

SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Saturday Afternoon, June 25, 1921.

The meeting was called to order by President Tyler at 3 p.m.

The PRESIDENT. This meeting of the Council is scheduled on the regular program with the topic of "Recruiting for Library Service" as the first one to be discussed. You all recall that in order to secure the attendance and the discussion from those who might be leaving earlier, that discussion was transferred to the Professional Training section. There is still opportunity for further discussion in this meeting, but those of you who were present at the Profession Training section recall that there was pretty thorough discussion there. Has Miss Reese anything further to present at this Council meeting as representative of the Committee on Recruiting?

Miss REESE. I don't believe I have, Madam President. There are some other committee members here; possibly they have.

The PRESIDENT. Miss Donnelly?

Miss DONNELLY. Madam Chairman: Is the Recruiting Committee going on, or is a new one coming in? The reason I wanted to ask was, I have heard a good many people say they think there should be someone on it who represents children's work, and I wanted to put that in before anything irrevocable was done.

The PRESIDENT. It is very probable that the next president is in this room at the present moment, but he may not be prepared to answer such a question. It has been suggested

from several sources that there should be a representative of children's work on that committee, and as a matter of fact, it has been covered by some of the schools.

The next topic on this program is "How A. L. A. Committees Work," and that discussion was to be opened by Mr. Roden, and Mr. Roden is not present. Those of you who have received the printed reports I trust may have read that report. I am not sure that it is safe to assume that, however. I am wondering if we may have from anyone who has read this report a comment upon it. I hope I will not embarrass you if I ask for a show of hands. How many in this room have read the report of the Committee on Committees? [Three hands were raised.] Thank you very much. It has not been read by many. What is your wish in this matter? I feel that we cannot discuss it intelligently unless some parts of it are read.

I am justified, I think, in recalling to your minds the fact that the organization of the American Library Association is extremely weak and inoperative in many respects in its committee features, and at my request a committee was appointed at the midwinter meeting to look into this whole matter of committees, and Mr. Roden, the chairman of the committee, with the co-operation of Mr. Hedley and Dr. Koch, has presented, it seems to me, a very comprehensive report. I am tempted to read a part of it which applies right now to this occasion:

"Three questions that we consider germane to the duties of the Committee on Committees as above outlined, suggest themselves at the very beginning of our investigations. They are:

1. Has the Council the constitutional right to create committees, or to request or instruct the President of the American Library Association to appoint committees?
2. Assuming this right, should committees so created or appointed be made up of persons who are not members of the Council, and have they any authority, jurisdiction or

power whatsoever, except in such matters as are expressly delegated to the Council in Section 16 of the present Constitution?

3. Are the examination of and report upon the functions and performances of the standing or special committees of the American Library Association itself among the matters so delegated to the Council in Section 16?

The Constitution throws little light upon these questions. Section 14, entitled 'Council' begins with an enumeration of the persons who shall constitute the Council, but no provision occurs anywhere for the creation of a body that shall be known as a (or the) Council. It is not an essential part of the administrative machinery of the Association, whose existence might be implied as necessary to give effect to the Constitution or the business of the Association. In fact, Section 16, setting out the 'Duties' of this autochthonous body quite clearly excludes all possible inferences or implications of any administrative or executive functions whatsoever. Neither is it anywhere provided or implied that the President of the Association is ex officio the chairman of the Council or that that body has not the right to elect its presiding officer from its membership at large. It should be observed, however, that the President is always a member of the Council. It seems to have been taken for granted that he is therefore its chairman, and subject to its will."

I think that raises a very interesting question and I was very glad that Mr. Rode brought it out. We have assumed that the President shall preside, but I think there is a good deal in that point, that the Council might elect its own chairman. Is there any discussion on this committee report? Dr. Ramey, I believe you have read this report; I am just interested to know if you have any suggestions about it.

Dr. RAMEY. The thing that interested me about the report was the fact brought out in the first place that there is no authorization in the Constitution for the appointing of committees at all, with the exception of two standing committees. It has grown up by consent, the committees having been appointed from one source or another, and they have functioned in a variety of ways. Of course the present by-law we have just put into effect does give a kind of regularity to the

future proceedings in that the Committee on Committees named by the Executive Board, as other committees not specifically mentioned in the Constitution will be named, will pass upon the creation and continuance and discontinuance of committees and will define their functions. We may be said, therefore, so far as the future goes, to be in a way to arrange for proper committee work and to define their function and to prevent overlapping as well. What, however, is not made clear either in the present set of By-Laws or in those just adopted, is how far the committees have a right in their work to claim that they are sufficiently representing the Association. In our own experiences this year, for instance, in the Committee on Book Buying, we have reached a kind of a doctrine and had a kind of a slogan which has been repeated several times in the course of articles in the Library Journal. That report when wound up finally is brought to the attention of the Association and the official action of the Association is to accept the report. That is not to adopt it; that is not to put the final authority of the Association behind it, and it cannot really be said that, what we have been doing in so far as we have been asked to deal with the book trade, that we are officially authorized to be speaking for the Association. And that, of course, really involves a matter of policy which should be definitely passed upon by the Council. We have ourselves in this case not made any recommendation to the Association. We have simply presented a report and opinions that we have expressed. So that I suppose it cannot really be said that the work of any committee is officially the voice of the Association until it has come before the Council and by the Council

been adopted, and, if questioned, brought to the final attention of the Association. My own feeling regarding this committee work is that it ought to have its due effect upon the proceedings of our annual conferences. That is to say, it seems to me the conferences, to prove really effective and to let them accrue to the Association its proper authority in the country, should lead up to practical meetings for legislation. These committees could be said under a proper and effective procedure to be preparing bills which should ultimately come before a Council for their adoption as the policy of the Association, or finally before the Association itself, and that if the general sessions of the Association were to prove really effective, most of the papers should be in the nature of policies which had been duly brought to the attention of the Council as long in advance as possible and in as great a number of cases as possible in printed form, and there duly discussed, and the Council then, in coming before the Association for the further and final discussion of such problems, would have been thoroughly prepared for guiding the general Association into proper decisions.

Now, for example, certainly this particular year there is no problem of just the same importance to this Association in its national field as the Smith-Towner bill. We have devoted an evening to hearing a presentation of that bill. We have before that presentation had a committee which is officially committed to it, which has been sending out communications to various members, advising that they take certain action in advancing the final action in Congress in favor of that bill. And yet it is reasonably certain that that bill,

important as it is, involving a possible Library Bureau in this future department which is to have a cabinet officer at its head, would have a divided following in this Association, as it would have in any other. That committee is doing an important piece of work in giving close study to this bill, but it is of questionable propriety, before the Association itself or even the Council itself has had a chance to give a thorough-going study to it, ^{if} the committee is authorized to proceed so far in its very commendable zeal. It seems to me, in other words, that by this loose concatenation of our procedure we have lost really a golden opportunity to have this conference at this particular time, when Congress is very evenly divided over this question, adjourn without any effective study of it on the floor or presentation of strong arguments pro and con by champions both ways and a counting of heads after this was over and a recording of that vote to the country. Our authority has been dissipated by this failure of a committee after very faithful work to get its work duly recorded in our records and a final definitive vote taken upon it.

The PRESIDENT. Anything further upon this subject? There was someone else back on this side that had read that report.

Dr. JOHNSTON. I am one of those that had the pleasure of reading the report and I think all of us will feel, as Mr. Ramey does, the importance of the report and the importance of the subject of committees; but inasmuch as so few of us have had an opportunity to read the report or to give the matter careful consideration, I move that the report be referred to the Committee on Constitution, if that is in order, for consideration and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. SANBORN. Madam President, may I speak for the Committee on Constitution? We did not have this report when we had our meeting, but we did have the committees in mind. We have not discussed the proposed amendments to the Constitution, but we had this situation in mind: The fact that a great many committees work on reports and submit reports which are printed and passed out and that is the end of them. There is no action taken and it comes to nobody's attention particularly unless we choose to read them, and nothing is done. I have not a copy of the revision here, but unless I am mistaken we have made it the duty of the Council to receive the reports of all committees and taken some action upon them. They must make some recommendation upon them. [A copy of the draft of the Constitution was handed to Mr. Sanborn, who read as follows:]

"(g) The Council shall promptly consider and discuss such questions of professional and public interest as are referred to it by the Association, its committees or boards, and it shall receive, consider, and promptly act upon all reports and recommendations made by committees of the Association."

That was put in there to bring the reports to some definite action, so that there would not be this sort of futile work of committees. I think that would perhaps remedy it somewhat. We also have given in here a definite status to the committees. [Reading from Section 18:]

"The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and all committees of the Association not otherwise provided for."

That was not in the old Constitution and there was really no power under the Constitution for the appointment of special committees. It was not given to any particular body, but that has been provided in the new draft.

The PRESIDENT. I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee if he thinks that by presenting these reports at the first session of the Council when the conference convenes, he can have any assurance that they will be read.

Mr. SANBORN. Well, they could be sent to the members of the Council before the meeting, possibly. I don't know that they can, but - I am not sure, of course, that the Council will not do just what the Association has done, except that we have tried to put that "it shall receive, consider and promptly act upon." Our idea of the Council in revising this, I will say, is that the Council shall be the business and legislative body of the Association, not a body for a general program on professional subjects; those are for the general meeting of the Association. We do not listen to set papers, but we are a Council to consider the policies and affairs of the Association. Now, if a report is of any importance and has some recommendation, that is our first business before we listen to speakers on some general professional topic. That is, we are not to discuss general professional policies, but policies of the Association in particular. That was our idea. There are several sections here with reference to the Council which we have not had time to take up, but we made it the chief business of the Council to consider these reports and report on them. We have also said that the Council should have a meeting as early as possible at the beginning of the conference so as to get ready for any further business of this conference.

Miss RANKIN. Would it be possible for these reports to be circulated before we get to the meeting? My experience is that no one after coming to the A. L. A. has one minute here

in which to read reports of any sort or description, no matter how valuable and important they are.

Dr. RANNEY. I made that same point at the last meeting of the Council. I made a specific motion in regard to one particular committee and did not even get a second. And yet we all know that these meetings are so crowded that it is impossible to give consideration to such matters. This body of reports here it seemed to me were unusually interesting if they were voluminous - much more voluminous than usual. I have read portions of them and shall very carefully take one home for binding in the complete file, but it may be two or three weeks before that can be read by me. I wonder if it would not be possible for a duty to be laid upon the committee chairmen, who under the prodding of the efficient secretary could have a sufficient number of mimeograph copies sent to the secretary's office at the time the original is sent to him for printing, for immediate distribution by him as received, there being a time limit upon when they shall be received by the members of the Council, so that during the last month they would have these mimeographed advance copies of each report. It is to be hoped that a sufficient small appropriation might be made from the treasury for their production. That would enable the program committee, the secretary and president to send us out a practical program of the reports that are to come up to us for consideration at the first meeting, which we understand is to be in as many cases as practical on the initial day of the conference. In fact the Association could start in no better way to have its first meeting an open meeting of the Council, where these reports and other matters of legislative character should come up for discussion.

Mr. SANBORN. In the revision of the Constitution we provided that the president, I think, with a committee of the Council, should notify before the meeting of the Council the program of the Council, the subjects that were to be taken up. They should have notified a certain time before of the subjects for discussion at the Council meeting, the business that was to come up, so that we could be informed of that before we came.

Dr. RANEY. You need the bills themselves, though, for that.

Mr. SANBORN. Very true, we do. I agree with you heartily in what you said about the report.

The PRESIDENT. It seems to me this discussion is bringing out the great weakness of our organization in a way that nothing else will. Here we have, I think, a wonderful array of committee reports. I am extremely proud of these committee reports as a product of the year's work. They are on important subjects, they are well considered and well presented, and still almost no one has had time to read them. Is there any way to be assured of these reports being in the hands of the members and the members being prepared to act upon them?

Miss AHERN. If I might make a suggestion on that point from my own experience, I think it might be well if somewhere a provision were made that the committee should have its report ready at a certain time before the meeting and really get it through the heads of the people that that very thing was meant. Now with regard to the reports of my two committees, I have had more material since the 6th of June, which was the

time the secretary told me I must have my material in his hands,—and I made a desperate effort and did get it in his hands at that time,—and I have had more material from people right here in America for both those committees since than I did before. I don't know what they thought that I was to do with it at the A. L. A. as it was to be engrafted in the other document. But for one I think there is something decidedly wrong and decidedly loose in the way we are doing this thing, because we get people interested - indeed we get enthusiasm pumped into them sometimes, and we all know it is very much harder to warm over an interest than it is to keep it going at full speed. For myself I am disappointed in the outcome of my own reports, simply because the thing I had hoped to accomplish by them has slipped about. I hope if we do not do any more we can tie this thing up tight, say the 6th of June, as good business people; when my superior officer told me the 6th of June, I thought that was what I had to do and I did it. But it is this way of having a Council meeting at three o'clock and coming in at half-past three.

The PRESIDENT. Anything further?

Mr. SANBORN. Madam President, I think there ought to be some way - we didn't put that in the By-Laws this morning, although it was discussed, but there should be a way of appointing committees immediately. If we do not get started until the first of January on committee work and have to get the reports in by the first of May we have not time to do a great deal of work. I have been on two committees this year, the Committee of Five and the Constitution Committee. We got our Constitution ready, but our Committee of Five, being appointed the first of January and then having to get all your recruits,

there is very little, really, to be accomplished on that committee by any of the five members. If we had known our appointments at the end of the conference we would have had five or six months more to work.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will say in reply to that that those appointments were to fill vacancies and the vacancies did not occur prior to that time. That was a committee that was almost entirely disorganized by resignations. It was an old committee continuing. The point is well taken, however.

Dr. RANEY. The new By-Laws, of course, somewhat remedy that situation because the old committees hold over until their successors are appointed, so there is a continuing function.

The PRESIDENT. The Secretary has a statement to make.

Secretary MILAM. Madam President, I would suggest that lacking a provision in the By-Laws, the headquarters office will welcome instructions from this Council which will require the headquarters to mail the committee reports at a certain time. That will give us a club over Miss Ahern and her associates that we did not have. Some of the people worked pretty well without clubs and some did not, but it was because we delayed up to the last minute that we have this year thirty-five committee reports instead of ten, as we had last year; also because we started in February. I think, when Miss Bogle sent out the first letter asking for committee reports at a certain time. So I would urge a vote on the part of this Council instructing the secretary to get those committee reports into your hands a certain number of days before the conference.

Mr. SANBORN. Madam President, I move that the

Executive Board or the Secretary, whichever is the proper one, - that the Executive Board set the last date for the receipt of all reports, so that copies of those reports can be sent to all members of the Council one month before the first meeting of the Council.

Miss AHERN. Second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. I would suggest a change from "sent" to "mailed," if you mean being sent by mail from our office, which is a little more definite. That would give everybody two weeks to read the reports, which is ample.

Mr. SANBORN. I mean, sent by mail from the office of the Association at least two weeks before the Council meeting.

[The motion as modified was put to vote and carried.]

Mr. RANCK. I was going to ask if that would apply to the meeting of the Council in December?

Mr. SANBORN. We don't consider reports but once a year.

Mr. RANCK. You always have reports at the December meeting of the Council.

The PRESIDENT. I beg to say that we did not have the reports of the standing committees at the midwinter meeting of the Council, but we do have committees on special subjects. Is there anything further to be said about this particular report? I want to urge upon you to read this report with great care. It confirms the feeling of the President as expressed in, I think, the March Bulletin - I think it was in the March Bulletin that the President expressed the situation to a degree regarding this, and this is confirmed and much more than

that by the report of Mr. Roden.

There are reports of individual committees in this collection of reports that it seems to me should be given consideration - certain reports carrying recommendations. In particular, the report of such far-reaching importance, the one on National Certification of Librarians. This report is dealing with such large and fundamental things, that it was well said in the session this morning that there should not be hasty action. Again we are confronted by the fact that few of you have read that report and it was not possible to have it given in full at the general meeting. However, there are members of that committee here, even though the chairman, Dr. Williamson, has had to leave, and if there are any who have read the report in full it would seem to me an excellent thing to hear from such members, and certainly there should be consideration given and a recommendation read which was presented by Dr. Williamson. Mr. Perry was particularly interested in this matter as a member of the committee, but I fear he has gone; but Mr. Root and Miss Rathbone and Miss Robinson are all members of that committee, so possibly we may hear from some one of them. Miss Rathbone?

Miss RATHBONE. I respond with greater alacrity, Madam President, because of a conversation I had this morning. I was told that the committee emphasized training to such an extent that it made one year of library training stand as the equivalent of ten years of experience in a library. Now, anything further from the intention of the committee I cannot imagine, and yet someone who had read the report gathered that conclusion from it. But reading it over I can see only this

possibility of error: There is an outline of a tentative scheme (Committee Reports, p.82). The Committee says distinctly:

"This committee would not presume to prepare a detailed plan for the use of the future Certification Board. There can be no objection, however, to suggesting the outlines of a tentative plan merely for the purpose of giving a clearer understanding of the implications and possibilities of the principles already adopted. Though the Board, when organized, may not see fit to be guided by suggestions offered here, they may contribute to the clarity of our thinking, and even help in finding financial support."

Then comes the outline of a tentative scheme:

"CLASS I

Education: Same as for Classes II and III."

Now I think possibly people did not go back farther down in the column and read what the educational requirements for Classes II and III were. Under those classes it is stated:

"CLASS II

Grade A

Education: (1) Graduation from approved college, with reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; and (2) not less than one year's successful study in an approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty."

That is the education. Then follows "Experience" which is not given as an alternative at all, but simply as an additional requirement:

"Experience: Notably successful experience of at least ten years in library administration or in professional library work requiring special technical skill and involving considerable responsibility."

Then follow the types of positions to be filled by holders of Class I certificates. Then follows Class II, which is divided into two grades, Grade A and Grade B. In Grade A the educational requirements are the same as for Class I, graduation from college and from a library school;

"Experience: Not less than five years' successful experience after taking library school course, except that one year of approved specialized or advanced study may be substituted for two years of the experience required for Class II certificate.

That is, they give one year to concentrated specialized study and two years of library experience as equivalent one of another.

Then Grade B, Class II:

"Education: (1) Not less than one year of successful study in approved college, or the equivalent, including reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; (2) one year's study in approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty; or passing of examination in library economy, and such other tests as may be prescribed by Certification Board."

In other words, people who have had no training in any recognized institution or who have gained their experience and education entirely in practical work are eligible for Class II, Grade B, upon the passing of the examination that may be set by the Certification Board.

It goes on further discussing the plan:

. . . . "For the present the system proposed offers opportunity for entrance to professional classes to those who have less than a full college course, as well as for exceptional persons who have had no formal education at all but who are able to demonstrate capacity for achieving success in professional library work."

That is, there is every intention, I think, on the part of the Committee to recognize the person who is specially qualified and not to stick at the formal education. [Reading]

"Advancement from Class III to Class II and from Class II to Class I should probably not be automatic. Mere length of service should not qualify for the higher certificate."

Would you like me to skip from that to the final recommendations?

The PRESIDENT. Yes.

Miss RATHBONE. Over of page 88 the recommendations are:

"In view of the fact that no practicable means of financing the activities of a Certification Board are yet in sight and it is therefore unwise and inexpedient to proceed at once with the organization of the Board, your committee recommends that the Executive Board be empowered to appoint another temporary committee whose duties shall be to give the subject continuous consideration in general and especially (1) to seek financial support, (2) to prepare articles of incorporation, and (3) to proceed immediately with the incorporation and organization of a Certification Board whenever funds are available to carry on its work with a reasonable assurance of permanency."

The PRESIDENT. The Chair believes that a motion would be in order regarding these recommendations.

Mr. PAINE. Madam President, I have no right to offer a motion, but inasmuch as I was the one who opposed hasty action this morning, possibly I might be allowed the privilege of the floor this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT. Go on, Mr. Paine.

Mr. PAINE. The main point that I have to make is that I think that these rules, these requirements which are now set before us here in print, since they are in the nature of a surprise, or at any rate they are new, as we might say, to most of the people in this room, all of whom have had this book in their hands since the beginning of the meeting - how much more surprising and interesting they must be to the general membership of the American Library Association, and not only those who are fortunate enough to attend this meeting but to the general crowd of library people throughout the country. One very interesting thing which I noticed when reading this report with the light which Miss Rathbone threw upon it kindly for my benefit, is this: That we have already in the New York

Library Association a series of proposed rules for certification, and that under the law now existing in New York State, passed by the efforts of a great many of us in the State, the rules which the regents of the University of the State of New York may be asked to apply to library service, while they are similar to these, are only about, I should say 50 per cent as stringent as these rules. For instance, five years of service in an acceptable manner would give a person in New York State, after some formalities, a certificate for the highest positions; whereas in this set of rules that requirement is raised to ten years. I am not capable of going ahead and discussing all these things. I have given the thing very little attention, but it seems to me that any action on the part of this Council upon this plan which would commit us - commit you, pardon me, commit the Council - to any detailed rules such as are shown here, is hardly advisable at the present time.

I wish very much for the benefit of certification, of which I am heartily in favor, and for the benefit of library service - and here I echo what Dr. Bostwick said at the close of his speech this morning, that library service ought to be to reach out and get the best material wherever it can find it, - for the benefit of that and for the benefit of standardization or certification it does seem to me that the Council would be wise in giving time for this plan to be examined by librarians throughout the country. I cannot see where there is any very great hurry about it.

I understand that one reason why Dr. Williamson wished to have these standards erected at the present time is so that

states like New York State, which are now on the brink of adopting standards, would have these before them and might adopt these. New York State is perhaps ready to adopt the standards which have been set in New York State beforehand and approved by the New York Library Association, but I can see some doubt as to whether New York State would be ready to take up these standards in place of their own. For that reason and others I take the liberty of suggesting that time be given to this thing and that the importance of this matter be called to the attention of libraries throughout the country in as thorough a way as it is possible to do it.

Miss RATHBONE. Madam President, the recommendations of the committee do not involve even endorsing this scheme. It is put forth purely as tentative and the recommendations are merely "that the Executive Board be empowered to appoint another temporary committee whose duties shall be to give the subject continuous consideration in general and especially (1) to seek financial support, (2) to prepare articles of incorporation and (3) to proceed immediately with the incorporation and organization of a Certification Board whenever funds are available." The plan which this embodies is not even alluded to in the recommendation.

Mr. PAINE. Dr. Shearer, before leaving the room - he has had to leave the city - has just thrown light on the subject. This is not a motion; he cannot offer it as a motion, any more than I. He thought it might do for a petition, but I don't know whether it will. It shows his reaction upon it:

"Recommended to the American Library Association that certification as provided for under the committee report under Class III be established in 1922, and that the Certification Board arrange for certification

as provided under Class II, with such changes as time and experience deem advisable, in 1927; and that the same procedure be used with regard to Class I in 1932."

That is, he thinks by stringing it over a number of years it might be more successful.

The PRESIDENT. May the Chair call attention of the members to the fact that we do not have a National Board of Certification yet; we are simply to create it. When that Board is created, then this detail will naturally be in the hands of that Board. What we are seeking now is to get the Board. This vision of what this Board might do has been presented to us. We are not to commit ourselves to it, as I understand it, but to seek some way by which continuity of effort shall be made towards securing such a Board. I trust the Chair is correct in this interpretation.

Miss RATHBONE. The Chair is absolutely correct, Madam President.

Mr. ROOT. The new conception of the Council which has been established in part by the By-Laws that we have adopted and is going to be established more fully when the amendments to the Constitution have become operative, it seems to me, calls for a much larger place for deliberation on the part of the Council than has ever been planned before. Obviously we cannot discuss these reports which we have not read and cannot pass with any intelligence, at any rate, either approval or disapproval of recommendations which we simply consider offhand. It seems to me for this year, at any rate, the thing to do is to take the midwinter meeting, at which usually the Council have had a meeting, make a special docket of these recommendations, send out the reports, allow the chairman of each committee ten

or fifteen minutes to state briefly just exactly what his recommendations are and then open it for discussion to the Council and expect them to make a decision as to policy. I think we can do that this year at the midwinter meeting without any difficulty.

Miss DONNELLY. Madam President, as I recall it, it is not this report which we were supposed not to have read; it was the report of the Committee on Committees. I for one have read every word of this with great care and I wondered how many of the others have read it.

The PRESIDENT. I trust you will feel no embarrassment if I ask you for a show of hands on whether you have read the report of the Committee on National Certification. May I see a show of hands? [Eight hands were raised.] A few more than the other, but not a majority by any manner of means.

Mr. SANBORN. I have not read the report, but it seems to me, as Mr. Paine said, this was a matter of news and of surprise to the members and to the Council. I think I remember quite clearly that Dr. Williamson had a paper at Asbury Park which was very similar to what I have seen of this report. That was printed at the time and was quite widely discussed and I think it is by no means anything new to the members of the Association.

The PRESIDENT. I feel sure that Mr. Paine meant that this recommended outline or tentative scheme is the new thing.

Mr. PAINE. That is what I meant, Madam President. I had no intention of saying that anything had been sprung on us, or anything like that.

The PRESIDENT. The general scheme isn't anything new, but this tentative scheme is just a recommendation and possibility. The Chair does not wish to be insistent, but if anyone would be kind enough to point out the danger in those recommendations I should be very glad to hear from anyone in regard to that.

Miss AHERN. I don't know that I have any right to say anything about it, but I think Mr. Paine's remark as to the length of time in which people were expected to climb to the top of the ladder was well taken. I think I should be discouraged in ten years trying to get to be a first-class certificated person. I believe you could demonstrate your fitness or unfitness in much less time, and I would like to have some one suggest to the incoming committee that they cut down that ten years a bit.

The PRESIDENT. May I ask that someone will discuss the point at issue now immediately? Can we approve of the recommendations of this Committee? It is one of the few committee reports that carries with it definite recommendations.

Miss RATHBONE. I am afraid some people think that "recommendation" meant recommendation of the findings of the Committee. All we want is approval of the general plan.

Mr. WRIGHT. That could be made a vote to continue the Committee with definite instructions if anybody is afraid of it.

Mr. SANBORN. Can't we have that read again, just the last paragraph?

[The Secretary read the recommendation of the Committee.]

The PRESIDENT. You can interpret this for yourself, but it is plainly this: We do, if we accept the recommendations,

approve of the organization and incorporation of a Certification Board whenever funds are available, and that a committee shall seek to find funds and that the articles of incorporation shall be secured.

Miss DOWNEY. I move that the recommendations of the committee be accepted and action taken toward their being approved.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Smith.]

The PRESIDENT. This brings it before us so we can vote on it. Miss Downey moves that the recommendations of the committee on national certification of librarians be accepted and the recommendations approved. Is the meeting ready for the question?

Dr. RANEY. I move as an amendment: "And that the committee be continued with instructions to report at the mid-winter conference."

Miss RATHBONE. Not that the committee be continued or another temporary committee appointed?

The PRESIDENT. The first recommendation is that another temporary committee be created. That lets out this committee.

Dr. RANEY. Whose function shall be to make further study and report, not to carry out the further recommendation.

Mr. SANBORN. I don't see the point of keeping on further study unless we have something to put into effect the results of the study. As I understand it, we are trying to organize a Board. Later on we can give that Board what powers we want, but at present we want a committee to organize a Certification Board, then we can define the duties and powers of that Board later on. Is that right, Miss Rathbone?

Miss RATHBONE. Yes, we cannot organize the system until we have the Board.

The PRESIDENT. There has been a motion to amend; it has been seconded. I think you are scarcely accepting these recommendations; you are substituting. What does the amendment do to those recommendations?

Dr. RANEY. I haven't the text before me, but the intention is -- [Copy of report handed to Dr. Raney] "That the Executive Board be empowered to appoint another temporary committee whose duties shall be to give the subject continuous consideration in general and report at the midwinter conference."

Mr. WRIGHT. That is what I support.

Dr. RANEY. The purpose of the motion which has been duly seconded and is before us, is to make sure that between this and the midwinter session of the Council we may have had the opportunity to give adequate consideration in private study to this very important report and then come to the midwinter conference duly prepared, as we certainly are not this afternoon, to give so important a report as this its proper consideration and a final disposition of it. It is in no way to defeat the purpose at all, but to make sure that it is going to be attained with intelligence.

The PRESIDENT. Are you ready for the question?

[Voices: "Question."] All those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying Aye. Opposed No. [Slight responses, both affirmative and negative.] We will have to ask for a count of votes, I am afraid, on account of the membership of the Council. All those in favor of this amendment will please rise.

Mr. ROOT. Before you put that motion I want to make a suggestion to Dr. Raney, and that is that instead of taking the exact words of the committee, which are modestly stated in order not to suggest that they themselves be reappointed, that we substitute for the first part of it "The the committee be continued to make further study."

Dr. RANEY. I am glad to accept it. I thought probably the committee wished to be discharged.

[The amendment was seconded by Mr. Wright.]

The PRESIDENT. That is simply a verbal change which relieves the committee of any embarrassment in the matter.

Dr. RANEY. The word "special" is dropped, that is all.

The PRESIDENT. Yes; that the committee be continued, to report at the midwinter meeting of the Council. That is an amendment to Miss Downey's motion to approve the recommendations.

[The question was put on the motion to amend, a rising vote being taken.]

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces that we have not had a quorum vote. Could Mr. Teall scout about a bit and see if he can bring in a quorum.

Miss AHERN. Madam President, I move a substitute to Dr. Raney's substitute. We have all these people coming in and have to explain to them, and we won't get anywhere with anything. Let us lay it on the table for the present and take it up at the midwinter meeting.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair cannot at the present time, I think, entertain that motion, because we have this voting pending that we have not yet entirely disposed of. There was

not a quorum voting.

Mr. SANBORN. Did every member of the Council who is present vote?

The PRESIDENT. Will all of those who are members of the Council - this is not a vote at all, this is a question of membership in the Council; you know, of course, whether you are a member of the Council or not, either as an elected member or as representing a state association or an affiliated organization. Those who are members of the Council in any relationship will please rise and let us count you.

Miss AHERN. Miss Tobitt thinks she ought to have two votes. She represents an association and is a member also.

Mr. SANBORN. I have two votes also.

The PRESIDENT. Isn't Miss Rathbone a member of the Council?

Miss RATHBORN. No, I am not.

The SECRETARY. Is there anybody standing in the rear who is not a member of the Council? [Counting the members who were standing] Twenty, counting the president.

Mr. SANBORN. Now, some of us can have two votes if we wish to exercise them.

The PRESIDENT. There is just a quorum here - barely a quorum here. Now, we will again have the vote. Those who are in favor of the amendment providing that this committee be continued and that this report be considered at the midwinter meeting-- is that it?

Dr. RANEY. That is it.

The PRESIDENT. --will please vote by rising? [Thirteen members rose.] Will you be seated. All those who are opposed please vote by rising. [Four members rose.] The amendment is carried.

We will now revert to the motion of Miss Downey as amended, that this report be accepted and the recommendation as amended be approved.

Mr. WRIGHT. No, the motion is amended now.

The PRESIDENT. Her motion included the acceptance of the report.

Mr. WRIGHT. The acceptance of the report, and then as amended.

The PRESIDENT. As amended, yes. The acceptance of the report, and the recommendations as amended are approved. [Putting the question.] It is so voted.

Are there recommendations in connection with other reports that should be considered at this time? Or shall we consider a motion which will embody Mr. Root's suggestion? There is a report that I think Miss Tobitt should be concerned about, that should be considered at this time.

Miss TOBITT. Madam President, the report is printed on page 77 of the report. Shall I read the recommendation? This is the Library Workers' Association, report on affiliation. The recommendations are:

"Therefore your Committee recommends that the A. L. A. co-operate freely with the Library Workers' Association.

"Your Committee further recommends more time be given the Library Workers' Association to make effective its purpose as outlined in article 2 of its Constitution, thereby proving its purpose to be kindred to the purposes of the American Library Association, and that in the meantime affiliation be withheld."

The PRESIDENT. What shall be done with this recommendation?

Miss AHERN. I move that it be accepted.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Senborn and being put to vote, was carried, with one vote in the negative.]

Mr. WRIGHT. I should like to ask for information. Don't they want to be affiliated? That indicates it.

Miss TOBITT. The report is here, Mr. Wright.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have not had time to read it. As you have spoken on it, Miss Tobitt, will you explain?

Miss TOBITT. The report is very clear, Madam President. It does not seem necessary to read it.

Mr. WRIGHT. No question of it if I had read it.

The PRESIDENT. There is no need to assure every member of the Council that there is a most friendly feeling in regard to the Library Workers' Association, but it does seem wise to give a little more time to let them work out their real policy. They are in the midst of it now and they are not able themselves to present it quite in a way that would make affiliation easy at this particular time.

Mr. WRIGHT. I merely asked for information.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any other committee report that requires action?

Mr. UTLEY. Madam President, I hold in my hand a statement which has been handed to me by Mr. Currier, who does not happen to be a member of the Council just at this moment and so does not feel that he is authorized to present it. It is a statement which has been prepared by a committee of librarians and others interested in libraries. The statement itself has been printed in the library periodicals and I dare say read by all of you. (Laughter.) Does the laugh which I called down on myself imply that we don't read anything before we leave home? This statement, Madam President, is a statement which it seems that the Council can very well adopt and

which the N. E. A. will be requested to adopt when it meets. May I ask the Secretary, please, to read it so that we may have it before us?

The SECRETARY. Madam President, not only has this been in the periodicals but was read from the platform this morning at the general session:

"LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION

1. All pupils in both elementary and secondary schools should have ready access to books to the end that they may be trained

(a) to love to read that which is worth while; "--

I will stop whenever you say so.

"(b) to supplement their school studies by the use of books other than textbooks."

If somebody would move the adoption of this I think we are ready to act upon it.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would remind you that the representative of the National Education Association quoted very freely from it this morning. Do you think it is necessary to have it all read?

Mr. UTLEY. I move its adoption by the Council.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Donnelly and carried unanimously. The statement in full is as follows:

"LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION

1. All pupils in both elementary and secondary schools should have ready access to books to the end that they may be trained

(a) to love to read that which is worth while;

(b) to supplement their school studies by the use of books other than textbooks;

(c) to use reference books easily and effectively;

(d) to use intelligently both the school library and the public library.

2. Every secondary school should have a trained librarian, and every elementary school should have trained library service.

3. Trained librarians should have the same status as teachers or heads of departments of equal training and experience.

4. Every school that provides training for teachers should require a course in the use of books and libraries, and a course on the best literature for children.

5. Every state should provide for the supervision of school libraries and for the certification of school librarians.

6. The public library should be recognized as a necessary part of public instruction, and should be as liberally supported by tax as are the public schools, and for the same reasons.

7. The school system that does not make liberal provision for training in the use of libraries, fails to do its full duty in the way of revealing to all future citizens the opportunity to know and to use the resources of the public library as a means of education. "]

The PRESIDENT. Any other recommendation on matters relating to these reports? If not, the Chair would suggest that a motion to accept all of the reports as printed will probably be in order.

Dr. RANEY. They have already been accepted by the Association.

The SECRETARY. They have been accepted by the Association.

The PRESIDENT. The President stands corrected.

There are some communications. The question of the resolutions, of course, must come before us and it would probably be in order now to have the resolutions read.

The SECRETARY. This is the report of the Committee on Resolutions. There are only two or three of the items which are not votes of thanks and so need to come before this body. Is it your wish that I read them all or simply---

The PRESIDENT. Those which are not votes of thanks.

The SECRETARY. The first resolution refers to Mr. Moulton; the next to Mr. Bowker.

The PRESIDENT. I will ask Mr. Currier, please, if you see Mr. J. I. Wyer anywhere about, will you kindly send him in to this meeting.

The Secretary read as follows:

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association re-affirms its indorsement of the ~~Smith-Towner~~ bill passed at the Asbury Park meeting, June 28, 1919; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Association urge upon the President of the United States, and the members of Congress the creation of a governmental division devoted to the stimulation of library activities in the United States.

The PRESIDENT. Shall we act upon these separately? This comprehends the resolution regarding the Smith-Towner bill, about which possibly there might be some difference.

Miss AHERN. I will make a motion that we act on them separately anyhow.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Downey.]

Miss AHERN. Is it not the Towner-Sterling bill now instead of the Smith-Towner bill?

The PRESIDENT. Yes.

Miss AHERN. Mr. Smith unfortunately was in a wreck.

The PRESIDENT. It is the Towner-Sterling bill, undoubtedly. Any comment on this resolution?

[The resolution was adopted.]

The Secretary read as follows:

WHEREAS, The bills now before Congress for the re-classification of the government civil service all recognize librarians as belonging to one of the learned professions; and,

WHEREAS, These measures provide salaries for librarians more likely to retain in the service trained and experienced persons, than the salaries now paid; and,

WHEREAS, The disintegration of the service in government libraries through the loss of trained and experienced members of their staffs who cannot afford to remain at the low salaries now paid, should be arrested as soon as possible; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association endorses the general principle of reclassification in these measures as applied to librarians, and respectfully urges upon Congress the immediate passage of one of the measures now before it, for the reclassification of the government service; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

[On motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Ranck, the resolutions were adopted.]

The Secretary read as follows:

WHEREAS, The libraries of the United States are peculiarly adapted to serve as efficient depositories of Government information; and,

WHEREAS, It is at present impossible for them to perform this service adequately, for lack of a clearing house at the National Capital; and,

WHEREAS, The establishment of such a clearing house would result both in more intelligent distribution of Government information and in a great saving of money, through the saving of waste incident to present methods; and,

WHEREAS, In response to a recent questionnaire, Public Libraries throughout the United States have asked for a Government service to libraries; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association a third time endorses the bills S. 61 and H. R. 4385 and respectfully urges their adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Senate and of the House committees.

The SECRETARY: The Resolutions Committee did not explain to me, but I judge that this is the Library Survey. *Service*

[Dr. Raney moved the adoption of the resolutions; the motion was seconded by Miss Tobitt.]

The PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted. This represents Miss Guerrier's hard work and earnest following up of this bill. [The resolutions were adopted.]

[The Secretary read as follows:]

RESOLVED: That the Association welcomes the prospect, now seemingly assured, of a National Archives Building at Washington, and hopes that it will serve also to increase the interest and sense of responsibility of the federal authorities in the preservation and useful administration of their other archives located outside of Washington.

[Mr. Utley moved the adoption of the resolution; and the motion was seconded by Mr. Ranck.]

The PRESIDENT. I think this does not need an explanation. There were communications that came to the Executive Board that seemed to call for this because of the lack of facilities for caring for valuable documents and archives in the possession of certain government depositories.

[The resolution was adopted.]

The Secretary read as follows:

WHEREAS, This past year has seen the organization of the American Publishers for the purpose of promoting the best conditions for the publication and distribution of books throughout the United States and Canada;

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association sends from this convention its greetings to the National Association of Book Publishers, expressing the hope that there may be much constructive co-operation between the two associations to the end that books may be put to the widest possible use throughout this country and Canada.

[Mr. Ranck moved the adoption of the resolution; and the motion was duly seconded.]

The PRESIDENT. You hear the resolution which I am sure we shall all take pleasure in passing.

[The resolution was adopted.]

The Secretary read as follows:

WHEREAS, The year 1921 marks the sixth centenary of the death of Dante, and it is the intention of the National Dante Committee fittingly to commemorate the event; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association urges its members to co-operate with the Committee in the celebration.

The SECRETARY. This is not a matter of policy^W which I think needs to come before the Council, is it?

The PRESIDENT. I think not.

The SECRETARY. The next is a resolution of thanks.

Mr. WRIGHT. Has the courtesy of the Boston Transcript been acknowledged in a resolution? Our home newspapers have been furnished to us through the courtesy of the Transcript and I just wondered whether it should be acknowledged?

The SECRETARY. Wouldn't that more properly come up tonight at the general session?

Mr. WRIGHT. I didn't know whether it was a proper thing or not, but if we are going to adopt resolutions of thanks I am sure the Boston Transcript should be included. All of our home papers are made available to all the members.

The PRESIDENT. This comprehends the provisions of the Resolutions Committee for certain matters outside of their limited field of appreciation, and so forth, which we thought would come to you fresher by coming from the floor tonight. There are, however, certain matters that might possibly be considered in this connection. There was a communication from the American Legion which was referred to the Committee on State and Federal Relations, and that was why I hoped Mr. Wyer would come into the room, as he is chairman of that committee. Mr. Teall, do you think you can find Mr. Wyer? In the meantime

the Secretary has another communication.

The Secretary read as follows:

The Catalog Section of the A. L. A. submits to the A. L. A. Council the following suggestion:

The utilization of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress by hundreds of American libraries of all types renders the efficiency of these cards and the certainty and promptness of their output a matter of general concern. This efficiency, certainty and promptness depends upon the adequacy and the technical and scholarly competence of the cataloguing and classification staff of the Library of Congress. The information given in the Librarian's reports that the staff has during the past few years been depleted by the resignation of numerous experts, and that under the existing scale of salaries it is impossible to secure equally competent substitutes to replace them, threatens a catastrophe which will therefore be far-reaching. A resolution by the Council might aid to avert it. We suggest such a resolution, which (1) shall state the fact that the competence of this staff is a matter of general concern, (2) shall emphasize that nothing short of the highest technical accomplishments will suffice to assure it, (3) that the present salary scale is quite insufficient to secure it; and (4) that in the reclassification of the government services, or, should this be delayed, then by emergency legislation, the scale be substantially revised, so that this service shall be placed where it justly belongs, among the highly technical and professional services of the government affecting the general welfare.

Dr. JOHNSTON. Madam President: As a former member of staff the Library of Congress, and one who, like all other librarians, is greatly concerned in the work of the Library of Congress, I was asked to present for your consideration the following resolution:

~~RESOLVED~~: That the Secretary be instructed to transmit copies of the communication from the Catalog Section to Senator Thomas Sterling, chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on Civil Service, and to the Hon. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, with the endorsement of the Council of the American Library Association; and that the Executive Board be asked to consider the advisability of sending a representative to Washington to urge such action as will enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants.

Mr. LANE. Madam President, should not that also be addressed to the Committee on Congressional Library for its details? That is the committee which I think assigns the salaries.

The PRESIDENT. To the Committee of Congress on the Congressional Library?

Mr. LANE. Yes.

The PRESIDENT. I think it should be.

Dr. JOHNSTON. May I say that I had a word with Dr. Putnam in regard to the propriety of this action - because it is most important that we consider his feelings and wishes in the matter - and that he suggested such disposal of this communication from the catalogue section.

Mr. LANE. That it should not be sent to the Committee on Library of Congress?

Dr. JOHNSTON. Yes, but I think it might be left to the discretion of this secretary.

[The resolution was seconded.]

Dr. RANEY. I understand that the texts of those three recommendations made at the close have been textually seen and approved by Dr. Putnam; is that true?

Dr. JOHNSTON. Yes, that is true.

The PRESIDENT. Has Mr. Currier anything to say on this subject?

Mr. CURRIER. Madam President, I thank you for the privilege of the floor, but I would suggest that the chairmen of the catalogue section would be the one to explain in regard to the matter.

The PRESIDENT. Miss Chandler, we would be very glad to hear from you; this is a very important matter.

Miss CHANLER. I thank you, Madam President, for the privilege of saying a word. I think the feeling of the catalogue section has been that without the library catalog during the last few years, when there has been such a shortage of catalogers, we would all have been shipwrecked, and that a single fairly well trained cataloger in the Library of Congress is worth a hundred scattered all over the country, because her work is available to every one, and that the best way we can strengthen our own work, which means not only the welfare of the catalogers but the welfare of the libraries which we are aiming to serve, will be to help the Library of Congress. I earnestly hope that this communication will be sent where it will be most effective.

Mr. RANCK. May I ask a question of Dr. Johnston? I think it would be proper, if there is nothing to the contrary, for librarians throughout the country and library boards to communicate with representatives and senators on this important matter. A communication from representatives of libraries to the member of Congress for their particular district will be more effective, I think, than a general communication or recommendation from the American Library Association. My thought is, if that is appropriate, it would be a proper thing for the Secretary the librarians generally to ask their boards to take such action.

The PRESIDENT. May the Chair suggest a step which it seems might be practicable and would reach them more easily - that the State Library Associations be asked to promulgate this resolution and secure action at their meetings and forward it through the same channels.

Mr. RANCK. The library boards of every state.

The SECRETARY. Does that apply to all the resolutions or this one?

Mr. RANCK. I should be very glad if it applied to all the resolutions.

The PRESIDENT. This particular resolution.

Mr. RANCK. This particular one comes from the Home Library.

[The question was put on the adoption of the resolution.]

The PRESIDENT. It is a vote, and coupled with it, I believe, is the feeling of this meeting that this should be given the widest publicity and that the Headquarters Office project this on the State Association mind if possible this coming fall. May I ask Dr. Johnston, this statement accompanies the resolution?

Dr. JOHNSTON. Yes.

The PRESIDENT. There are other matters?

Mr. RANCK. Dr. Bestwick asked me to bring to the attention of the Council a resolution which he was asked to draft. He is unable to be here; shall I present that now?

The PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. RANCK. The Secretary thought he couldn't read the writing.

The PRESIDENT. If you will, please, Mr. Ranck.

Mr. RANCK. [Reading:]

WHEREAS, The American Library Association has learned of the deportation under the contract labor law of a trained library assistant consequent upon a ruling by the Department of Labor that such assistants are to be classed as "skilled labor," and

WHEREAS, It is the understanding of the American Library Association that trained library assistants are "professional

workers" within the meaning of the exemption under the law of such persons from its provisions, and

WHEREAS, Library assistants have been ruled to be "professional workers" by other Government departments; therefore

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association respectfully and solemnly protests against any classification that places librarians in any other rank than that of professional workers, and earnestly requests that the Department of Labor will revise its classification to correspond with the facts of the case.

The PRESIDENT. Do you move the adoption of that?

Mr. RANCK. I am not a member of the Council.

The PRESIDENT. Will some one move the adoption of this?

Miss AHERN. I move the adoption.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Tobitt and being put to vote was unanimously carried.]

The PRESIDENT. Miss Ahern, have you a matter to present?

Miss AHERN. This has come to me through the Secretary as very properly belonging to the relations with other libraries. Most of you know, perhaps, that Mr. Spaulding, a member of the American Library Association, has gone to Peru to supervise and to develop a library service for Peru, and in a letter to the Secretary, in which he speaks of the centennial of Peruvian independence and a meeting which he attended where it was proposed that a memorial shaft be erected in honor of the year, ^{but} Mr. Spaulding proposed and maintained that a much more effective memorial would be library service, and to show that he was not using an opportunity to further his own work unsupported by those who believed in it, it was accompanied by action of which this cablegram is the account.

"Lima, Peru, 6/22, 1921.

To Milan (Library Association)

American colony thru American Society of Peru
decides give Peruvian government national system traveling

libraries commemoration centenary.
Spaulding."

And for this an appropriation of \$20,000 was made.

Now this, it seems to me, is such a splendid acknowledgment of library service on the part of the American Colony in Peru that it would be very fitting for this Association to send greetings and congratulations to this American Society of Peru. And therefore, I move you, Madam President, in giving this piece of information,-

"That the Secretary be directed to send greetings and congratulations of the American Library Association to the American colony of Peru."

[The motion was seconded and carried.]

Miss AHERN. I have another matter, Madam President, which I would like to offer. I shall restrain myself from talking about it because I am quite sure that I would transgress your time and perhaps the proprieties, but I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The members of the American Library Association have had full demonstration of the pain and pinch that belongs to war and the increased cost of all necessities, both personal and professional, caused thereby; and

WHEREAS, The exigencies of international conditions brought about by the cost of war is appalling from every standpoint; and

WHEREAS, We believe the example of the United States in this matter will be followed by other nations, - therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the American Library Association urges upon the President of the United States and Congress the initiative movement leading to a reduction of armament at the earliest possible moment; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a request be made by the members of the American Library Association to their individual congressmen for such action and that a record be made of the replies.

I move the adoption.

Mr. WRIGHT. I take pleasure in seconding the motion.

The PRESIDENT. I feel quite confident that we will all take pleasure in voting for it.

[The question was put, with responses both in the affirmative and in the negative.]

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask for a rising vote.

A MEMBER. The Ayes have it.

The PRESIDENT. No, but just let us have a rising vote, please. The Chair will be a little arbitrary. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. [Fourteen members rose.] Be seated; those opposed. [Five members rose.] The Ayes seem to have it. The Ayes have it.

In the absence of the chairman of the Resolutions Committee the Chair feels that there should be a method of incorporating into this Resolutions Committee report these various matters that have become supplementary to it. Is Mr. Hicks here or has he gone?

A MEMBER. He has gone.

The SECRETARY. The Secretary is in some doubt as to how many of these resolutions have to go before the Association, whether all of them do or not. The Committee's report does, but the Secretary is in doubt whether the Council itself has not power to accept for the Association.

The PRESIDENT. Possibly Mr. Utley may recall from his own experience whether it is not true that all the resolutions should be presented to the Association.

Mr. UTLEY. Madam President, I think it is not. The Council is authorized to take action on resolutions of this sort and speak in behalf of the Association. Occasionally

the Council refers things to the Association which it itself has passed, but I do not think it is wise to do that.

Mr. CARR. I am not entirely in touch with the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, but I am strongly of the impression that the former president has made a correct statement. I certainly corroborate from my views all he said. The Council is practically supreme.

The PRESIDENT. The Secretary just brought to my attention Section 24, which clearly sustains that, so that I presume there is no need for further action and the report of the Committee on Resolutions as prepared for the general meeting this evening will be presented.

Miss DOWNEY. It seems to me that there still remain certain important things. There is the matter of the tax levy, which was so thoroughly discussed in the other Council meeting, and this disintegration of the Library of Congress staff. These are very important things. But there is a third one that would seem to be a calamity to the libraries of the country if it is to be brought about, and it seems to me it would be worth while discussing a little bit in Council and possibly having a resolution; and that is the suggestions that have come recently from time to time that the Carnegie gifts to libraries were not to be resumed. This certainly would be one of the greatest calamities. I mean the gifts as they have been in general - that they would not be resumed but the money would be used for other purposes. We have heard it again and again. If there is nothing at all in that I would be glad to have my own mind at rest about it. But if there is it seems to me we should have it discussed and ask them if possible to continue Mr.

Carnegie's own plan in regard to it.

The PRESIDENT. Has anybody any light to throw on it?

Mr. Madam President, I happen to know through only one mouth removed from Mr. Tilton that they have resumed the giving of buildings - not only in case of promises held up over the war but to new places. I have forgotten whether it is six hundred or nine hundred applications that they have under consideration, but they are to resume the giving of buildings. Some of it already has been given since the war.

Miss DOWNEY. I should like to be fully assured of that, because with all the correspondents that I have been in touch with recently the idea is that they are not to be resumed.

Mr. They are resumed.

Miss DOWNEY. Well, but very, very few, and it is very discouraging. It is a very vital matter and the reports have come from different parts of the country. It is a serious thing and if we should let it pass with no action whatever from the American Library Association, it would seem dreadful. It is the foundation of our library work, beginning at the top and coming down.

The PRESIDENT. Has anyone anything to suggest?

Dr. JOHNSTON. It may be that St. Paul is being discriminated against, but I don't think it is. I have written to Mr. Bertram asking if it would be possible for me to have an interview with him before he left for Europe, if possible this next week, and he wrote back saying that there would not be any point in my having an interview because, as I knew, the corporation had not made any grants within recent years and that they

would not make any grants in the near future, if ever. I think I quote him accurately. I had thought of bringing the matter before the Council or before the executive officers of the Association and suggesting the appointment of a special committee to consider our whole branch building program. The question I wanted to discuss with Mr. Bertram, if I may take another moment, was the question of the relation between the public library and the college library in medium sized cities. I thought if there was disposition in New York to make grants to colleges rather than to libraries, that I wished to have an understanding with regard to grants for library buildings to colleges. In other words, I should like to see those college buildings open to the communities in which they are located. If it is in order, Madam President, I would make that motion, or simply to bring the matter formally before you for discussion I would move the appointment of a special committee to consider our branch building problem.

Miss DOWNEY. It ought to go farther than that, surely.

Miss AHERN. Madam President, may I say just a word? I would like to say a word to reassure Dr. Johnston notwithstanding the word from Mr. Bertram. I am quite sure that within two or three months I have had a letter from somebody telling me that that they have just got their money. I thought you might be reassured by a letter that Mr. Bertram wrote me once when I had been talking to him about a donation for a library school. I have the letter yet. He said that Mr. Carnegie was not at all interested in library schools but preferred to confine his attention to library buildings. I didn't know what to say to him. This was in the spring, and in the summer

Mr. Carnegie at Glasgow University received a doctor's degree and his address on that occasion was sent out by the Associated Press and I have some twenty-five or thirty clippings in which Mr. Carnegie was quoted, and he opened his address by saying that of all things he had been proud of giving, he was most proud that he had to his credit the Atlanta Library School, the New York Library School and the Western Reserve Library School. Then I gathered up the clippings and I sent them to the treasurer, because I thought he ought to know.

Mr. CARSON. I am satisfied that the Carnegie Corporation intends to do something, but I feel that a resolution such as was mentioned would do no harm, no matter what the intentions of the Carnegie Corporation are. I had an interview with Mr. Bertram a year ago last February and had quite a chat. If the Secretary and reporter will keep still for a moment I will tell you what he said. We are all friends here. We all know that where grants have been promised they have been paid, and within recent months, and the great reason for holding back those grants was on account of the high cost of building due to the war. And I said to Mr. Bertram, "Well, what are you doing? Is the money accumulating?" He said, "Yes." And then he gave me to understand that they were waiting until the result of the records of the decennial census of the United States should be published. I have heard nothing since. I have seen letters that have been written by that corporation within the last three months and not in any case did they indicate that they intended to cease giving grants. He merely gave a brief letter, as he always does, just standing it off. But the resolution would do no harm at all.

Mr. SANBORN. May I corroborate Mr. Carson's statement, that ⁱⁿ Bridgeport we have had a building built by the Carnegie Corporation and we needed other branches, and we saw Mr. Bertrem about it and he made the same statement, that they were waiting for the returns of the census; that they were favorably disposed towards Bridgeport and they resumed giving ^{when} would consider our application. We decided not to wait for the Carnegie Corporation and are building two of our own branches. But there was the same statement about the census made to us.

Dr. RANEY. Dr. Steinert is not now here. He could give more accurate details regarding the situation in Baltimore. But in connection with one of the proposed branches in a neighborhood that I happen to be interested in in Baltimore the committee of which I was a member had a conference with him not longer than three or four months ago, and he said that about a year ago the trustees of the Baltimore library had an interview with Mr. Bertram and asked for half a million dollars with which to put up a number of branches in a new strip of territory of considerable size that had been added to Baltimore. They were asked in turn whether they still had any money from the previous gifts, and had to confess that there was still money in the bank and that they were drawing plans to consume the previous grant. The answer was to come back as soon as their money was gone. Whether they have notified Mr. Bertram of an impending visit or not, it is the definite understanding of the Pratt trustees that some time about September they are going to present the matter a second time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any reason why the Executive Board might not be instructed to consider this matter?

Miss DONNELLY. Madam President, the latest I have heard - it does not come through Mr. Bertram - is that they felt it desirable after the death of Mr. Carnegie and with the new president, Mr. Angell, to go over the whole question and to dispose of those gifts to libraries and other educational things; that they wondered whether there was more or less of Mr. Carnegie's personal interest in libraries involved, whether they ought not to consider the whole thing and see just how much should be given to libraries, how much to other institutions; and that they started a series of investigations on which they were to base their decisions. And my information a week ago was that until those reports came in they were deferring their decisions. I judged that perhaps in the fall they would be ready to decide. I was wondering whether it might be well for the Association to wait until they had had some plan before them.

Miss DOWNEY. Madam President, my point is that the Association should help influence the decision. The suggestion that I have had is that in Mr. Williamson's visits to the western library schools it has come to me two or three times that in the discussions it came out that the president of the Carnegie Corporation favored research work rather than gifts to libraries, and that the money was from this time largely to be turned to that direction. I have had conversations with two people very close to the Carnegie Corporation since I came to this meeting and I have had nothing which would change that opinion that I have just suggested. It has seemed to me that if the Council or the Association would pass a resolution showing its own attitude towards the gifts and

especially appreciating the wonderful effect of the gifts to the library movement and saying what a detriment it will be if the gifts are withdrawn - it will be really one of the greatest calamities that ever happened to our library work - it certainly will if this should come about, and if any any influence can be brought to bear to continue the gifts it seems to me it should be done and not wait until after we go over Niagara.

The PRESIDENT. There is no second to the motion.

Miss DOWNEY. I have not made a motion.

The PRESIDENT. Dr. Johnston made a motion.

Miss DOWNEY. That was merely with regard to branches. If we have a motion I would like to have it refer to all buildings. If Mr. Johnston will make a motion including gifts to all libraries I will be glad to second it.

Dr. JOHNSTON. Our entire program?

Miss DOWNEY. Yes.

Dr. JOHNSTON. I should like to have a special committee work out policies. Of course that would show to the Carnegie Corporation when they come to decide this question just what our needs are. I think we cannot very well properly go beyond showing an interest in the continuation of their gifts.

Miss DOWNEY. Yes, that is all right.

Dr. JOHNSTON. Personally I would not like to presume to do anything more than that - to influence them. But they certainly will want information and they will look to the Association to give them that information.

Miss DONNELLY. Madam President, may I ask the Chair whether that motion was limited to buildings?

Miss DOWNEY. To branches.

Miss DONNELLY. To branch building? Because I should like, if the Association is going to take any action, to have it include library interests and activities and not merely buildings. As we are at present trying to get a large sum of money I should not like to have him think that the Association wished him to give buildings rather than anything else.

Mr. SANBORN. Madam President, I would like to second what Miss Donnelly is saying. I do not think that the giving of buildings has been entirely a beneficent thing for the American Library Association. I think that it has done a good deal to build up our system of libraries, but the record that was made by some of the Carnegie libraries was not to encourage the Carnegie Fund to continue the gift in the same way. I think there are other professional needs, for instance, that we finance our Certification Fund - other ways, other funds in which the Carnegie Corporation can be of as much help as in giving buildings. Not that I would limit buildings, but it seems to me rather unfortunate that we put ourselves on record with a resolution. Couldn't we better appoint a committee who with tact and discretion could express the sense of the Association and get in touch with the Carnegie Corporation to see what their attitude is, rather than in a sort of cold-blooded way as an association pass a resolution? I think it could be done much more tactfully by a committee.

Miss DOWNEY. It is not that I am simply wanting buildings and nothing else, but I should not want to see that money spent for research work in other things. I am perfectly

willing to have all the research work in library work, library schools and that kind of thing; but I know that some of the eastern states and the middle western states have had a great deal given to them and some of those states have fallen down. Of course that is largely our own fault; it is the fault of the library agencies, and Bertrem himself says that is so in states where the work is not well done. But it would be a great pity and a great detriment to the western states to have this thing cut off.

Mr. SANBORN. Wouldn't it answer as well if the committee at present investigated the matter further before we pass our resolution here and take further action when we know definitely that they are disposed to turn their efforts away from library purposes?

Miss DOWNEY. I am very willing to agree to that, but I should want to know what the committee does. I should not want the committee to act without all the members knowing what happened.

The PRESIDENT. May the Chair call attention to the fact that we have a committee which is dealing with this problem, so far as the obligation is concerned, and might not this committee be asked to take on this added task of expressing to the Carnegie Corporation the desire of this Association that the Carnegie Corporation further support the library interests and activities? Might not that existing committee properly take on this additional function?

Miss DOWNEY. Who are on the committee, and what is the committee?

The PRESIDENT. Miss Anna A. MacDonald is chairman, Mr. William J. Hamilton and Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler.

Dr. JOHNSTON. What is the committee?

The PRESIDENT. It is the committee regarding the manner in which municipalities are meeting the obligations to support gifts of buildings.

Mr. SANBORN. Madam President, I hate to disagree with that and what I say may sound rather personal, but I happen to know Mr. Bertram myself. We will have to work through Mr. Bertram. He has visited at my house and I happen to feel that we should have to take particular care in selecting the committee. Mr. Bertram has very strong personal prejudices, especially against women. He does not like to deal with women. He never had a woman in his office until the war---

Miss DOWNEY. Oh, I have been in his office.

Mr. SANBORN. I mean a woman employed in his office until the war came.

The PRESIDENT. Is his wife a woman?

Mr. SANBORN. Yes, but I think it would be much more tactful if we select men that Mr. Bertram likes and we will get a much better reception. Mr. Bertram is a very peculiar Scotchman and I see no reason in standing up for our rights when we wish only to get the information the best way we can. I should absolutely refuse to be on the committee, but there are plenty of people who do know Mr. Bertram who can approach him tactfully, and it would be much better than to have a general committee that happened to be appointed go and see him, who might not receive a favorable reception.

Miss DOWNEY. Before I visited Mr. Bertram's office or met him I was afraid. I never went anywhere in my life that I was so afraid to go as I was when I went to Mr. Bertram's

office, and I must say I had the surprise of my life. My own grandfather or my uncle - no one could ever have treated me kindlier than Mr. Bertram. I move that one woman at least be on that committee. Mr. Bertram asked me at any time I was visiting libraries anywhere - he went over the record of work in different places - I would be free to come to him at any time or to write him anything I found at any place in the country that was not what should be where Carnegie gifts had been made - I should always be free to come to him. I am not afraid of Mr. Bertram and I don't think any woman should be.

The PRESIDENT. Is there a motion before the house?

Dr. RANEY. I was going to make a motion.

The PRESIDENT. Yes; Dr. Raney.

Dr. RANEY. And that is, that the Secretary be instructed by the Council, either personally or through such an instrumentality as seems best, to communicate to the Carnegie Corporation the interest of the American Library Association in the resumption of its program in behalf of libraries.

The PRESIDENT. Is there a second?

Dr. JOHNSTON. I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. Any remarks?

Miss DONNELLY. Madam Chairman, is Mr. Bertram the only person to be considered? At present the Carnegie Corporation is just about to appoint a new president and it really is the policy of that president that will make the difference, not only Mr. Bertram. It is the president we will have to deal with.

Dr. RANEY. The motion said "Carnegie Corporation."

Miss DONNELLY. I know, but every one has been so concerned with Mr. Bertram. It seems to me the whole resolution should be thought of in the light of the policy of the next president.

Miss AHERN. I think after the way in which library boards have treated the pledged honor of their community with the Carnegie Corporation, we ought to go a little bit slow in saying anything to them about what they ought to do with their money. Dr. Williamson, it is known, is going down to the corporation, and they will get a new, good president and I don't believe there is anything to be worried about, because they are giving gifts, whether they say they are or not, whatever they say about it.

Miss DOWNEY. No, they are not.

Miss AHERN. Excuse me, Madam President; one of the ladies says she has a gift from Mr. Carnegie. What shall I think if Miss Downey says she has not?

Dr. RANEY. Has there been a second to the motion before us?

The PRESIDENT. There has.

Dr. RANEY. I can't help thinking that the interest of the Association will be perfectly well served by the tact of the Secretary in dealing with this Corporation. The motion gave him authority not merely himself but through any instrumentality that seemed to be best. He may be just the worst person possible to approach Mr. Bertram, or the next president, but he will know that fact, as he has the interests of the Association at heart and can be relied upon to speak effectively to secure the necessary influence and if possible to further the desired action.

[The question was put on the adoption of Dr. Roney's motion and it was adopted, the form of the motion being as follows:

VOTED, That the Secretary be instructed by the Council, either personally or through such instrumentality as seems to him best, to communicate to the Carnegie Corporation the interest of the American Library Association in the resumption of its program in behalf of libraries.]

The PRESIDENT. I hope you will all read the report of this woman chairman of the Committee on the support of Carnegie Libraries and note the suggestions made in that committee report regarding the co-operation with the Carnegie Corporation.

Is there any further business to come before the Council at this time? I have a communication which has not been followed up, so that I am not able to say whether this is intended to be a distinct application for membership as a section or not. It is a communication from the group which met during this conference, "The Small Libraries." This is a report of the attendance and interest. [Reading from communication:]

"The section voted to appoint a committee for the purpose of collecting some statistical data that will be of use in comparing conditions of small libraries throughout the United States. I am asked to report this and ask if the A. L. A. will approve our work. We are new in sectional work and want to be sure of our place."

The Chair is unable to know whether that should be considered as a step toward creating a section or not. I presume the Secretary would better communicate with the writer.

If there is nothing further a motion to adjourn is in order.

Dr. RANEY. I move we adjourn.

[The motion was seconded and carried and the meeting was thereupon, at 4:48 p.m., declared adjourned.]
