a contradiction there. If we have given the division the right to speak for ALA as a division, then I am not sure why we are reviewing their action, but, if they wish to adopt such standards and policies that they would want to refer it to Council and do it in the name of the whole Association, I think there is confusion here still, and, therefore I am in favor of this amendment to study this further and have the report come in at the Washington meeting.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Thank you. Is there further discussion?

MISS BOHLER: My name is Roberta Bohler speaking for the Library Administration Division. The Division has no objection to this By-Law revision or writing this By-Law to provide for review of Council of the division's policies or standards, but we would like a little clarification on timing as to when it should be referred to the Council, whether perhaps no later than the next meeting of Council so we would know how these things should be submitted.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion? If not, those in favor of the amendment to the motion that this item be held over and referred to the Council for study and report back to the membership please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) Thank you. The motion is carried. The proposal was lost. Mr. Custer.

MR. CUSTER: Continuing with number 23, as I said in my introductory remarks to 23, there was also confusion as to the right of divisions, Round Tables, and committees to spend money. Second then under 23 the Committee proposes the amendment of Article VI, Section 8 to read, "No division shall incur expense on behalf of the Association except as authorized." This was printed to read, "unless authorized to do so". The Committee would ask your indulgence in permitting the change in wording

which is a little tidier. "No division shall encourage this on behalf of the Association except as authorized nor shall any division commit the Association by any declarations of policy except as provided in Section 2(b) of this Article." Of course, Section 2(b) is the one we were just talking about and about which you have asked that the consideration be deferred. This makes a little problem.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Well, Mr. Custer, will you explain whether it makes a problem and that you then recommend this also be held or whether you believe it won't make any difference, we won't know from this statement who can come in and when and where, but does it affect it?

MR. CUSTER: Actually, this could read as the Committee has proposed at this time, and the interpretation then would be based upon the final settlement of Section 2(d) which will be at least another year, but there would be no harm in accepting this amendment to Article VI, Section 8, nonetheless. I do not think that you would run into any difficulties really.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: So, the Committee does recommend that we go ahead and make this change. Is there any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: Still part of 23, getting to Round Tables now, we propose the amendment of Article VII, Section 1(b) by deleting the present text which reads, "Round Tables shall not undertake any activities that require financial support from

the Association and shall not be authorized to represent the Association," and to substitute therefor the following: "No Round Table shall incur expense on behalf of the Association unless authorized to do so, nor shall any Round Table commit the Association by any declaration of policy."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: And finally, relating to committees, add to Article IX a new Section 9 to read, "No committee shall incur expense on behalf of the Association unless authorized to do so, nor shall any committee commit the Association by any declaration of policy."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Any discussion?

MR. CUSTER: Next item No. 24. It has been pointed out to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws that while Article V, Section 2 of the By-Laws permits chapters of ALA to admit members who are not members of ALA the same permission is not spelled out for regional or local groups affiliated with division or Round Tables even though, to name just two examples, the Resources and Technical Services Division has regional group membership which is not limited to members of ALA or of RTSD and, likewise, the June year members of Round Tables has regional chapters or groups, I am not quite sure what they call them, members of which need not be members of ALA. The Committee

proposes Article VI, Section 4 be amended by insertion of a new paragraph (c) to read as follows: "A division may affiliate with itself regional, state, or local groups interested in the same field of library service or librarianship. Such groups may admit members who are not members of the division or of the Association."

We further propose the insertion of a new Section 4 under Article VII requiring the renumber of the present Section 4 as No. 5, the new section to read, "A Round Table may affiliate with itself regional, state, or local groups interested in the same field of library service or librarianship. Such groups may admit members who are not members of the Round Table or of the Association."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of these proposed changes?

MR. CUSTER: No. 25. At the Kansas City conference the Council upon recommendation of the Committee on Organization asked this Committee to offer an amendment to Article IX, Section 1(a), and the following, this is a section which refers to the Committee on Appointments. As it reads at present it says -- and this is the present reading -- "There shall be a Committee on Appointments, to be comprised of the presidents-elect of the divisions and the president-elect of the Association, who shall serve as Chairman, to advise the Executive Board on committee

appointments." The president-elect has found it difficult to get complete discussion at all times. Perhaps the president who was at one time president-elect should speak to this herself. But the president-elect has had difficulty in getting the Committee to present as a Committee advice to the Executive Board on committee appointments, and it is felt that it might be better if the Committee on Appointments were to advise the president-elect on nominations which she would make to the Executive Board as to appointments. We therefore propose that Article IX, Section 1(a) be amended to read, "There shall be a Committee on Appointments, to be comprised of the presidents-elect of the divisions and the president-elect of the Association, who shall serve as Chairman, to advise the president-elect of the Association on nominations for committee appointments."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: No. 26. Upon recommendation of the Program Evaluation and Budget Committee, which is known as "PEBCO", the Executive Board at Kansas City approved the addition of PEBCO's membership of the ALA treasurer in order to provide continuity to PEBCO and to provide the benefit of his fiduciary wisdom. It is proposed that Article IX, Section 1(d) be amended as follows: "There shall be a Committee on Program Evaluation and Budget, to be comprised of the immediate past

presidents of the divisions, the president-elect and the treasurer of the Association, and the immediate past president, who shall serve as Chairman."

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there any discussion of this proposal?

MR. CUSTER: No. 27. There are only two more. At the Midwinter 1958 the Council approved a recommendation of the Committee on Organization that Article IX of the By-Laws 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 it may be needed in special cases.

At present I believe the provision in Article IX, Section 2(b) is that members of standing committees shall be appointed for terms of two years. They may be reappointed for a second and third but not a fourth consecutive term. We propose the following amendment to this section: "The Council (I am reading the entire section) upon recommendation of the Committee on Organization, may establish other standing committees to consider matters of the Association that require continuity of attention by the members. The Committee on Organization shall recommend the name and size of each such committee." This is new now: "Unless otherwise recommended by the Committee on Organization and approved by the Council," and then returning to the

old wording, "members of standing committees shall be appointed for terms of two years and may be reappointed for a second and third but not a fourth consecutive term." And then what follows is new: "but in no case shall a person serve on a committee for longer than six consecutive years. Appointments shall be made in such manner as to provide continuity in memberships."

As it now reads this is, "The terms of approximately one-third of the members shall expire each year." It should have been one-half when they had two-year terms rather than one-third. In the written report the Committee proposed that this shall be -- it will not be in any one year a complete change of membership. We now with your indulgence propose a change in wording but not in meaning so that it will read, "Appointments shall be made in such manner as to provide continuity in membership."

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any objection to making this change from the form as printed, or is there any discussion to the proposal?

MR. CUSTER: Finally, No. 28. At the Kansas City conference the Council upon recommendation of the Committee on Organization asked this Committee to offer an amendment to Article IX, Section 2(c) which would make some difference in the appointment and reporting procedure of subcommittees of standing committees. I will read the section to you as we propose

that it be changed: "Subcommittees of standing committees may be established by the committees in cooperation with the divisions. When the functions of a subcommittee would fall within the scope of a single division that division shall appoint the committee to carry them out and to serve as a subcommittee of the ALA committee: such subcommittee shall report to the appointing division for information and to the parent committee for action. When the functions would not fall within the scope of a single division, the subcommittee shall be appointed by and report to the parent committee." The old reading was, "shall be appointed by the Executive Board upon recommendation from the Committee on Appointments," and nothing is said about how it reports.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there any discussion of this proposal? If not, is there any further discussion on any of the proposed amendments? If not, we are ready to --

DR. ELLINGER: I would like to make one proposal which is purely editorial on point 21 in which it says such committee shall also place on the ballot, et cetera, candidates for twelve or more members and also in Section 2(b) 96 or more, 24 or more being elected. As you will see, these two paragraphs are separated from Section 2(e) by intervening paragraphs. It is now clear to us what is meant by "or more", it may in later reading of the entire By-Laws not be clear that

this is not meant to be a general authorization to exceed the number of 96 Councilors, that this "or more" is contingent upon the provision of Article IV, Section 2(e). I would, therefore, like to propose that the wording "or more" be deleted and that instead we add the following sentence: "The number of 96 Councilors may be exceeded in accordance with Article IV, Section 2(e)," in order to make clear that this greater number is contingent upon the conditions enumerated in that article, in that section.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Would you read that rerding again, the sentence that you moved be added and tell us just exactly where it would appear?

DR. ELLINGER: The sentence which begins the number of 96 Councilors may be exceeded. I move that Article II, Section 2(e) read as follows: "96 Councilors shall be elected by the Association at large 24 being elected each year." The numbers specified may be exceeded in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 2(e). I must admit, however, that I now also see in the preceding proposal where it says candidates for twelve or more members that this also would have to be taken into account. There would be another possibility of changing this. It is very difficult in the meeting, but I still think it should be clarified by saying candidates for twelve or under the circumstances to start in Section 2(e), more members of the

Council.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: This would take care of it in both places?

DR. ELLINGER: It could add the same wording in the next paragraph.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: So that you would insert in "or more"?

DR. ELLINGER: I would insert in Article III, Section 1(e), "such committee also shall place on the ballot without indication of divisions representative, candidates for twelve or under the circumstances described in Article IV, Section 2(e) more members of the Council." And in Article IV, Section 2(d) delete the "two or more" but add the number of Councilors specified may be exceeded in accordance with Article IV, Section 2(e).

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there a second to this motion?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there a discussion? Mr. Custer, would you comment on this, please?

MR. CUSTER: I would be glad to comment on this. This was one of the difficult text problems that your committee had this year. We just didn't know how to do this right. We weren't very well satisfied with the "or more", but we just didn't know what else to do. I think I would be quite safe in speaking for

entire committee in saying that Mr. Ellinger's proposed amendment would be acceptable.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Is there further discussion of this motion? If not, you are voting only on this motion to amend the proposed amendment of Article III, Section 1(e) and Article IV, Section 2(b). All those in favor please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed? (No response) The motion to amend is carried, and we now turn back, and, unless there is any further discussion on any items among these proposed amendments, all those in favor of the amendments as proposed by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws with the exception of Article VI, Section 2(b), which we already voted to delay for a year, will please signify by saying "Aye". (Ayes) Opposed, the same. (No response) The motion is carried.

... Whereupon, at 11:45 o'clock, a. m., the proceedings were adjourned ...

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

... The Third General Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 17, 1958, at 9:00 o'clock, p. m., Mr. Emerson Greenaway, President-Elect, presiding ...

PRESIDENT-ELECT GREENAWAY: I hereby call the Third General Session of the 77th Annual Conference to order. It certainly cannot be said that it is a trite statement to say that in no recent time has liberty and justice been more important than this evening. We are deeply concerned with it, and we look into the future with hope and confidence that liberty and justice and intellectual freedom will prevail.

This as most of you know is the second presentation of the Liberty and Justice Awards, the first ones having been presented in New York at a time other than our General Conference. This evening Robert B. Downs, Chairman of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom and a former President of the American Library Association, will preside. I am happy at this

time to present Mr. Downs.

... Mr. Downs took the Chair ...

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: Mr. Greenaway, fellow members of the ALA, and guests: Awards to Books and authors, as Will Rogers used to remark, are an old Spanish custom. Certainly, it has become a widespread American custom, for a mere listing of such awards fills several pages in the Publishers' Weekly annual summary.

We need offer no excuses or apologies, however, for the Liberty and Justice Book Awards. There is no area of writing and publishing more important or more deserving of recognition by the American Library Association.

Matters of intellectual freedom have been a long-time concern of American librarians. They have vigorously opposed censorship in any form ranging from comparatively innocuous acts of book labeling and loyalty oaths to shocking examples of book burning. A detailed review of the ALA's activities in this sphere would require more time than is available here tonight.

Unquestionably, the intellectual climate is healthier in the United States now than it was five years ago. Nevertheless, on the basis of reports systematically assembled by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and the American Book Publishers Council it is obvious that many of the rights we take for granted are under constant attack.

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Not realizing, or not caring, that by trying to kill freedom of expression, freedom of information and inquiry, and allied rights, they are seeking to destroy the basic concepts upon which America was founded, we have the spectacle of veterans organizations, religious bodies, white citizens councils, super-patriotic societies, congressional committees and other misguided pressure groups working around the clock to place restrictions and limitations on what we may read, or see, or hear. The voices calling for conformity, for unanimity of opinion, for eliminating all ideas with which they happen to disagree, grow more strident, more intolerant, and more uncompromising.

Libraries have perhaps been less subject to attacks of this nature than have authors, bookstores, and publishers. Nevertheless, the demand for labeling certain types of books, for the removal of books dealing with alien political philosophies, or that may offend certain racial or religious groups, or that may be considered unsuitable reading for children are frequently recurring phenomena, especially in our public and school libraries. There is scarcely a topnotch novelist of this generation who has not had to defend himself against the censor's ban. Not content to stop with living authors the censors have set out to bar works of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, and others of similar stature, not to mention Uncle Tom's Cabin, Little Black Sambo, and the Girl Scout Guide.

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With its long tradition of acting as champion of the freedom to read, freedom of inquiry, and related rights there was no hesitation on the part of the American Library Association when two years ago the Fund for the Republic proposed establishment of a series which has come to be known as the ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards. The Association takes pride and satisfaction in sponsoring a program so central to its interests and objectives.

In connection with tonight's program a little rearrangement has been required because of the Middle East crisis. Our principal speaker Quincy Howe has been called back to New York and will be leaving on a 11:20 plane tonight. We are therefore scheduling his part of the program first. Quincy Howe is a native of Boston and a Harvard graduate both of which handicaps he has surmounted admirably. He has been practically forced by family competition to become a prominent personality. He is the son of M. A. DeWolfe Howe, historian and Pulitzer price winner in biography; brother of another famous biographer and historian, Mark De Wolfe Howe, his sister, Helen Howe, is the well-known novelist and monologist.

Quincy Howe started his journalistic career as assistant to the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, moved on to become editor of Living Age, and then spent several years as editor-in-chief for the publishing firm of Simon and Schuster. About 20 years

5 ago, he won fame in the United States and notoriety in Britain when his book "England Expects Every American To Do His Duty" appeared. Therein he did an expert job of twisting the British Lion's tail. Mr. Howe is also the author of a number of other books: World Diary, 1929-1934, Blood Is Cheaper Than Water, The News and How to Understand It, and for some years he has been engaged in writing his monumental A World History of Our Times, the first two volumes of which have been published while the third is in preparation.

Since the Czechoslovak crisis of 1938 Howe's voice has become familiar to millions as a news analyst. As one person expressed it, "His comments, devoid of breathless sensationalism, delivered in a somewhat flat Bostonian monotone, have been amazingly canny and original." He was with CBS from 1942 to 1949, and spent several years as journalism professor and news commentator at the University of Illinois. Since 1954 he has been doing a daily broadcast on ABC succeeding Elmer Davis. He is also current President of the Association of Radio-Television News Analysts. Mr. Howe's subject this evening, very appropriately, is "Our Liberties and Our Libraries". Mr. Howe.

MR. HOWE: Thank you. To talk about all of our liberties would take as much time as to talk about all our libraries. But there are two liberties that all our libraries

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promote, and it is to these two liberties that I would call attention tonight. The first is the liberty or the freedom to read, the second the liberty or the freedom to choose. The Bill of Rights to our Constitution stresses the more active freedoms of speech and assembly, press, but there is also the right of the hearer to hear as well as of the speaker to speak, the right of the reader to read as well as of the writer to write, nor does the matter stop there. A free society gives the hearer the right not to hear, the reader the right not to read, in short, the freedom to choose.

Our libraries promote both the right to read and the right to choose. They promote the right to read because they have made themselves the repositories of the written and printed records of our rights. They promote the right to choose when they make these records accessible to the public. In the beginning was the word says the Gospel according to St. John, and it is too the book in which the word is recorded and transmitted. If we call Judaism, Christianity, and Hinduism religions of the book, surely we may call our whole culture a culture of the book, not exclusively, of course, but characteristically. During the Dark Ages the libraries of the Greek monasteries preserved the records of Christian and pre-Christian times. With the dawn of the Renaissance there was the development of the printing press. From the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century more and

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more books piled up in more and more libraries from which more and more scholars spread more light and more light of learning to more and more people. The dawn of the industrial era brought greater changes as the spread of literature made the library a public, not a private institution. During the Nineteenth Century our libraries remained repositories of an ever growing accumulation of knowledge. They still served as laboratories for scholars too, but literacy became universal, and as the economies of mass production reduced the cost of books, magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers a vast new reading public came into being.

The Twentieth Century library now brings to this public a variety and volume of reading matter that no individual can afford to buy and in so doing the modern library service, authors and publishers as well as scholars and the general public. Just consider what would happen if all our public libraries stopped buying any new books. You librarians here in this hall know that the book publisher is caught in the same price squeeze that has gripped so many other industries. You know that the book industry unlike some others cannot double and treble its prices to keep pace with double and treble costs. Book clubs make their selections, judges of book contests make their awards. All this encourages some publisher to take some chances they might not otherwise take. There is also the steadily

growing importance of subsidiary rights. But all of these items as important as they are on the balance sheet of any book publisher count for little as compared with the revenues from sales to libraries, sales which now total some \$110 million a year. The bulk of these sales do not go to a few dozen best sellers. The bulk of these sales go to technical books, reference books, juveniles books, books for young adults, young adults being I am told those offbeat teenagers who do not belong to gangs. But all the definitive biographer or philosopher of history, all the experimental novels or the advance guard can hope for is renown. Therefore, the library plays a crucial role.

If there were no libraries to bring together all sorts of conditions and readers with all sorts of conditions and books day in and day out, year in and year out, where would literary talent and scholarly purpose find the impetus that now impels them? Since 1900 the bound and printed book in the libraries which preserve many old ones and purchase new ones have wielded an ever growing influence in our natural cultural life. For several generations all Americans have known how to read and write. By mid-century though the steady increase in our high school and college graduates has multiplied many times over the number of Johnnie's and Mary's who can read books, a feat that requires something more than just literacy. The New York Times recently noted that of the 525 million books sold in the United

States in 1956 253 million were paper books, 85,000 outlets had between 30 and 50 million copies of such books continuously on display. The low cost paperbacked book has taken over some of the traffic the libraries alone used to carry.

This wide circle of readers who turned to paperbacked books has not diminished the number of readers in libraries. As the habit of reading becomes more widespread so does the use of our libraries and of the books and periodicals they contain. Nor is this all. The spread of the library habit reflects something more than the spread of the reading habit. The more books people read the more widely they are interchanged. But other habits spread more rapidly and those habits too widen the interest of those who acquire them.

During the first two decades of the present century the motion picture spread more rapidly than the reading habit had spread in two centuries. At first motion pictures appealed almost exclusively to illiterates, but as the industry prospered it widened the narrow horizons of its original primitive public and at the same time began to open the eyes of the reading public to the birth of a new art form, the greatest according to H. G. Wells ever discovered by the human race. The art of black and white photography more than a century old still has much to learn even in the skill, far more yet in the form of the motion picture. The newer art of color photography possesses

10 far greater, more varied potentialities. Remember the new dimensions produced pictures like *Eighty Days Around the World*, and the techniques of sound reproduction have made miraculous progress since the phonograph record and Al Jolson in the *Jazz Singer*. The wonder is not that the art of the motion picture lags behind the art of the music and the dance. The wonder is that the artists, craftsmen, technicians, scientists who created the motion picture have done so much in so short a time. The still newer industries of radio and television have learned from the movies and with the movies how to make rapid technical progress. At the moment both radio and the movies have suffered from acute economic pain from the competition of television. As the economic power of television grows the quality and variety of what it offers the public declines, whereas, the movies which ran into hard times before radio did have taken a new lease on life. There are signs that radio has begun to do the same, and just as soon as television encounters the same kind of adversities that assail all vital activities in this vale of tears even television is going to grow up.

The men and women who film, write, produce, perform our motion pictures have learned their skills at two stern and reliable schools, the school of tradition and the school of performance. This applies to a lesser extent to radio and television. The management has had to grapple with problems

11 that no school either tradition or experience offer much preparation. What has all this got to do with books and libraries? Not much, not to judge from those who work in these new fields. For instance, Charles Steinberg, Director of Press Information for CBS Radio, has written a new book on public relations, public opinion, and mass media entitled "The Mass Communicators", and this is what he has to say about books, publishers, and libraries: "The book public unfortunately is not large when compared to the public which reads newspapers and/or listens to radio and watches television. For example, the 500 book publishers in the United States issue about 12,500 titles in an average year including new books and new editions. Many of these are bought in the relatively few book stores around the country or borrowed from the 10,031 public libraries. But the total group reached is by comparison a minority, but what a minority and what a tribute the authors, the mass communicators have paid to it."

Not only has Charles Steinberg had to turn to a book for his say, on the title page he proclaims himself, Charles Steinberg Ph.D. like Dr. Frank Sanzyme of the Columbia Broadcasting System, like Judge Gallup, like Ernest Dichter of the Institute for Motivational Research, Dr. Steinberg belongs to that growing company of scholars turned ad man or ad men turned scholars who would place the six lanes separated toll thruway

12 that now connects Connecticut with Madison Avenue, USA. These two worlders have learned to play rewarding double roles. On Madison Avenue their Ph.D. Degrees yield such financial rewards as no mere expert on Chaucer's use of the semicolon can command on any campus, and in like manner when the man in the gray flannel suit wanders along the academic groves he speaks in a compelling language. That combines the meaningless precision of the social scientist with the glorious nonsense of the advertising copywriter.

It is not, however, what they say. It is the fact they say it in book form that imparts an authority to these well groomed scholars. As Dr. Steinberg researches it reveals the book public is not so large as the radio-television public, but the book public reads, and because the book author expresses himself in print he casts a magic spell over those more accustomed to electronic channels. You know the saying there is nothing so dead as yesterday's newspaper, but at least its physical body survives its death, and libraries find places on their shelves for yesterday's newspapers, last month's magazines, last year's books which sometimes become next year's classics. Libraries also make all this printed matter available and, if the book public which throng our libraries is a minority concern to the mass communicator, perhaps that is because book publishers do not try to reach all of the book buying public with every

13 one of the 12,500 titles they turn out as motion picture, radio, and television producers strive always for the greatest possible share of what Gilbert and Sullivan call the great audience in the book of that title convinced that few of the mass communicators ever reach all that public at once. Mr. Seldus wrote a book. How else could he communicate with his fellow beings, a book urging that the mass communicators settle for fractions, even small fractions of the great audience which gets its entertainment and its information from motion pictures, radio, television, and the popular press. After Mr. Seldus wrote "The Great Audience" he wrote "The Public Arts", a name he coined for the kind of entertainment that mass communicators communicate, and in order to cover the Great Audience in the Public Arts it also covers music, literature, and the theatre. The Saturday Review carries contributions by Gilbert Seldus on radio and television thereby reminding us that what highbrows write in book form has the impact on the newer media, nor is this all. The great movie and radio and television audience now depends on books and the men and women who write them as much as it depends on cameras and microphones and sound equipment, actors, actresses and directors and God save the newscasters, the books, authors, magazines, and editors, newspapers and reports that existed centuries before the practitioners of the new photographic arts and electronic scientists came along and

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could go on existing, so, let's fit it in with the definition of newspapers and magazines, even if the movies and television and radio audience is all vanished from the face of the earth. But movies and radio and television could not have spent up their vast earnings if they had not been able to draw upon the books that our libraries have preserved from earlier times and from the experience and talents of contemporary authors. It says, for example, "Gone With The Wind", the best-selling American novel of the Twentieth Century, also became the most profitable motion picture. The plays of Shakespeare and Shaw provided the screen with several of its outstanding masterpieces. The movie industry has translated the novels of such authors as Hemmingway into film classics which will gradually become available to the TV audience too.

Radio with its exclusive reliance on sound depends more on the classic and is a means of reporting and interpreting news as an outlet for discussion. Radio provides an unrivaled channel for swift spontaneous and searching transmission of ideas. Avenues which once relied so heavily on the most trivial and degraded types of popular music find that classical records comprise about one-third of all its sales and solvent and growing and responsive audience as the radio audience is it is discovering this in a hard and costly way.

When the great British classical writer, Sir Gilbert

15 Murray, visited the United States during the early 1920's he asked what popular magazine had the widest circulation. When told the Ladies Home Journal then had a circulation of three million copies he commented, "It must be very bad." Nor does the recent vogue of Confidential Magazine encourage those who pin their hopes on human ability or the centuriss of the common man, but as Mr. Russell Lyons, one of our foremost historians, said, the contemporary knowledge has noted such popular magazines as LIFE, Reader's Digest now publish the kind of material that could not have been found 30 years ago outside such quality magazines as Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly, and while some readers find the Digest almost too digestible others complain that the New Yorker has lost some of its bite, Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly some of their daring, and the Partisan Review some of its defiance.

But the thought here does not lie with the editors of the magazines, their contributors or readers. The fault lies with the times in which we read, a time in which the critic, the historian, the biographer flourished more than the novelist and dramatist, and in journalism it is the aim of the reporter rather than the reformer of the document.

Our cultural climate affects all of those who express themselves whether to the masses or to the classics, whether in fact or in fiction, whether as entertainer, educator, perhaps

16 because of the two World Wars through which we have passed plus two post-war booms, one world pressure now the Cold War. The spirit of adventure is experiment, revolt, runs long especially among practitioners of the public arts to try to attract and hold great audiences. Just this spring though half a dozen critics have named half a dozen novelists for whom they predict great things. Maybe so, but as one who has had a casual acquaintance with the book publishing industry I fear the worst for these younger writers, and the greater the talent the more dread their prospects for I cannot think of many American authors especially authors of novels who do not receive more from their movie, television, magazine reprintings, even radio rights than from the royalties they earn from the trade editions of the book on which this inverted financial pyramid rests, and, yet, the author who spends the major part of his time to write the book eventually finds his income from so-called subsidiary rights drying up along with his reputation and self-esteem.

The non-fictional writer presents another paradox as striking as the paradox of the successful novelist who makes more money from movie and TV rights than from royalties, for the successful books of this or any other time are not necessarily works of fiction. Indeed, I cannot think of any single writer whose books have had greater influence on your recent past than those of the late Lord Dunsany, the author of "The

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Economic Consequences of the Peace" published in 1920 and of the general theory of Employment, Interest, and Money published in 1936, and he was not a professional or full-time writer but an economist. Yet, the excellent, widely read account of the Paris Peace Conference changed the thinking of a whole generation on the causes and consequences of the First World War as his lengthy abstruse analysis of the causes of the great depression which created the greatest revelation in economic thinking since the appearance of an even duller and heavier book Capital by Karl Marx.

But when it comes to influencing and changing the minds of men no motion picture, radio program or telecast can wield such influence as a book. Although the publishers of these books never got rich through motion pictures or television writers the ideas of such books as is set forth do reach television and radio audience directly or the movie audience indirectly and eventually for radio and television do bring ideas to the American people through public service and news and discussion, not that these ideas originate with the radio or television industries or with the overworked and overpaid laborers in their lush vineyards. Only when the Second World War suddenly forced new responsibilities on the radio industry did it give free reign to a few men capable of originating as well as expressing ideas. H. D. Kaltenborn, Raymond Swain, and the late Elmer

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Davis did not earn the positions they held on American radio during the war because they expressed acceptable views in amiable voices. The times called for men with minds to speak and words with which to give their ideas and please note that two out of three radio commentators were writers as well as commentators, readers of books, men in middle life who brought to the radio microphone the lifetime each of accumulative wisdom and experience. Neither radio nor television has place for such men now, nor would younger men with original ideas to express turn to radio or television to express them.

Today's radio and television commentators like the industries they serve transmit but do not originate ideas and opinions. I hope I speak objectively without either false modesty or false pride of the occupation to which I have given most although not all my time these past 20 years. I don't expect most of my colleagues to agree with me. Indeed, it would ill become any of us to agree too much, one with another. But to use a phrase heard often around the White House these days, "This I can say." Those of us who report, interpret or analyze on radio or television, those of us who try to reach any part of that radio-television audience depend more on the books we read and have read than on any other source of information or inspiration. Yet, to attack radio and television because they don't originate or develop new ideas is like attacking the book

industry because it doesn't sell or circulate enough books.

19 The distinctive purpose of radio and television is to transmit ideas and impressions, not to create them. The distinctive purpose of the book industry is to originate and develop literary talent, not to give the great audience only what the great audience wants. Of course, the radio and television industries do not reject new ideas or originate talent as such. Neither does the book publisher deliberately reject or sabotage best sellers although many authors will argue that point. And just as it is to the interest of the book industry that radio and television should prosper so it is to the interest of radio and television that the book industry should come up with new talent, new ideas, new material which will be transformed and worked over in a radio broadcast and television production. It is from the world of books that these newer industries have gone to their inspiration. It is from these newer industries that book authors and publishers increasingly depend for economic survival.

 The book industry during the past ten years has greatly increased its revenue and the public through the development of the paperback book and the cultivation of the newsstand and drugstore counters as channels of distribution, and it has not done this by sacrificing either quality or variety. Indeed, many critics agree with Gilbert Seldus that the movies invited

20 most of the troubles that have befallen them, because in the days when they had it so good they did not cater to the wide spectrum of specialized audiences. Only now that they find the audience has dropped more than 50 percent have they given belated proof that they have the talent to produce the fine mature pictures. True, the motion picture industry is now producing less than half as many films as it did a dozen years ago for less than half as many people. The quality, the variety of its produce have gone up as fast as the quantity has gone down, and 40 million Americans still attend the movies every week. Surely it cannot be beyond the realm of possibility of holding if not increasing this rather considerable public.

Radio still outsells--radio sets still outsell TV sets about three to one, but 42 million American families spend more time watching TV than listening to radio. This does not doom the radio industry nor does it doom the magazine and book industries. It merely requires all of these industries to take stock of themselves. Now, most book publishers spend most of their time appealing with a wide variety of products to what Dr. Steinberg calls a minority group. The promoters of the public records, on the other hand, appeal to what Seldus calls the great audience with a narrow ear range of subject matter. Most book publishers would welcome a larger share of that great audience. The promoters of the public records would welcome

the wider scope that the ill-paid unknown author enjoys.

It is too bad that these two worlds each of which has so much to offer the other cannot get to know each other better. Can that be because the frustrations of disgruntled authors have sometimes proved a menace to the public peace? Our motion picture, radio, and television audiences have surely taken enough safeguards to prevent any frustrated revolutionary from using them to subvert the American public. But the wider the audience they reach the more these industries fear their own influence and the more they vindicate the warning. K. Chester expounded in the early days of radio, when everybody in the world can talk to everybody else nobody will have anything to say.

Some critics charge that the great advertisers dominate the radio and television. Others blame the advertisers, others the package houses that create the shows that advertisers sponsor and the networks carry. I don't think much of the developing theory of business or Government. I suspect that most of our troubles result from the functions we perform and that the troubles of radio and television result from technical, commercial, and traditional restrictions.

The limited number of channels capable of carrying television programs to the public impose one restriction on the number of different programs the industry can broadcast and the

22 public can hear. The limited number of hours, the length of the listening and viewing day add still another but the greatest single restriction that each television program costs so much to produce and transmit that it must reach the greatest possible share, the greatest possible audience every hour of the days and nights radio operates and TV operates. Radio operates under lower cost and under fewer technical restrictions. Indeed, there are more than enough radio wave lengths to go around. Nevertheless, during the good old days of radio before the sunrise of television Dr. Scanlon of the Columbia Broadcasting System offered this justification of his company's programming: "A mass medium can achieve its great audience only by practicing cultural depth, by giving the majority of the people what they want." Cultural democracy. Democracy. People's democracy. Democracy, but crimes are committed in thy name!

Because the radio and television industries exploit free of charge the limited facilities of the upper air which belong not to the industry but to the American people the Federal Government set up a Federal Communications Commission to assign and license radio wave lengths and television channels, and the criterion the FCC uses in making these assignments is how well the beneficiaries serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. Mark you, the majority interest, convenience, and necessity? No. But the public interest, convenience, and

23 necessity. And just as the law is what the Supreme Court Justices say it is, so the public interest, convenience, and necessity is what the FCC says it is.

But radio and television industries like the movies also police themselves because they seek so wide an audience they voluntarily limit their own freedom rather than risk offending certain regional religious groups not to mention certain family circles into whose intimacy they intrude. Just as the book industry caters to an infinite variety of specialized audience so the TV audience caters to a single great audience, but each industry can carry its obsession too far. The book industry must look beyond the trees to the forest. The television industry must occasionally lower its sights and consider the individual tree.

It is the book industry which has the easier and more convenient task for the book industry has had a long experience in a manageable field. Television's brief experience in an unmanageable field and the long established book industry can learn much from our librarians who have had a far longer experience than either in a field as wide as human experience itself. For our libraries and librarians offer living proof of the vitality of living. The library has the treasure to make available every kind of written record the human race has left during its brief history on this small planet. The book

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publisher can no more afford to publish books with the freedom that a library collects them than a television network can afford to broadcast material with the freedom that a publisher is using in book form, but as long as our libraries enjoy and persist in complete freedom to gather and circulate books and as long as our book publishers enjoy and exercise complete freedom to issue and distribute books it will be up to our scholars, poets, novelists, and historians, not to our mass communicators to sustain our distinctive culture of the book, and as long as this culture of the book remains alive and available it is up to the public arts to pass it on as best they can to great audiences.

The new public arts have drawn heavily on the talents of the writers, dancers, actors as well as the skills of scientists and technicians. In the motion picture we are witnessing the emergence of a new and unique art form that radio and television have achieved their greatest triumph when they have transmitted great musicians and drama to the great audience. Television has not yet produced any great talents itself, but NBC broadcast its series of the Wise Men. It included three men, Robert Frost, Carl Sandberg, John Hall Wheelock, men who have devoted their lives to the world of books. But if none of the public arts have produced wise men, that is because the highest function of the public arts is not to create but to transmit greatness,

25 and, if the public arts have let the public down, it is not because the public arts have brought forth no great feats of their own. It is because they have made inadequate use of the facilities both human and mechanical already at their disposal. What the public arts have done, what they have left undone that they ought to have done is not for me or perhaps any outsider to say. But it doesn't take any inside insight to recognize that, if the public arts especially in television have let us down, that is because of their inadequate channels of public communication, not because they lack material to communicate or skill to establish contact with the audience, and while our authors and purchasers, book sellers, and librarians reach all too small a proportion of their great potential audience they are failures not due to any lack of riches or variety in the wares they offer. Their failure is due to lack of audience with the public art. It is just the other way around. While the public arts reach a vast mass audience they squander their marvelous skills and techniques on meager monotonous material.

The not so great reading public enjoys the widest use of what it may read or leave unread. The infinitely greater television public enjoys only the narrowest choice of what it may view or turn off. Well, as an ex-professor I find it second nature to pose a problem that may offer no solution, but I hope

26 I have at any rate posed a problem and in such a way that librarians will recognize their unique role. One last word: no one of us can fulfill ourselves unless we transcend ourselves, and, if we have failed to make the most of our opportunities, the fault may not lie in our thoughts. It may lie partly in ourselves. Thank you for listening.

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: Thank you, Mr. Howe. In planning the Liberty and Justice Book Awards the ALA Committee decided that three distinct categories would be recognized: history and biography, contemporary problems and affairs, and imaginative literature with a distinguished jury in each field to make the final selection. For this evening's program representatives of the three juries are present to cite the prize-winning books.

The first of the juries to report will be history and biography. This jury is composed of Professor Merle Curti, historian, University of Wisconsin, former President of the American History Association; Quincy Howe, journalist and news analyst, American Broadcasting Company; and Dr. Louis B. Wright, historian and Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library. The spokesman for this jury will be Mr. Howe who is doing double duty tonight.

MR. HOWE: Well, that time of the evening has now come when at last I can be myself and not somebody else, because

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being an old hand in radio I am always substituting for other people, and tonight I am substituting for the two other judges both of whom were urged to come, both of whom were urged to perform this function, neither of whom were able to perform. Therefore, it has fallen upon me to substitute. My two fellow judges have had long experience in this kind of thing, and they assured me that they too found a high proportion of books of high merit among those submitted for our consideration. This did not, however, lead to prolonged or sharp difficulties of opinion. For instance in selecting our three honorable mentions, and that was our first pleasant duty, we were able to honor three distinctive contributions.

My two colleagues both of whom are academic men both predicted that one of the books that we agreed to honor with honorable mention would win the Pulitzer Prize for History which it did. We awarded our honorable mention to Byron Holman Banks on America because it seems to us a profound detailed and original work of historical research and interpretation that will remain a classic study of the early financial history of this country with emphasis on liberty and justice.

Our second honorable mention went to "America as a Civilization" by Max Lerner for its boldness of conception and the sweep of its discussion. It also bore on the twin themes of liberty and justice. Our third honorable mention went

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to Mrs. Holman's "The Master Roger Williams" which brought a more direct relationship to this Liberty and Justice theme. Those were the two guiding principles of Roger Williams' life which this writer has recorded with scholarship and sensitivity.

Finally, let me read the citation of which all the judges approve as the book which we unanimously, and, if I may say so, rapidly selected as the winner "Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin", the war they fought and the peace they sought, by Herbert Feis published by the Princeton University Press. The citation reads: "Herbert Feis brings his training as a scholar and his experience as a government official to bear on this review and reassessment of the achievements and frustrations of the wartime Big Three, his personal concern for liberty and justice, sharpens his insights and judgments but true to his professional role as faithful historian he lets the record tell its own story and the reader draw his own conclusions. The result is a masterpiece of creative research and exposition which will illuminate the student and inspire the scholar for years to come."

It is my pleasure and honor to present our award to Mr. Herbert Feis.

MR. FEIS: Mr. Howe, officers, members of the American Library Association, I don't know what to say about this

denomination of myself or my book except great gratitude. The award which you have conferred upon the book "Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin" carries sustaining satisfaction of recognition and praise for your kindness in attributing merit to my effort. Please accept my sincere gratitude. The monetary reward will be very useful. Now, I will be able to pay all the library fines I owe for overdue books and still have some dollars left over to continue borrowing as many as my library card and my wife's card allow. You have now subsidized this indulgence enabling me to live in haughty disdain and disregard of the calendar. For I have passed so many days and nights, so many of the most absorbed and undisturbed days and nights in libraries, libraries of all sorts, sizes, and conditions, among them the small frame houses in New England or southern towns which have loaned me a book or two to make the transit to night pleasant, the main and branch libraries in the large cities with their abundant shelves and welcoming ways to the stranger, the more secluded stacks and alcoves of the libraries of the great universities through which intense students roam some in rebellion and anxiety about the examination test, some in patient and eager pursuit of fact or theory or degree, and the rare book collections under whose protected shelves at least portions of the work of creation has found refuge against the historical folly, furore, and fierceness. And all these residences

30 for the spirit without any fee, financial, social, or without any needed proof of reputable birth or of fear and intensity or even of noble dream.

What other corridors of desire can compare with the simple silent ones of the library? There the fancy of the small child can know delight, the roaming notions of the growing may be kindled with excitement in tales of adventure that test body and soul, the longings of the adolescent find warmth in dreams of acceptance and affection, the more mature facing the severe realities of common existence can according to their choice escape in the tales of diversion or acquaint themselves with the varied scope of human experience, the older ones perhaps a little weary of reflection can find solace and a restorative sense of shared and prolonged days in the tales of other lives and times.

In this recital of what libraries hold I would not want to forget those who come and who are welcome seeking knowledge about raising children, growing mushrooms, redecorating houses or the mysteries of sex. You may expect me very briefly to tell the thoughts I may have had about the book which you have honored. I conceived it as an analytical narrative which should record and perhaps in a certain measure explain the behavior of the three great countries that were drawn into coalition against the Axis. I did not to be candid associate

31 this effort closely with the service of the liberty or justice although I suppose the tale itself that developed may have been in line with such a purpose as it recorded the valorous and triumphant resistance to injustice and oppression. I did, however, and not to the contrary, have a vague wishing aspiration even of hope that the narrative like those which came before it might contribute to the maintenance of international peace.

The antagonisms which result in wars are influenced by distorted mutual impressions, inceptions, and evaluations of purposes and acts. Each nation tends to view its own conduct with easy and full belief in the excellence of judgment and justice of its own actions and at the same time tends to be quick to think fearfully and harshly of the actions of others. In short, the characteristic projections of reality both of the inner and outer world by which countries have in the past directed their conduct always sooner or later have resulted in conflict. To that conclusion historical study cannot allude. But might not that study itself possibly serve to cause all countries to become more critically aware of the import of their own conduct and more patient and calm in judging and responding to that of others? That is I believe a legitimate aspiration of the historian.

His opportunity or should I say his obligation is in the more quiet weather of retrospect to try to convey to all a

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more comprehensive and blended version of past experience so that nations may manage future tensions with greater mutual understanding and regard for that is one of the essential terms of peace, even of survival. The task of the historian is, of course, much smoother if his patient pages can honestly tell that the actions of his own country are inspired by devotion to justice, esteem for liberty and longing for peace. Gratefully in the countries of western democratic tradition he is, however, left roughly free to form his own judgment of these actions, and he is sufficiently immune from punishment if he finds fault rather than merit. His plea to his fellow countrymen always to act so that the history may be truthfully told is evident. I do not mean that the historian should flaunt the course of his country to be entirely of subtlety or of self-serving interest and even of the simulation of purpose at times. I do mean, however, that it should be basically governed by moderation and just regard for others and as human as circumstances allow the skilled art to be. In totalitarian countries in contrast as in the Soviet Union and Communist China an individual has no such measure of freedom to form his own judgment, no such immunity from offenses against the rulers. There he cannot find possibly the deeds to merit honest praise. He must obey the command to find whatever is done to be praiseworthy and to serve every distorted emotion or disguised purpose of those with

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unrestricted power to make or break the interpreter. That is the obscuring cloud under which the historian must work in countries where there is no intellectual freedom. History becomes a subservient to propoganda.

Confronted by that fact the western historian must struggle to be impartial and take pride in the justice and liberty which allows him to be his own judge of right or wrong, wise and foolish, necessarily severe or wantonly cruel. In this effort the historian is dependent on open libraries, I mean those which make available all varieties of work, and he is so deeply concerned that they may survive and thrive. Unless they do, the attempt to interpret and guide human opinions which is the stimulant of the historian will fade for libraries are the natural and lasting home of free entry in the service of reason and imagination. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: Next to be heard from will be the Jury on Contemporary problems and affairs whose members are Ralph McGill, Editor, The Atlanta Constitution; Agnes E. Meyer, journalist and writer on social problems; and Paul H. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois. I am happy to present Mrs. Meyer who will speak for the jury.

MRS. MEYER: Mr. Downs, distinguished guests, and members of the American Library Association: Let us allow ourselves to be happy tonight in this not too happy world

34 because it is a happy event to bestow awards of \$5,000.00 upon three authors whose books have made the most distinguished intellectual and artistic contributions of the year to our American tradition of Liberty and Justice. In the name of the American Library Association I should like to express our gratitude to the Fund for the Republic which made these awards possible. The Association's judges in the field of Contemporary Problems and Affairs were Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor, the Atlanta Constitution, Honorable Paul H. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, and myself. As the most important book among almost eighty entries in this category we selected "The Challenge of Soviet Education" published by McGraw-Hill by George S. Counts. It was a unanimous decision.

We regard this book as outstanding in style, scholarship, and relevance to our times. It is a brilliant presentation of a great and fateful theme. It is the most important book ever published in English on Soviet education. Moreover, it is not based on one of these three-week tours of Russia that have become a commonplace thing since Sputnik. It is based on years of travel throughout Russia and years of study and years of firsthand observation. It warns us that the small oligarchy which rules the Communist Empire has devoted ever since it came to power in 1917 the same close attention to education as to its economy, its armed forces, and its political institutions.

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As Dr. Counts says in his preface, which was written a year and a half before Sputnik, "Soviet education is one of the great and inescapable realities of the contemporary epoch and one which free peoples can ignore only at their peril."

In trying to determine why the USSR is such a formidable enemy we studied its ideology, its economics, and military preparedness. But for years we overlooked the true reason for the ever-increasing strength of the Russian Communists--their faith that the human mind is the greatest single source of power. Dr. Counts is quite right when he suggests that we paid no attention to Russian education because we took it no more seriously than we take our own.

As a guide to understanding Soviet education the book has several outstanding merits. It places the subject squarely in its historical, social, philosophical, and world setting. It is not a narrow presentation of the details of school management. On the contrary, it carries the reader far beyond the conventional limits of pedagogy. It traces the roots of Soviet education back to the ancient Russian autocracy, to a strange revolutionary movement of the Nineteenth Century, to some of the teachings of Marxism, and to the implacable logic of Bolshevism--the logic of a small revolutionary band holding all power in its hands and dedicated to the transformation of society, and, yes, even to the transformation of the very nature of man.

36 Needless to say, such a broad approach is necessary if an account of education in any society, including our own, is to have meaning and significance.

A second merit of the book is that it develops in detail the overarching concept of education which prevails in the Soviet state. Lenin was fond of saying that education is a weapon to be turned against the bourgeoisie and directed toward the building of a Communist society. The partial repudiation of Stalin has in no way altered this guiding principle of Soviet education. It must not be forgotten that the Bolshevik state is the first great state in history to use the full force of organized education to achieve its immediate and ultimate objectives. As a result in 40 years it has transformed a semi-feudal nation with an illiteracy rate of more than 65 percent into an advanced industrial nation whose productivity rivals our own and exceeds ours in some respects. It is a fantastic achievement. In the absence of this vast development of Soviet educational institutions we would be giving a little thought today to the threat and challenge emanating from the Kremlin.

In the third place, Dr. Counts' book is not bound by the narrow conception of education which prevails in the United States and many other countries--the conception that education is what goes on in schools. Dr. Counts does give a

37 full account of the system of the people's schools from the kindergarten to the university and higher technical institutes. But he also describes the system of military schools which train future officers of the armed forces from boyhood and the system of Party schools which is devoted to the education of the political elite--the members of the Party and government bureaucracy. In addition, he shows that the total system of Soviet education embraces the entire cultural apparatus--the press, the radio and television, the cinema, the theatre, ballet, and even the circus, all works of art, literature, and music. He also includes an account of the forced labor camp which is supposed to reeducate the offender through corrective labor.

An analysis of the great tasks assigned to Soviet educational institutions constitutes a fourth merit of the book. The overall task is threefold: The building of a Communist society at home, the overtaking and surpassing of the most advanced capitalistic societies abroad, and the triumph of Communism in all countries. Subsidiary tasks have been the liquidation of illiteracy (largely accomplished years ago), the mastery of science and technology, the inculcation of a scientific-atheistic world outlook, and the creation of the New Soviet Man. We have heard much since the first "Sputnik" was launched about Soviet scientific and technical education. It is an impressive achievement but probably not as impressive

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as the ordinary citizen believes. On the other hand, we have heard altogether too little about the program of moral and political education designed to give birth to the New Soviet Man, endowed with all the qualities necessary to sustain the Kremlin in its march toward the distant apocalyptic goals of Bolshevism. Here, as Dr. Counts observes, is the foundation of foundations of the Soviet educational effort. If the Kremlin fails here, it will fail everywhere, but if its methods of indoctrination continue to be successful, it will become ever more difficult to defend human freedom.

The more we study the contrast between Soviet education and the soft-hearted and softheaded pedagogical ideas that prevail in America today the more evident it becomes that the Ryssian Communists are a dedicated people, whereas, our prosperous American democracy has become ever more hedonistic. This is something that it behooves us to ponder with utmost seriousness.

Dr. Counts is rightly skeptical of the thesis which has been advanced for several years by some American officials that the education of the masses will lead inevitably to the triumph of liberty in the Soviet Union. These political leaders have forgotten that in antiquity totalitarian Sparta vanquished free Athens and that in the Nineteenth Century Prussia led Europe in the development of a comprehensive and well-administered

system of schools as preparation for its military conquests.

39 Dr. Counts has not written his momentous book on Soviet education with the idea that we should copy it in any respect. The essence of his message is this: That we Americans must strive with all our might to develop an educational system that will serve the aims and ideals of a free society as effectively and imaginatively as Soviet education serves the purposes of despotism.

The nature and magnitude of this Soviet challenge must be clearly understood by the American people. The time for wishful thinking has long since passed into history.

Thus, "The Challenge of Soviet Education" is a book of the greatest importance because the future of human liberty hangs in the balance today. The outstanding political fact of our times is the struggle on all continents between freedom and despotism, between democracy and Communist totalitarianism. Twelve years ago a leading Soviet dramatist, Konstantin Simonov, put the matter in these words: "A most ferocious struggle between two systems, between two world outlooks, between two conceptions of the future of mankind, has been, is being, and will be waged in the world." Since education is directed largely toward the shaping of the minds of the younger generation, it expresses a sober and calculated view of the Soviet leaders regarding the shape of things to come. This book is consequently

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peculiarly revealing of the Kremlin's long-term policies. For this reason it should be read by all who have any voice in the broad realm of statesmanship. It should be read by all who have any desire to understand the nature of the world in which we live and in which their children will continue to live. It should do much to help dispel that complacency which has marked our attitude towards the development of Bolshevism since its inception. For it warns the American people that our intellectual leadership of the world will be lost and our very freedom threatened unless we begin to realize that we must build a new strength into our nation through an educational system that will prepare our children and our children's children to uphold our pragmatic approach to life's problems against all the abstract totalitarian ideologies of today. Then and only then will we be able to maintain our own liberty and progress as well as the freedom of mankind throughout the world.

Now, Dr. Counts, it is my great pleasure to present you with the award that your book so distinctly merits.

DR. COUNTS: Thank you, Mrs. Meyer. Mr. Downs, officers of this great organization, members, guests, and friends: All of you know I am rather overwhelmed this evening with this presentation. In fact, that is the understatement of the year. My one hope is that the Jury hasn't made a mistake, and I hope that some of you join with me in that hope.

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I want to say a few words this evening. Usually, it is not difficult for a college professor to find words, and usually it is not difficult for me to find words, but now this evening I do find some difficult. But I think I can say a few words about the nature of the challenge of Soviet education. Mrs. Meyer has done admirably in her presentation. I think I may say it again this way in the form of a question that has often been put to me by members of my classes at the college and by our citizens: Is the Soviet system of education better than ours? Because my answer through the years has always been, "The question makes no sense. In fact, it is nonsense." As Tesque pointed out over 200 years ago, education must always be relative to the social and political system, and education is good for despotism is not an education that is good for autocracy or for a republic form of government. So it is here. As I listen to the suggestions that are being made now with regard to reform of American education, I gather the impression in some instances that some people think, if we just copy the Soviet educational system in its essential respects, then we will be all right.

Of course, there could be no greater mistake, and I think I can drive the point home by telling you a story from behind the Iron Curtain and then elaborating on it for just a bit. A Soviet citizen goes to the polling place on election

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day. He enters the room, he sees there is a table, an attendant at the table. The attendant hands him an envelope, he looks at the envelope and sees that it is sealed. He starts to open it, and the attendant says, "No, no, comrade, don't open the envelope." "Well, why not?" He says, "I want to know for whom I am voting." He replies, "Don't you know the great Stalinist Constitution of 1936 is the most democratic in the world? We have the secret ballot."

But the point that it emphasizes it would make no difference if he had opened the ballot or opened the envelope because he would have found there one slate of candidates, and, if the envelope were open, his task would be that of picking it up over here, taking it to the attendant and putting it over here in the ballot box. Now, that is the way in which the Soviet citizens discharge what we would regard as one of the most sacred obligations and functions of citizenship. One of them can be taught in a few hours to do that, because these Soviet citizens have no great problems of choice. With regard to personalities and policies no choice is made. In secret council of secret committee of 125 members 119 candidates are named.

Now, contrast the situation in the United States. Here, by the way, is the real challenge of the Soviet Union to our system not only our education system but our political system.

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Our political system is founded on the assumption, on the present supposition that the ordinary individual can and will acquire the necessary knowledge to enable him to pass forward judgment on policies and personalities. Our system is based on such a presupposition. The Soviet system is based on just the opposite, and that is that the ordinary citizen cannot be equipped and should not be equipped to pass such judgment, and the question confronting the world today is this: Are the Bolshevics right or correct, and are we mistaken, that is, is it possible particularly the kind of world in which we live with its vast reaches, its complexities, can the ordinary citizen of such a world get the information necessary, the knowledge necessary, the understanding to enable him to pass forward judgment on issues and personalities? That is the real challenge of the Soviet System. It is the real challenge of Soviet education to our education.

Two years ago the sixth of this month after some wishful thinking had been done in this country and elsewhere and perhaps in the Soviet Union regarding the implications of downgrading of Stalin, that is, thinking to the effect that the Soviet System is going to change, Brown published a long editorial setting everybody right. This includes among other things this statement: The Communist Party and the substitute for the Communist Party is the Central Committee of the Party,

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the Communist Party has been, is, and will be the sole master of the minds, the sole voice of the hopes and thoughts, the sole organizer and leader of the people in their struggle for Communism." That is not what I say of the Communist System. That is what the Central Committee says about it. Get that first: The Communist Party has been, is, and will be the sole master of the mind.

So, we can put the original question in this form: Is the Soviet educational system better for their type of society than ours is for our type of society? Such a question makes sense, and, if that question is put to me, I must say I don't know, but I am afraid that theirs is better than ours in that sense and because their task is so much simpler. So, our job in these months and years right ahead I think is not to copy the Soviet System but to try to answer the question, what are the obligations of education in a free society, in a society in which men and women, ordinary men and women must pass judgment on great issues and on personalities. I am not sure that our educational system, our educational program or maybe even our philosophy will rise to that challenge, but that is what the Soviet challenge is. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: As a librarian I was particularly struck by one passage in Dr. Counts' book. This concerns the role of libraries in the Soviet Union: Wrote Dr. Counts, "The

45 point should be made that a truly free library is dangerous to any authoritarian or totalitarian system. If the people were permitted to read books containing materials subversive of the system, literacy itself could scarcely be tolerated. Consequently, the Bolsheviks have followed the policy of the permanent purge in the realm of books as well as in the realm of personnel. As the Party line has changed, as truth has been altered by political fiat, books have been removed from and placed on the shelves of both bookstores and libraries. The library, being a component part of the Soviet System for the education of the people, is a political weapon. It therefore cannot be allowed to develop according to its own laws. It must always be held tightly in the hands of the Party."

It would clearly be superfluous to try to draw any moral from this penetrating analysis. It speaks for itself.

The third of the juries, on imaginative literature, includes three Pulitzer prize winners in drama and poetry: Paul Green, University of North Carolina, Archibald MacLeish, Harvard University, and Mark Van Doren, Columbia University. Mr. Green is in Russia, and Mr. MacLeish is in Austria. Dr. Van Doren is in New York but unable to attend tonight's session. Dan Lacy, Executive Director of the American Book Publishers Council and a member of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee met with the jurors when the prize winner was chosen, and he

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will speak for them tonight. Mr. Lacy.

MR. LACY: Mr. Downs, members of ALA, the judges in the category of imaginative literature voted honorable mentions to Paul Bowles for his novel "Deadline", to Bryon Kauffman for his book "Remember Me to God", and to Muriel Rickheiser for her work "One Life". The work chosen for the Liberty and Justice Award in this category is "The Prisoners of Combine by Lan Giovannitti. Of this work Mark Van Doren speaking for the three judges has this to say: "To Lan Giovannitti for his novel "The Prisoners of Combine" the judges had no hesitation in giving the Liberty and Justice Award for a work of imaginative literature in 1958." The absence of all three jurors to date does not prevent them from sending to the author of this moving and powerful book their heartiest congratulations unanimously arrived at like the award itself. The first reason that "Prisoners of Combine had impressed them was its virtue as a novel. In their mind it was solid and real, and the human feelings that it dealt with were of fundamental importance. This might have moved them all by itself to decide as they did, for in the field of the imagination there is nothing more important and final and more powerful than the truth about the human heart and mind.

In any age there are fashions which disguise, pervert or otherwise obscure the facts of human nature. For a novelist

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to remember those facts and to honor them without fear that he will be called unfashionable it is an act of courage and of freedom. To write thus is final and more effective than to use the forms of fiction for the development of doctrines however worthy those doctrines may seem to be. Then Giovannitti seemed to the judges perfectly natural as he unfolded his tale of some Americans under the unprecedented strain of the combine in the German Prison Camp during the Second World War. The unfolding of this tale involved perhaps by design, perhaps by chance some profound moral principles, but there was no evidence that the author began with these or thought of his fiction as a vehicle for their statement. They are all the more potent then in their ultimate force.

These principles have to do with human justice and equality. They are principles which the pressure of prison life can drive underground but which in this case did not suffer that dismal fate. Few Americans faced with prejudices which they may have thought little about found it more and more difficult to accept them. They had become members of an Army created in the first instance to put down such prejudices. Yet, their membership in this army need not have committed them to any particular moral position.

The last crisis among several through which their judgments are required to go is brought on by a nasty order

48 that the Jews among them be segregated. Nothing in the novel is more interesting nor more exciting than the resistance of the Colonel to this for the Colonel is not a thinking man. He has revealed prejudices to lead others to think he will fail to see the implication of the order but now he does become a thinking man, and as such he led his men into a position which will make any civilized reader weep for joy.

Such is the kingdom of fiction and such is the kingdom of justice. Mr. Giovannitti, it is a great pleasure to be able to present this to you.

MR. GIOVANNITTI: Thank you, Mr. Lacy. Mr. Downs, officers, my distinguished colleagues, and ladies and gentlemen. It is with feels of awe, gratitude, and pride that I accept this award of the American Library Association. I am awed because so distinguished a panel of judges has chosen my book to honor. I am grateful because the award far exceeds my expectations for recognition, and I am proud because no honor could mean more to me than one made in the name of liberty and justice.

It was from my father, an Italian poet, who devoted his mind, his heart, and his talent to fighting fascism in his native land, and from my mother, a Russian Jew, who fled the tyrrany of the Czars that I learned at an early age the value of liberty and justice. These were the basic values that shaped

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my thinking, these were the values I wanted to live by. As a writer working within the dimensions and the demands of the novel I have tried to express the idea that when a decent man in chains is divested of almost all the essentials of life, his hope for justice, his desire for liberty will sustain him.

In a camp for American prisoners of war in Germany I knew such men though skeletonized by near starvation, trapped by walls of barbed wire, and persecuted by their Nazi guards these men not only clung to life but stubbornly resisted all efforts to destroy their spirit, to divide their ranks, to crush their hopes. They endured that terrible interim in their lives because they had known the happiness of free men and so could believe that happiness would again be theirs. Ultimately their life of liberty proved stronger than the hate of their captors.

More recently I read an article noting that a Swiss playwright enjoyed the comfort of writing a play in the peaceful surroundings of his country untouched by the catastrophes of war of our time. The article said that in such an environment a writer is able to develop a calm and untroubled insight that few other nations can afford. The article made me aware that in my lifetime I have not known the peaceful climate of that Swiss playwright. I was born in the harsh climate of the infamous raids of the First World War. I was a boy in the climate of

50 the great Depression. I was a soldier in the climate of the Second World War, and today like all of you I am living in a tense uncertain climate of a world-wide cold war.

Still, I do not envy the Swiss playwright his peaceful surroundings, his untroubled insight, and I am not at all certain that for a writer untroubled insight has any advantages over troubled insight. I do know that in the struggle of justice against injustice neutrality is too high a price to pay for peaceful countryside. But today your talk of neutrality is only foolish talk for the age of nuclear weapons no longer admits of neutrality among nations or among men. Once exploded the hydrogen bomb, the clean hydrogen bomb is not neutral. It represents death against life, and the radioactive winds that are whirling around the earth at this moment are not neutral. They are spreading their particles of destruction everywhere, and they do not stop blowing at the neutral borders of Switzerland.

In short, we are now one world whether we like it or not, and we can survive only as one world. Thus, tyranny wherever it appears concerns us all--the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and the writer. Tyranny demands that one commit oneself either for or against, and I am a peaceful man. In concluding these remarks I would like to quote from the address made by a brilliant writer on the occasion of his acceptance speech of the Nobel Prize for Literature, these words

51 which I had the temerity to use at the opening of my book belong to William Falkner. Having learned that they are now in the public domain I make them mine and I hope yours. "I decline to accept the end of man. It is easy enough to say that man is immortal simply because he will endure, that even when the lastdingdong of doom has clanged and faded in the last red and dying evening that even then it will still be one more sound, that of his puny and exhaustible voice still talking. I refuse to accept this. I believe that man will not merely endure. He will prevail. He is a mortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance. The poets', the writers' duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glory of his past.

"The poet's voice need not merely be the record of man. It can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail." Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: In setting up the Liberty and Justice Book Awards it was the opinion of the Committee that the publishers of these books should not be overlooked. Accordingly our presiding officer this evening, Mr. Emerson Greenaway,

52 President-Elect of the American Library Association, will present citations to the publishers, the publishers of the three prize-winning books. To relieve your minds, the publishers will make no speeches. Mr. Greenaway, will you make any remarks you care to offer at this time and present the citations?

PRESIDENT-ELECT GREENAWAY: The American Library Association's Liberty and Justice Book Awards are a well deserved tribute to the distinguished authors who have contributed so much to the ideals which prompted the Fund of the Republic to make these awards possible. They also embody, however, formal recognition of the large part the publishers have played in making it possible for Americans to buy and to read these books. It is always a distinct pleasure for me to see this formal recognition given to publishers by the Association. As librarians we know full well how magnificently the book publishers of the United States have lived up to the traditions of liberty and justice, and it is no surprise to us that the three publishers represented here tonight produced books of such high distinction.

In day-to-day and year-to-year matters the publishers of the Nation and the librarians have always been on close terms, on a first-name basis if you will. In recent years such ventures as the Joint ALA American Book Publishers Council Committee on Reading Development and the First National Library Week, to name but two, have served to bring out even more

53 clearly the fundamental common concerns of publishers and librarians. I don't hesitate for a minute to assert that I am sure that this high level of cooperation will continue for a great many years to come.

It is then with a sense of respect and admiration for all the book publishers with whom the ALA has worked so closely for years as well as for the three represented here tonight that I present these citations. To the McGraw-Hill Book Company represented by its President, Curtis G. Benjamin, and recently elected President of the American Book Publishers Council, publishers of "The Challenge of Soviet Education" by George S. Counts adjudged the most distinguished book of 1957 in contemporary problems and affairs. Mr. Benjamin.

To the Princeton University Press represented by Stanley M. Croonquist, West Coast representative, the publishers of "Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin" by Herbert Feis, adjudged the most distinguished book of 1957 in history and biography. Mr. Croonquist.

And to the Henry Holt Company represented by Robert Leshner, Editor in the Trade Department of Henry Holt, publishers of "The Prisoners of Combine", by Lan Giovannitti, adjudged the most distinguished book of 1957 in imaginative literature. Mr. Leshner. Before we adjourn the meeting I note that I have a signal from my boss that he would like the floor for just a

moment.

54 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CLIFT: Mr. Greenaway and ladies and gentlemen, this morning when Miss Krettick, Director of the ALA Washington Office was presented to the Membership Meeting, she said that she hoped she might have some word before this Conference adjourned concerning what had happened to the appropriation for the Library Services Act. We are going to ask her now if she has any word from the Congress of the United States. Miss Krettick.

MISS KRETTICK: Members of the American Library Association, it gives me great pleasure to share with you this telegram received this afternoon late. I will tell you what it says: "Pleased to advise Senate figure accepted. Regards, John Fogarty, Member of Congress." You will recall that when the President's budget was released last January that only three million dollars was recommended as an appropriation for the Library Services Act for the fiscal year 1959. When the House of Representatives voted on the appropriation that amount was increased to five million dollars. The Senate under the able leadership of Senator Hill, long a friend of libraries, raised that amount by another million dollars to six million dollars doubling the amount originally recommended by the President. This action by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate now makes that figure six million dollars.

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Of course, that must still be confirmed in the House and the Senate and be signed by the President, but barring some very unforeseen circumstance I think we can be assured that we will have six million dollars. And may I say at this time that I think this is a great tribute to all the states for the wonderful work they have done in extending library service. This action by the Congress shows how much they appreciate the work that you are doing. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DOWNS: Mrs. Meyer suggested that this be a happy evening tonight. I think it has been for Liberty and Justice and for the readers of the United States. On that note I close the Third General Session of this Conference.

... Whereupon, at 11:10 o'clock, p. m., the proceedings were adjourned ...

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

77TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

... The Fourth General Session of the American Library Association, 77th Annual Conference, convened in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium in the Arena on July 18, 1958, at 8:30 o'clock, p. m., Miss Lucile M. Morsch, President, presiding ...

PRESIDENT MORSCH: It gives me great pleasure to call to order this Fourth and last General Session of our 77th Annual Conference. The first item on our program this evening is the announcement and presentation of the Dewey Award, and Miss Margaret C. Brown, who is Chief of the Processing Division of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, as Chairman of the Dewey Award Jury will make the announcement. Miss Brown.

MISS BROWN: Miss Morsch, officers, and ladies and gentlemen: the Melvin Dewey Award for 1958 is presented to Miss Janet S. Dickson, catalog librarian, Pennsylvania State University Library, University Parks, Pennsylvania. This award is made in recognition of Miss Dickson's professional leadership as shown by her contributions to professional literature, her participation in major activities of the library world, and especially for her work as Chairman of the Special Advisory Committee on the decimal classification of the cataloging and

classification section, research and technical services division of the American Library Association.

Miss Dickson's integrity of belief in the Dewey Decimal Classification, her knowledge of the practical problems, her ability to mobilize her colleagues into meeting at early morning workshops at ALA conferences for cooperative, high caliber discussions of real problems, and her fortitude in maintaining the importance of the consumer's needs have been invaluable for the production of the Sixteenth Edition of Dewey.

Influenced by Miss Dickson's contributions the change in policy between the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Editions of Dewey is of great significance to classifiers in other countries as well as those in the United States. This publication year of the Sixteenth Edition is an altogether appropriate time to honor Miss Dickson for her contributions to this work.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Miss Dickson. (Applause) Because of shortage of time we are not asking recipients of awards to make any acceptance speech. We shall now have the announcement and presentations of the Joseph W. Lippincott Award. In the absence of the Chairman of the Jury, Marion Gilroy, Joseph W. Lippincott, himself, donor of the award, will read the citations. Mr. Lippincott.

MR. LIPPINCOTT: Madam Presidents, distinguished

librarians, and guests: Again, I have the valued privilege of coming before you to take part in presenting this award to a very noted librarian. I might say that I have never been inspired to give an award to any other group, and I should tell you that such has been my pleasure in giving this one for distinguished librarianship and that after me my eldest son and after him his son -- that is as far as we can go up to the present moment -- our pledge to continue it. For men may come and men may go, but I think and hope that in the book world the name of Lippincott and the American Library will go on forever. If anything should happen to the library, then the main bulwark of culture's stability and programs fall.

The Association through Mr. David Clift has given me most impressive and interesting material for a citation. With the Federal Library Services Act and the new National Public Library Standard in operation and aiming wide acceptance it has become dramatically clear that Dr. Joeckel has been the chief architect of the modern public library system in America. His book "Government of the American Public Library" published nearly a quarter of a century ago and not only a landmark of thorough scholarly analysis bringing the contributions of political and administrative science to bear upon the structure and functioning of public libraries, it was a signpost as well pointing the way for public library organization development in

the decades ahead. It has been the life of the scholar in librarianship that a single mind on the motion to the task of building an applied science of library organization and administration. In his background there is thorough extended preparation and centers of professional thought and leadership. His first professional training and degree was at Dewey's New York State Library School at Albany. He then took his graduate work and received his Master's Degree in Political Science at Michigan, finally a Ph.D. at Chicago under Wilson. There were as background also 14 years of direct library experience in professional posts at the University of California as Director of the Berkeley Public Library, and frequent renewals of context library operations in the late years through conduct of library surveys and active service on important committees of librarians dealing with their specific problems. I have lots more to come.

Then in full maturity of thought and experience came the 25 years and more as faculty member of the library at the universities of California, Michigan, and Chicago. It was in these posts and at Chicago especially where Dr. Joeckel served also as Dean for a period and where he was in charge of vitally influential summer institutions in this field that he carried on his monumental work as author, as Chairman of National Standards and national planning committees and as the inspiring teacher of

a generation of students many of whom have gone on to the top present day leaders in the theory, in the practice of library administration.

Dr. Joeckel's life has been rich in durable influence. It has brought frequent public acknowledgment and honors from his associates. It seems especially timely, however, when his scholarly studies and plans are being translated into operating systems and programs that the library profession should give grateful tribute to his distinctive and distinguished contribution to America's libraries and librarianship in the form of the Lippincott Award. It is with great pleasure, Dr. Joeckel, I present this highest award to you and with what confidence and hopes for the future.

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Dr. Joeckel, if you will come forward. (Applause) We shall now have the report of the Election Committee made by Wayne Hartwell, the Chairman of the Committee. As he reads the names of the persons elected to the Council as the names of the new officers I am going to ask them to stand, not only to stand but to step forward on the front part of the platform and stay there until all of them are here, and I will ask you all to please withhold your applause until they have all gotten into line. Mr. Hartwell.

MR. HARTWELL: Miss Morsch, fellow members of the Association, the election committee was horrified that you cast

9,234 ballots this year. On behalf of the Election Committee, however, it pleases me to report that you have elected the following candidates as members of Council, term 1958 to 1962: Sara L. Wallace, Benjamin A. Custer, Miss Vernon Ross, Mr. Robert E. Kingery, Thelma Reid, Mrs. Eulalie S. Ross, Jean H. McFarland, Laurence J. Kipp, Helen D. Hutchinson, who unfortunately is not able to be with us this evening, Arthur McAnally, Grace W. Gilman, Sister Claudia, Donald E. Thompson, Lester E. Asheim, John M. Dawson, Margaret W. Ayrault, Roberta Bowler, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, Newton F. McKeon, Jr., William S. Budington, Elizabeth A. Windsor, Mildred Anne Cline, Dorothy R. Cutler, and Miriam E. Peterson. As second vice-president you elected Helen A. Ridgway. As first vice-president and president-elect you elected Benjamin E. Powell.

At the same time I would like to remind you of previous actions. At Midwinter the Council elected to the Executive Board John Hall Jacobs, who is not with us, and Roger H. McDonough who is with us. It seems scarcely necessary to remind you that a year ago you elected as first vice-president and president-elect Emerson Greenaway. Your new Officers. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MORSCH: Emerson Greenaway. Emerson, when you taught me to bowl in the fall of 1935 and then gave me such a lecture on working too much that I went home at noon, at closing time noon on Saturday, which was a rather unusual thing that

year, I should have known that some day someone would be handing you this gavel. You were just out of library school, but you had that maturity that came from professional experience.

Joseph Weller spotted you immediately as a young man who could win friends and influence people, and he gave you the difficult job of persuading a group of hardheaded department heads, who were pioneering in the preparation of a detailed staff instruction book, to reconsider some of their special pet procedures. This was the beginning of a long series of critical examination of library organizations and procedures that has taken you up the ladder from Pittsburg to Worcester back to Baltimore and six years later to Philadelphia. It has been a thrill for me to watch your career and to see the many special ways in which we have been recognized not only by the advancement in your position but by such special recognition as represented by two doctoral degrees, honorary degrees conferred upon you, a good Government Award, a citation from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, citation from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Joseph W. Lippincott Award for distinguished service to the library profession.

The honor which is coming to you tonight is different from all of these in one important respect: This is another achievement that is being anticipated as well as crowned. I wish you every success knowing that I could not pass the office

on to a more worthy successor. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Emerson Greenaway, president of the American Library Association.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT GREENAWAY: Thank you, President Morsch. It is, indeed, a pleasure to be here with you. In fact, it is a great pleasure to see so many of you here this evening. I had myself fully prepared to see in the audience those librarians who were going to be here through Friday so that they could continue being absent from their job and to have an enjoyable vacation in the days to come, those people who were doing you honor, Lucile, by seeing you through your administration, and those were to wish the new President success. But I think we have even more this evening, and I am so pleased that some of you have felt it worthwhile to stay through the conference.

In this fast-moving age San Francisco and Philadelphia are very near neighbors, at least in the point of flying time -- it will take hardly more than eight hours to return to Philadelphia once I leave this fascinating city.

It was not always that we were such close neighbors -- in 1876, at the first Conference of the American Library Association in Philadelphia, there were unfortunately no representatives from San Francisco. And even in 1891, when the ALA had its thirteenth meeting, but its first on the West Coast, and in San Francisco, there were but two Pennsylvanians in

attendance with eighty-one other librarians, trustees and publishers. It was a pity that only two could come to visit San Francisco, which was described then by ALA President Samuel S. Green as "the centre of mental activity in California". I trust this reputation has been valiantly maintained for the last sixty-eight years, in the face of severe competition from other areas of the state.

Unfortunately, the 1891 meeting saw the absence of Melvil Dewey, who had just had an operation to relieve his hay fever and was not yet able to travel across the dusty country. Those who could attend, however, paid but \$2.50 a day for their rooms at the sumptuous Palace Hotel, and this, if you please, included meals. This same year also saw the founding of The

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Free Library in Philadelphia, an event which was attended with much difficulty and consequently, given close attention in the library press. An article in the Library Journal of that year, described a librarian as a person who "must be willing to work eight or ten hours a day, give up most or all of her evenings, and know little of concerts, sociables, and weekday church services. Those who are paid the highest salaries give up all their evenings. Vacations in summer vary from two to four weeks and salaries from three to nine hundred dollars". The writer of this article, Caroline M. Hewins, the pioneer in children's work in the United States, closes the description by saying that librarians "sometimes break down from overwork", but ascribes this to "irregularity in meals or lack of exercise". Such was the library world in 1891.

It was not until fourteen years later that ALA again came to the Coast -- this time to Portland, where 360 members met to discuss many of the same subjects which appear on our program this week. The post-conference trip was apparently the most memorable event however, since it received almost half of the space devoted to the report of the conference in the Library Journal; and I can understand why. More than 125 of the 360 conference-goers boarded the Steamship City of Seattle for an eleven-day voyage along the Alaskan coast. If the same percentage of those attending our 1958 conference are going to Hawaii, we

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had better make arrangements immediately to charter the entire fleet of the Matson Line!

We met again in Seattle in 1925, but it was not until 1939 that San Francisco extended its welcome once more to the ALA. This Conference, held almost twenty years ago, was marked by its emphasis on books, a conference that, as incoming President Ralph Munn expressed it in his thoughtful inaugural address, gave those attending an "opportunity to think of the book as a civilizing and cultural force and not just a commodity to be distributed by librarians". It is about books, and about the use of books, The World of Books one might say, that I would like to say a few words tonight.

As librarians, we sometimes have a tendency to remember specific years by recalling some of the best-selling books of the time. To recapture some of the feeling of previous Coast Conferences, and incidentally to illustrate some of the changes we have come through, let me cite some best-sellers from previous years.

In 1895, four years after our first meeting here, America was reading Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush by Maclaren, Trilby by George du Maurer, Adventures of Captain Horn by Frank Stockton.

It is interesting to note that while Americans were reading these best-sellers, Karl Marx had just finished and

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published the last of his three-volume Das Kapital, while Madame Curie, Thorstein Veblen and Albert Einstein were all to publish their first works within the next decade.

In 1905: The Marriage of William Ashe by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sandy by Alice Hegan Rice, The Garden of Allah by Robert Hichens, The Clansman by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

In 1925 American best-sellers were: Soundings by A. Hamilton Gibbs, The Constant Nymph by Margaret Kennedy, Diet and Health by Lulu Hunt Peters, The Boston Cooking School Cook Book by Fannie Farmer.

This same year eager German readers were welcoming a best-seller of their own. An army officer had just published a book composed during a brief stay in prison. The book was entitled Mein Kampf and its sale was ten million copies.

In 1939, while San Francisco played host to visitors from all over the world who had come to see beautiful, colorful Treasure Island and attend the World's Fair, the books most in demand by the American reading public were: Grapes of Wrath by Steinbeck, All This, and Heaven Too by Rachel Field, Days of Our Years by van Paasen, Reaching for the Stars by Nora Waln.

So far during 1958, we have had such best-sellers as Ferber's Ice Palace, Seton's The Winthrop Woman, and in the field of non-fiction, Dear Abby by Van Buren and Kids Say the Darndest Things by Linkletter. Comparison of this latest list

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with those of previous years does not, I am afraid, show that the best-sellers have had any great improvement in quality or importance over the years. But best-sellers are not truly a single determining factor in judging either the tastes or habits of reading Americans. It is becoming more evident that a substantial number of people are reading books which have more worth and substance. The New York Times, for example, makes a special effort to mention about eight books which are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest in an appendix titled, "And Bear in Mind", to its weekly best-seller list.

To supply the demand of readers, it is ever more apparent that in our libraries it is the depth of the book collection that really counts, and in this respect we have come a long way since the Centennial year. The monumental statistical study of libraries released by the Federal Government in 1876 counted about twelve million volumes in this country's libraries. Robert B. Downs has estimated that America's libraries now contain in excess of three hundred million volumes, an increase of 2400 per cent, while the population has increased but about 365 per cent.

Libraries and librarians, however, cannot do the job alone. Book publishing itself has taken giant steps in the past eighty years in several different fields. Adherence to good book design and typography on the part of a few publishers retained book interest and attractiveness. With greater attention

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being paid to children's books, modern techniques and color reproduction have widened the use of good illustration so that they can now be considered an important segment of the world of art. Perhaps the most dramatic contribution of the publishers to the spread of reading has been the rapid development of the paperback volume, especially that devoted to serious reading, until they have reached a stage of availability to all at very low cost. A further and most important contribution has been the work of publishers in the field of the development of reading interests.

The university presses have conscientiously tried, with a large measure of success, to fill the gap created when trade publishers found it increasingly difficult to produce profitably those books, which despite their recognized value, had a limited market. Colorful book jackets, another fairly recent development, have done much, when enclosed in transparent covers, to brighten the shelves, at least of the public libraries. And I noted with interest recently that the use of color has not diminished: Lippincott has just published a novel printed on light green paper with dark green ink.

It is always most gratifying to me to note that one of the bright spots in ALA history is its cordial and reciprocal relationship with publishers of the United States. We have mutual interests and mutual responsibilities. Good books have

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always been a common concern and such award program as the Liberty and Justice, Newbery and Caldecott, and National Book Awards are annual proof of this concern.

Perhaps the greatest changes over the years have come in the growth of book-reading habits and tastes. A long and interesting discussion at the first ALA conference was devoted to the merits of the novel and its place in a public library, a discussion which had proponents on both sides. The librarian of a Philadelphia library (not The Free Library!) said that his rules allowed no novels in the library, and when asked for them, he recommended other books. Perhaps, he said, one might get rest from reading Dickens, but he had never read novels himself, so could not say what their effect really was. A visiting librarian from Leeds, England, said that while his library had novels, he canceled the cards of young people who "became intoxicated with too much novel reading".

Apparently the librarians of '76 were quite concerned over this vicious practice; it is lamentable that they could not see far enough into the future to appreciate that in 1958 this form of intoxication is growing with leaps and bounds in almost every library in the country, and the better libraries have lost long ago their one-time reputation in some circles as dispensers of light fiction and other popular works only.

As an illustration of what an emphasis on books can

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do, let me cite some comparative figures for the years 1947 and 1957 in Philadelphia. Feeling the effects of a substantial increase in the money available for books, a staff to service the collections and the adoptions of a system-wide book selection policy, the circulation of adult non-fiction has almost doubled in the ten-year period. At the same time, juvenile circulation increased 63 per cent, adult fiction 20 per cent, and this despite a drastic curtailment in the number of fiction titles ordered. The total indrease in all classes was better than 50 per cent.

In spite of the attitude of the librarians of 1876 toward the novel, fiction in that day still accounted for nearly 70 per cent of volumes circulated in public and subscription libraries. The swing to non-fiction which has become so noticeable during the past few years is real evidence of the realization of some of the basic objectives of modern American public libraries. As a matter of observation, it is becoming more and more difficult to tell the difference between a reader in one of our large university libraries and a patron of one of our large public libraries, their needs are so similar.

As the level of education has moved steadily upward, so has the level of reading. The basic question is not how many books have been read, but rather the quality of the books being read. The demand for all types of library service has grown

steadily, until now the modern library supplies materials of many kinds in addition to books, which are the core and foundation of any library. At my own library, we range from the world's only circulating collection of cuneiform tablets -- through scrolls, medieval manuscripts, incunabula and horn books -- up to modern books, films and microprint.

The fairly recent awakening to the value of rare books as a normal part of the library's working collections is a great step forward. Study of this material is no longer restricted to a small group of specialists and collectors. This development has turned American colleges, universities and public libraries into by far the largest repositories of material of this kind.

The diversity of interests represented by the people we serve and the complexity of 20th century communication has expanded the horizons of every library in its acquisition of materials.

The outpouring of steam-powered presses in the latter part of the nineteenth century began to make the book available to a much larger public, and the work of the librarian as a book selector and as a readers' advisor really began. Perhaps the most significant advance taken in the profession was the development of children's work from an almost non-existent stage to one that now represents one of our proudest accomplishments.

10 We have still to make available to any child in the country (as indeed is true of young adults and adults) good books in the quantity required, but definite progress is being made both through the school and the public library.

The emergence of service to young adults has been a product of only the most recent years, and books to match the needs and special problems of this important age group are beginning to appear in increasing quantities. A major growth in the field of services to young people has already commenced, making more important the strengthening of the quality of books in this area. It is to be devoutly hoped that editors and authors of books used by young adults will rise to the same heights of accomplishment as have their colleagues in the field of books for children.

An enormously increased enrollment over the years and the pressures of an expanding curriculum to meet our new position in the world, has created a strong demand for increased services in the college and university libraries as well as in our schools. Despite their phenomenal growth over the years, these libraries, centers of the educational environment, must have immediate and sharp increases in support to enable them to acquire the book materials they so desperately need for the education of Americans. I stand in constant admiration of the wonderful success which the academic libraries have shown in their campaign for grants from varied sources to supplement

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their limited book funds.

Book services to adults have expanded in many and varied fields. Special services and libraries for business interests, programs and book selection for various groups in the community, books for the ever-increasing aging segment of our population, and maintenance of public library collections for the reader who is intent on informal education, have all become all important part of our services to adults.

The essential behind all our expanded programs, whether in public, college or school libraries, is the book, and the essential qualification in our profession is the knowledge of books and the use of books. This is the fundamental point which has changed not at all since the days of 1876 and long before. Books and book selection have been with us so long and are so basic to libraries and librarians that sometimes they seem to lose importance, recognition and impact, through their very presence at all times.

It is to be regretted that even after eighty-two years of professional activity, librarians still must talk in terms of fiction and non-fiction, implying that you'll arrive in a reader's heaven if you read non-fiction but you'll land in Hades if you read fiction. We all recognize that what we really are interested in is the quality of the book, be it fiction or non-fiction, and I say to you that if you do not remember this you

will disappear as a social force in tomorrow's world. In order to assist in separating the chaff from the wheat, I believe it is necessary to state in black and white book selection policies and principles.

An encouraging aspect in recent years has been the gradual reawakening to books and selectivity in their acquisition among librarians. One indication has been the development of book selection criteria and the utilization of these criteria in the many different types of libraries. The Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, for example, in 1950, developed a statement of policies to guide its librarians in book selection which, and not too surprisingly, has been adapted for use in Philadelphia. These principles serve as a credo for many other libraries. School libraries across the country have been active in developing book selection policies and procedures for some time and have now issued a booklet devoted to this subject. College and university libraries are intent on acquiring books which match the needs of their curriculum and are selecting books with care and deliberation.

It is worthy of note that Article II of the Constitution of the American Library Association states that the objective of the organization "shall be to promote library service and librarianship". Inseparable from the librarian's qualifications requiring the knowledge of books is the responsibility of fostering the

13 use of books. The ALA is then, in its most basic sense, an organization devoted primarily to furthering library service or the use of books and not in any sense an end in itself.

National professional organizations devoted to the advancement of various aims are a relatively new thing in society, but an essential one in these days of mass communication. Only by utilizing the resources and ideas of all librarians across the country can we effectively promote modern concepts of library service.

It is often surprising to all of us what organization for the use of books can do. Perhaps the most successful effort of this kind has taken place just recently -- the first National Library Week -- sponsored by the National Book Committee, and the ALA. It was not just because we as librarians were particularly watching for it that the publicity for the week seemed to be almost everywhere we looked -- from all I've heard from others it actually was just about everywhere. And when I say everywhere, I mean everywhere. Last month we received a letter from Sao Paulo, Brazil, addressed to National Library Week, 19th on the Parkway, Logan Circle, Philadelphia. How the lad who wanted materials concerning a career as an engineer learned about National Library Week, or why he addressed his letter as he did, we don't know, but we do have concrete evidence that National Library Week, in its first year, reached an international

audience.

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It is always difficult to assess the concrete advantages gained in such a public relations campaign, but in the case of Pennsylvania libraries, we have at least one important direct result from the effort put into National Library Week. The governor of the state appointed a Commission on Public Libraries which has just recently had its first meeting, and we expect that library service will move ahead faster as a result of this one step in Pennsylvania, than it has at any time in the past fifty or one hundred years. I have read of developments in other states across the country, especially here in California, which have been equally important. Librarians were particularly impressed with the breathtaking coverage given to National Library Week by the magazines of the country as well as the cooperation given by the radio and television stations. Publicity in local newspapers was measured not in inches, but in yards. With the adoption of National Library Week as an annual effort we can fully expect that libraries will gain a much greater share of public attention.

In the past few years we, as librarians and members of the Association, have devoted a considerable amount of our time and effort to the reorganization which can devote itself much more efficiently, we hope, to "promoting library service and librarianship". The time and hard work of many people have

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gone into the perfection of this organization, which has attained a size and importance scarcely visualized by the few librarians who met in Philadelphia in 1876. We have already reaped many of the advantages which we hoped to gain from streamlining the ALA and we are prepared now to take on tasks about which we might have hesitated a few years ago.

Now what can we do, both as an Association and as individual readers, to advance interest in the World of Books not only at the Washington Conference in 1959, but also in our home areas during the eleven months between now and our next meeting.

The Association can bring its full weight to bear, through national publicity and otherwise, to encourage people to think in terms of books, but even more important, to read books. The old ALA slogan of the right book for the right person at the right time, still holds good. The Association's publications can emphasize the world of books and bring to all members the theme of the year. Articles about good reading, helpful aids to practicing librarians, the selection of good books -- all can be sharpened and made appealing.

The reorganization through which we have passed has placed in our hands an instrument which can be developed as a force for constructive advances, or it can result in a lot of professional boondoggling. I do not believe that the latter

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will occur, but should it happen, it would be my judgment that ALA as we know it would disappear. Each division will want to set its sights on primary, worthwhile projects not projects just to give members something to do, but projects which will further the aims of the Association and which will also be of value to those whom we serve. The Program Committee for the Washington Conference, which is largely made up of the Presidents-elect of the various divisions, are enthusiastic over the idea of a year with books as our major concentration of effort. I was pleased and gratified when the Committee adopted the theme of "The World of Books". Mrs. Stebbins stated the "Theme could be developed in many areas"; Miss Nesbitt already has "several ideas as to how it could be carried out in a most worthwhile way"; and Miss Field felt that "librarians are so often accused these days of being concerned with administration rather than books, that a conference on that theme would be good for everyone".

Our chapter and state meetings are naturals for this exploitation (using the word in its best sense) of the book. It is as if the Middle Atlantic Regional Library Conference Committee had gazed into a crystal ball and discovered what the '59 theme was to be, for they have used "Begin with Books" as their central theme. They are inviting those coming to the conference to consider books -- books, past and future; books to break boundaries; books for exurbia, suburbia and interurbia;

17 and books for research and defense. This sounds like the full treatment and is exactly what I mean -- a conference devoted to books.

National Library Week has pointed out what can be done at the local level with national support. The techniques, the enthusiasms, the imagination used in 1958 can be repeated and strengthened. Of the many good things that came out of National Library Week, one of the most important within the profession was the wide range of good promotional ideas. They were rich and varied; some were inexpensive, a few cost real money. These same techniques can be made to emphasize the book.

Then too, we as individual librarians can set a pace for our readers back home. Is it too much to suggest that each member of the Association read a book a week? If we should do this, 1,056,952 books would be read in one year by our own 20,326 members. We too, can reach out, broaden our interests and backgrounds by reading books that make you think. Librarians have an obligation to stem the wave of anti-intellectualism today. Is not the egghead to be fostered rather than ridiculed?

We will find strong allies outside our immediate profession -- a program concentrating on good books will be welcomed I know, by educators, publishers, booksellers -- and basically the public itself. The cynic will say this is just another way to sell more books; the true professional will welcome

another means to bring the thoughts and ideas of another time and the current thinking of today to a wider audience.

This year I have been tremendously impressed by the attention given to the International Geophysical Year. Enthusiasm and interest have not been confined to the scientists to any one age level, nor to any one country. Rather the program has been international in scope; it has had depth in the programming and, IGY, as it is familiarly known, has successfully directed³³ attention to an important current subject.

I should like to propose that while we are actively emphasizing the world of books in this country in 1958-59, that we lay plans for an International Book Year for 1959-1960, with a culmination of that year in an international conference program at Montreal in 1960. That we may expect some of our British colleagues to attend this meeting, I am certain, and I know of no good reason why librarians from other countries may not also come.

Our international programs to date have emphasized people, especially bringing foreign librarians to observe and work in our American libraries. This is all to the good. Let's go a step further. If we can develop two new programs to supplement what has already produced significant results, we will have made a contribution of merit to the understanding of peoples, their culture and civilization.

First, I would suggest that we develop a program between libraries whereby an American public library will agree to purchase, for example, all the notable books selected by the various divisions of the ALA. Using a similar book selection criteria, a foreign public library will agree to purchase an equal number of notable books. The books can then be exchanged, each library bearing the cost of book purchase and transportation thus avoiding the problems of monetary exchange as well as customs complications. This could be a long range plan and the effect of building up collections of quality in several countries would in time mean that substantial numbers of books would be found in many libraries throughout the world. Any one library could exchange with libraries in other countries as their budget and requirements permit.

Secondly I would recommend a project whereby a planning or steering committee be organized, composed of librarians from the various countries of the world which have library associations. This committee would plan, organize and develop an exhibition of significant books of the participating countries. The books would be of necessity those in print and would tell of the achievements of the country in their culture and society -- books which librarians would welcome in any library.

Traveling exhibitions, in some quantity, would then be developed and distributed to the various participating countries

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for display. Depending on available funds (and it is to be hoped that this project might attract foundation support) the exhibit can either be a single unified display, including all age level materials, or it can be more extensive, with separate displays for children or by subject areas. Individual countries could develop special exhibits showing rare book materials during the year, of their own and other countries.

To paraphrase a recent statement of James Reston, I would point out that the Association has concentrated on the mastery of techniques and organization often to the detriment of substance. I submit that the programs presented to you tonight will help give balance, in substance, to our program.

In conclusion, I would like to read a short paragraph which in broadside form hangs in my office where I can read it, if not every day, at least occasionally.. It was the inspiration for the theme selected. I am sure most of you are familiar with it, but I think it bears rereading almost anytime. The quotation is from a talk given by Clarence Day at the dedication of the new building of the Yale University Press in 1920. He said:
"The world of books is the most remarkable creation of man. Nothing else that he builds ever lasts. Monuments fall, nations perish; civilizations grow old and die out; and, after an era of darkness, new races build others. But in the world of books are volumes that have seen this happen again and again, and yet

21 live on, still young, still as fresh as the day they were written, still telling mens' hearts of the hearts of men centuries dead."

This short statement expresses, better than any comparable text that I know of, the stature of the book as the "civilizing and cultural force" spoken of by Ralph Munn. And at this time in our history, it seems to me that this concept of books needs to be more generally recognized and fostered by those of us who spend a good part of our lives working in the world of books.

At this time Mr. Alpheus Walter, the Library of Congress, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, will present the resolutions of this conference. Mr. Walter.

MR. WALTER: President Greenaway and fellow members of the American Library Association: This report is of necessity short, and this is good, because after a week of talking my voice has disappeared and no amount of mitigation seems to help. The Resolutions Committee composed of Eleanor Stephens, Frank Lundy, and Alpheus Walter presents the following resolutions: Resolved that the members of the American Library Association express their gratitude and appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the 77th Annual Conference; to those who planned, prepared and so excellently carried out the conference programs; to Kenneth J. Brough and

members of his local committees who afforded the membership many and varied activities; to the exhibitors, who by rendering themselves a service rendered the Conference a greater service; to Howard Haycraft and the H. W. Wilson Company for the well prepared and informative booklet "Facts and Faces"; to the Haloid Xerox Corporation, the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation and the George Reproduction Company for producing extra copies of the Conference Program when the original stock became exhausted; to Mayor George Christopher and the city officials, the civic organizations, the commercial firms, and the citizens of San Francisco who, in extending the hospitality of a great and fabulous city gained the true reciprocation of such hospitality --- firm and lasting friendship.

MISS BOHLER: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolutions.

PRESIDENT GREENAWAY: You have heard the motion. All those in favor say "Aye". (Ayes) In adjourning this, the 77th Annual Conference of the American Library Association, I should like to pay tribute to Lucile Morsch, our retiring President and compliment her for the brilliance in which she has handled the affairs of the Association this past year. To her, to her officers, to the officers of the Divisions, and to the Committee members and to Headquarters Staff we all owe our thanks and a debt of gratitude. Let us, therefore, adjourn this, the 77th Conference

with a rising vote of thanks to these people. (Applause)

... Whereupon, at 11:00 o'clock, p. m., the proceedings
were adjourned sine die ...
