

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

January 2, 1924

The meeting was called to order by President Jennings at ten-thirty o'clock.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I am afraid it will be necessary again to determine whether or not we have a quorum. Will those who are members of the Council please rise. (A quorum was present) We have a quorum and will proceed with the business.

We have first a resolution from the Michigan Library Association that I will ask the Secretary to read.

... Secretary Milam read the resolution from the Michigan Library Association (Resolution in hands of Secretary Milam) ...

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: These resolutions are now before you for such action as the Council cares to take.

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President, the resolutions request the appointment of a committee but I didn't quite gather what that committee was asked or expected to do. Was it to wait upon the Governor of Michigan or was it to prepare a statement of the position or the feeling of the A. L. A.?

MR. HAROLD WHEELER: Mr. President, in explanation of this communication, I don't think that the members of the Association want at this time a resume of what has been occurring in Michigan in the last two or three months. That will be told in the library periodicals within the next few

weeks. But there has been what we feel is an unfortunate appointment made in Michigan. This communication is not an appeal to the Association for it to come to the help of the librarians of Michigan. In so far as Michigan is concerned this is now ancient history, the appointment has been made and the state librarian is on the job, and as far as Michigan librarians are concerned, we now are ready to cooperate with the new state librarian in any way we can for the betterment of library service in Michigan. But we felt during the campaign, the months we have been working, that our position would have been greatly strengthened if we could have had behind us the influence of the American Library Association, the national body; in other words, if this could have been more than merely a local affair of merely local interest.

We think, too, that the Michigan situation can be made the incident, the occasion for an investigation, the appointment of a committee which can be of value in similar cases which are occurring from time to time in all the states of the country. What we propose that the Association do is to appoint a committee which will not investigate Michigan particularly or alone but will make a study of the extent to which politics and personal considerations enter into the appointments of state librarians and state commission people all over the country and report back to the Association can then be made the basis of a resolution much in the same way that

the Association has taken up the matter of salaries and of other standards and things that are desirable in library work. The opposition in this is merely that we now have the occasion on which some such committee could be appointed, if it is the wish and desire of the Association to do that. It is not at all a plea for help in Michigan because, as I say, that is past history and it is through.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: The specific recommendations in the resolution are stated on page two, that the A. L. A. appoint a committee to make a comprehensive study, a fact-finding study of this whole subject for the purpose of submitting its findings and following it up with a resolution for adoption by the Council which would define the position of the A. L. A. with reference to politics of every kind in the appointment to positions in state libraries and commissions. It is certain, etc. that such action would strengthen. At the end of the resolution is our specific recommendation that if the Council takes favorable action on the matter, a committee of representative librarians be appointed, none of them to be residents of the state of Michigan.

The question before you is whether you wish to appoint a committee to investigate the whole situation and report its findings with recommendations, presumably at a later meeting of the Council, possibly next June.

MISS AHERN: Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with you that

it would be impossible to make any sort of a comprehensive or a reasonable exposition of the situation without a good deal of investigation and very calm considerate reasoning as to how these things occur. At the same time there is at the present time one or two prospective situations that are even more deplorable than that in Michigan on the laps of the gods. While I should be strongly in favor of such an investigating committee being appointed, I should like some sort of an expression from this body that would define the policy of the Association in appointing that committee that might be used in states that have this question before them. At the same time, while I am on my feet, I would like to say that I personally believe the crux of the whole matter remains in the state.

If the library circles continue to do as they are doing, and as has been said to me two or three times lately in asking my help in the matter, "We are afraid to bring a fight on us," then there isn't much an outsider can do. At the same time I think they have a right to ask us, and the right is inherent in the situation, that they as representative librarians and as library authorities in the state should speak out in no uncertain terms before the thing is done.

In making that presentation, I think, without naming any names or going into any discussion of the subject, I would like to see some communication from this body go to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who, whatever the merits of the case may be in

the changes which have been made there, expresses his opinion as to why he makes a certain appointment, and I just don't believe that any member of the American Library Association could state the question on any higher professional grounds than the Governor of Pennsylvania did in making a recent appointment to library service. *

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion? We have nothing before us in the way of a motion on which the Council may act.

DR. HILL: I was going to ask if there was anything in the resolution that told us what the proposed committee was expected to do. It doesn't seem quite clear to me.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: The Secretary will read again the clause covering that.

SECRETARY MILAM: The Council is asked to appoint a committee to make a comprehensive study, a fact-finding study of this whole subject -- the subject of politics in state libraries and library commissions.

DR. HILL: It seems to me that should be included in the resolution and then you will know what the committee is to do.

MR. JOSEPH WHEELER: Mr. President, it seems to me this ought to be in contemplation from the beginning and the findings should be put in such shape that they can be effectively used to influence public opinion in such states in the future in which these situations may arise. The information should not be simply referred back to this professional body to be filed.

In other words, I think one of the duties of this commission would be to present the material for ammunition, as you might call it.

MR. BISHOP: Our previous parliamentary form might be well. I move a committee of three librarians be appointed by the President of the Association for the purpose of investigating facts as to political appointments to state librarianship and state library commissions, and to report to the Council as soon as they are ready to make such a report for such action as the Council may then see fit to take.

... The motion was seconded by Miss Tyler ...

MISS AHERN: I should like to ask Mr. Bishop to make an amendment that it state the reason in view of the deplorable situation, not in any particular place but in library circles, so this thing may be used.

MR. BISHOP: Mr. Chairman, I might put it this way, "the facts set forth in the resolution presented to us". That is very comprehensively put.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is that satisfactory to you, Miss Ahern?

MISS AHERN: It is the difference between Dr. Bishop and myself. I would like to have him state definitely what the trouble is. Mr. Bishop is saying it in much more elegant phraseology. Those politicians that have to be approached by these librarians would like to have, I think, something a little more

definite.

MISS DONNELLY: Mr. Chairman, isn't it rather unfair to judge their decisions and assume the facts are found to be normal?

MR. BISHOP: Mr. Chairman, I think Miss Ahern has one matter in mind. Miss Ahern wants a resolution in general condemning practices which we do not admire. This resolution from the Michigan Library Association, its Executive Board, and submitted by the President requests that in view of our experience in our state we would like to have a committee to really study the question and present facts to the Association. I think two things should be reported, the appointment of the committee is one thing, the setting forth of the opinion of this Association in the form of a resolution is quite another thing.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there any further discussion of Mr. Bishop's motion? Those in favor of the motion made by Mr. Bishop, please say "aye"; opposed "no". Carried.

SECRETARY MILAM: The Secretary is not clear whether the preamble he stated after Miss Ahern's remarks is to be included in the motion or not.

MR. BISHOP: Yes.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We will now take the regular program as printed and ask Mr. J. I. Wyer, Chairman of the Committee on Federal and State Relations to report on a proposed bill for a federal bureau of libraries.

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President and Members of the Council: A bill was referred to the committee during the course of the year very similar to the one before you. I assume you have all read this briefly. It provides for the creation of a bureau in the federal government attached to, as this bill reads, the Department of Education, which we quite understand does not now exist, which will have the promotion, the interests, the welfare, the aid to libraries in mind and in hand.

The Library of Congress has done some of that kind of work. The Bureau of Education has been sympathetic in various sorts of work of that kind. The document office does certain work for libraries. Perhaps the services done in all of those offices might adhere in such a bureau we are proposing.

This bill is not a perfect bill, it has been indeed amended to its betterment in a few verbal particulars since this was sent for publication to the headquarters office, but in its essential features this is what is proposed.

The history of the bill in the hands of the Committee is this: The original bill that came to us proposed a separate bureau independent of any federal or executive department. Our Federal and State Relations Committee opposed such a bill. It was not willing to report favorably to the Council for the reason that there seemed to be no possible chance that such an independent bureau would be created by the government at the present time. Then came the question, will you approve it if it

is attached to another department that may seem appropriate?

The Librarian of the Library of Congress agrees this is desirable. It does not involve the creation of an agency that he is solicitous or desirous of attaching to the Library of Congress. He is perfectly willing to speak well of this proposed legislation.

The question then arises, where may it be best attached? The Department of Education, as we know, has been approved by this Association and has purposed to do just such work within its organization somewhere. The word "library" has been mentioned in the bill for the Department of Education. That would be unquestionably, in the opinion of our Committee, the best place to attach it. It is quite human, however, to introduce a bill naming a department that does not exist and that may never exist. Where next? The Bureau of Education has been suggested again as a friendly and appropriate agency and has a notable library which has published for us statistics, and which in short is sympathetic to the libraries and library work. If the Council or the Association should believe this is desirable, that would, in the opinion of the Committee, seem to be the most appropriate place to attach such a bureau now. The objection has been made to calling it a bureau because you can scarcely attach a bureau to a bureau. That, of course, is a matter which can be cured by a verbal amendment.

There are perhaps three possibilities that will occur

in this matter. The first is that you may wish to have nothing whatever to do with it at all. You may not feel that it is desirable or necessary. Our Committee does not feel that way. It does not recommend this bill for your consideration. It merely offers it for discussion, but it believes, with the exception of one member of it, that it is thoroughly desirable legislation, that it is a very important matter, that the creation of such a bureau is appropriate in the federal government, as appropriate as half a dozen other bureaus that might be named, and it is very willing to offer this bill for discussion.

I think the Committee does not respect any definite instructions or action at this time beyond such as would indicate the feeling of the Council, presumably, therefore, the feelings of the Association as to the whole matter, and perhaps a reference of the matter back to the Committee on Federal and State Relations which would then govern its further procedure, if there were any, in accordance with the expressions made here this morning.

If you should be favorably disposed and think it a good project, it would be helpful if you could say whether it ought to wait for the Department of Education or ought to be started at once with the thought of attaching it to the federal Bureau of Education, or some hint of another procedure which has not occurred to your Committee. So much for the project.

It has come to the notice of the Chairman of the State

Relations Committee that there is interest in the project for a number of members of the Association have written to the Committee expressing interest and approval of it since the bill was distributed and sent out to members of the Council. It has come to our notice also that there are other proposals. Since coming to this meeting one has reached me from a member of the profession who has expressed his interest in another draft of a bill similar in most respects to the one in your hands, the only difference being really, the only vital difference, that it is attached to the Library of Congress. He argues that that is where it ought to be. He presumably has not consulted the Librarian of Congress and doesn't know his feeling or disposition in the matter and submits the bill on his own initiative and on his own and sole information. But it is indicative of an interest that is general and approval, apparently, that is equally general so far as expression has reached our Committee.

Another item of information that comes to us that is known to all of you I suppose: For a number of years there has been presented before Congress a bill providing for a library information service. Miss Guerrier, of the Boston Public Library, is known as the most active and zealous sponsor of that bill. It has been approved by this Association. It has never been in the hands of the Committee on Federal and State Relations for the reason that at the time of its inception the President of the Association appointed a special committee to draft a bill and

present it and that special committee has, I believe, still been continued.

Here are three projects, the one that is in your hands, the bill for a library information service which has already been introduced, re-introduced into the new Congress, hearings upon which will probably occur in the next month or March, and this bill perhaps not likely to be presented but submitted at any rate by a member of our profession who believes and says so in the bill that it ought to be attached to the Library of Congress -- three projects trying to crowd in by the same door.

Our Committee can not help but feel that if the Association is interested in legislation of this character our chance would be very much better of getting anything good by uniting on one matter and presenting one measure instead of two or three. Our Committee also feels from its knowledge of the library information service bill that perhaps the bill before you which we offer this morning for discussion is the more comprehensive bill, perhaps the more important measure, the more far reaching. As I have already said to the very zealous sponsor of the library information service bill, it would seem as if forces should be united and perhaps that bill is the one to be merged into this one, for certainly such a service as this bill in your hands proposes would include the functions that are attached as described in the library information service bill. Further than this, however, Miss Gurrier may speak for herself.

This, however, is merely our Committee's general opinion about it. So the matter is left with you. I will linger on the platform only long enough to await any questions for further information if there are any coming and to repeat what I said that we do not expect on such an important question definite final action or instruction this morning, but we should be very grateful for a helpful discussion. I think the subject is worth some time being spent in discussion which if your pleasure is to refer it back to the Committee, might give it a sailing chart for its future voyage.

MISS GUERRIER: Mr. President, since nothing has been said about the new bill which I have information upon, may I have a few minutes to explain the situation of that at the present time? Following the example of the President, I have prepared beforehand a brief statement so I shall speak to the point and not take too much of your time.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I appear before you to speak a few words on the Library Information Service Bill. Some of you have already heard me speak on this subject at Asbury Park, at Chicago, at Colorado Springs, and at Swampscott. Now by permission of the Directors and Trustees of the Boston Public Library, I am here to speak for it again. Even my best friends think I can talk about nothing else. However, this time I bring you the pleasant news that the strategic position of this bill which we have had before Congress since 1919, is now

most satisfactory.

You will pardon me if I sketch briefly some of the reasons why the proposed office was deemed necessary. During my sixteen months in the Food Administration in Washington, I visited hundreds of libraries in all parts of the United States and became convinced that the great printed resources of the Federal Government were for the most part untapped by American libraries, largely for lack of a central information service which would keep them informed of material available, answer their questions and route their requests to the proper offices.

To try out how such an office would work, I got six months' further leave from Boston and by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, established in the Bureau of Education, a national library service. The plan having met with favor among librarians, a committee was appointed by President Bishop at the Asbury Park meeting in 1919, to draft a bill to provide for its permanent establishment. This committee consisted of Miss Baldwin, Mr. Belden, Miss Countryman, Mrs. Earl, Miss Eastman, Miss Guerrier, Mr. Hadley, and Miss Tyler. I was delegated to introduce the bill.

It was favorably reported by both education committees in the fall and but for the determined opposition of one senator, it would probably have passed at that time.

I may say here that I saw the Commissioner of Education three weeks ago; a friend of the Commissioner, Dr. Tigert,

is very strongly in favor of having this service in the bureau as soon as he can get it. He told me (I don't wish to mention any names in this report) that he knew what a large part of the objection on the part of that senator had been and its cause had now been removed and he thought we should have no further trouble.

All but a few congressmen were in favor of it and there were in the hands of members of the committees letters endorsing it from hundreds of librarians.

After the bill was reported, I returned to Boston where, by permission of my chief, Mr. Belden, I established a government news service, which I was able to do only because of the knowledge I had gained while in Washington, regarding sources of government printed matter.

I am reminded here that Mr. Wyer came to Boston with a class from the Albany school and the librarian asked me at the time to speak to this class on the document service. After I got through Mr. Wyer said, "But, Miss Guerrier, you make it seem as if it isn't possible for librarians to do this service unless the person doing it had gotten a knowledge of these sources in Washington." I said, "I regret to say that is true, but when we have the central clearing house it won't be."

In connection with this service, we issued a Government News Bulletin which, when it was discontinued, was being sent on request to libraries in thirty states. With regard to

this service, Mr. Belden received the following letter from President Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts:

"1st December, 1919.

"Mr. Charles F. D. Belden,
Public Library,
Boston, Mass.

"Dear Mr. Belden:

"You are to be most heartily congratulated upon the public spirited action you have taken in preparing for an up to date Government News Service in the Boston Public Library. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress can at an early date pass the measure empowering the Interior Department through the Bureau of Education, to establish an office which will make it possible to open this Service to the public.

"The stability of our Government depends on the loyalty of the citizens of the United States, who are -- in the final analysis -- the Government. Nothing will ensure that loyalty more effectively than a knowledge of the functions and actions of that Government which libraries above all institutions are qualified to make clear to the people.

"Very truly yours,

"Calvin Coolidge."

At the suggestion of Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger, now Chairman of the House Committee on Education, the bill was again introduced in December, and is now in the hands of the Senate and House Committees on Education. Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts introduced it in the House, and Senator McLean of Connecticut introduced it in the Senate.

The hearings on this bill will probably come in the

latter part of January or the first of February and it is most desirable that representatives of the library profession should be present. The American Library Association has stood behind this bill up to the present time. Three resolutions have been voted favoring it, and I have no reason to believe that the members in general have changed their minds regarding it. I believe we can do for our country one of the biggest peace time services ever done, if, with the aid of this clearing house, we can intelligently disseminate the important information printed by the greatest publishing house in the world about the greatest government in the world.

I just want to say with regard to Mr. Wyer's bill, I don't wish to place myself in the position of not saying that I believe librarians should have a big place in the government, but I must say I am not of the opinion that the present time is one to push a bill of this kind. I called Mr. Dallinger, Chairman of the Education Committee, whom you all know, if you know anything about legislation, is the most powerful man in the House today on educational matters, with regard to this bill. He said, "You have my permission to state that I said to you over the telephone that no attention to legislation of this kind will be given at the present time."

The President has gone on record in his message as favoring the Department of Education and Welfare. I notice that that seems to be confused. The President has not favored the

Department of Education but a combination of the two.

Now, a large number of the members of this Association have gone on record as favoring the Department of Education as proposed by Judge Towner in his original bill. One doesn't know what to attach a service of this kind to at the present time. If you try to attach it to the Department of Education you antagonize the President and the members of his cabinet who have voted on this designation. If you attach it to the Department of Education it may be a misfire all together. You can't put it in the Bureau of Education at the present time because they won't stand for it at all.

The reason I am urging action upon this other bill is that three times you have gone on record. It is sometimes said librarians don't know their minds. At Mr. Godard's suggestion this bill was not changed in any way at all from its original wording, the way it was when it first went in, because Mr. Godard said quite rightly if we knew our minds then we know them now. You have gone on record three times as endorsing this bill. I feel myself that the Committee on Federal and State Relations should take over this bill, because there is where it belongs for them to push and get it across. If they would feel they had the backing of the whole Council behind them, they could take the bill and push it and get the measure in now, which I believe we have a very good chance of doing with the backing of the President. They would have an opportunity in the

next year or two of studying the library phase of the matter and when we have proved we can be of real service to the Congressmen as well as the people of the United States as this clearing house is to be, we shall have a very much better position in going before Congress to ask for the library measure. I thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. HANSON: I don't know if it is of any special interest to the members of the Council to know there are other countries in which this information service and bureau of libraries has already been established in a small way. It is practically the Department of Church and Education. The Ministry of Church and Education in those countries I happen to be familiar with has charge of this. It combines the information service and what might be the Bureau of Libraries, only in a much smaller way than our Committee has in mind.

Therefore, it seems to me that it would be quite proper to determine whether this coming session of Congress is apt to look upon it favorably or not, to work in that direction. I heartily agree with Mr. Wyer in his statements that the two services ought to be combined, if possible. I rather think it might be of interest to note that in other countries it has been so combined and placed under the Ministry of Church and Education. I suppose our new Department of Education and Welfare would correspond more closely to that Ministry than to any other.

I am glad to hear that Dr. Putnam has endorsed the

recommendation. When I first read it upon receiving it through the mail, I was afraid it might interfere with appropriations for the Library of Congress. The government would have to put a good deal of money into a bureau of this kind. There are something like three thousand libraries today depending on the Library of Congress for cooperative service of some kind, book selection and preparation of books for the shelves, etc. I rather think there ought to be five thousand more, but apparently the other five thousand have not yet discovered we have a national library in Washington doing cooperative work for the country.

You perhaps are just as familiar as I am with the fact that a great deal of printing, for instance, cards and bibliographic notices, lists of various kinds, etc., has been held up for the last two years because of lack of appropriation on the part of the Library of Congress, that the service has been materially interfered with, slowed down by lack of appropriation for salaries and various equipment. When I first read this I was afraid it might interfere possibly with appropriations for the Library of Congress, but I dare say Mr. Putnam has given the matter consideration and endorsed this and it is not likely that will happen perhaps if it is once started. It stands to reason on a new undertaking like this the Department of Education and the Library of Congress must cooperate in the closest possible way.

DR. HILL: Mr. President, do you know if this bill of Miss Guerrier's has received the approval of the Council of the Association?

MISS GUERRIER: Yes, Dr. Hill, it has three times received approval by the Executive Board and Council. They are on record.

DR. HILL: Then it shows we are on record in favor of this particular bill, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Federal and State Relations isn't able to report favorably or unfavorably upon this particular bill, wouldn't it be rather unfortunate for us to take any definite action? It seems to me we ought to concentrate our efforts upon the passage of the bill which has already been approved three times by the Association and the Council.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think Mr. Wyer distinctly stated that he did not ask any action at this time on the bill that you have in your hands. It is merely for a discussion that might guide the Committee.

MR. MEYER: Mr. President, I can't undertake to voice Dr. Putnam's opinion on this whole situation but I can give you a little idea of some of the things that he has thought about it all. It seems to us down there in Washington that there is a field for three national organizations or institutions; the National Library, the Library of Congress; a Bureau of Libraries; and the American Library Association.

I am not going to define the fields which these three organizations ought to occupy, if I do I shall come to grief as I have on other occasions along the borderline. I will mention three typical examples of what these three bodies could do.

The Library of Congress is the national library. No one would question that it is the most fitting place to engage in inter-library loans, the Library of Congress lending to the small library where the scholars depend upon an inadequate collection, to meet the deficiencies of that collection. If we are going to have an employment bureau for librarians of any kind, it would seem fitting that that might be attached to the A. L. A. Headquarters. Lastly, in the gathering of statistics concerning libraries of the United States, the Bureau of Libraries which would probably be organized along government lines would be the most fitting place for such statistics to be gathered.

I would like to emphasize everything that Dr. Hill has said about the present situation. There is very little chance of getting this bill that Mr. Wyer laid before the Council this morning passed at the next session. There is, however, an excellent chance, a better chance than ever before of passing the bill embodied in Miss Guerrier's plan. It seems to me since we have heretofore endorsed this particular measure three times we might well do so again, and in that way secure a long step in advance in having the library interests of the

country taken care of to a certain extent by the government. For that reason I should like to present for adoption by the Council a resolution similar to those previously passed. This is prepared by Miss Guerrier and handed to me to lay before the Council.

"WHEREAS, there is now in the Educational Committee in both the House and Senate a bill to provide for a library for service in the Bureau of Education; and,

"WHEREAS, hundreds of libraries in all parts of the United States have gone on record favoring this bill; and,

"WHEREAS, there is a greater need now for the library information service than when it was first proposed; be it

"RESOLVED, that the Council of the American Library Association again endorse the bill and urge its passage; be it further

"RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of both Educational Committees and to the Commissioner of Education."

Mr. President, I should like to move the adoption of these resolutions.

DR. HILL: I would like to second it.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: You have heard the resolutions moved by Mr. Meyer and seconded by Mr. Hill, what action will you take on them?

MISS TYLER: Mr. President, inasmuch as I have been

rather intimately associated with this measure from the beginning and have been on the committee which helped draft this bill which has been in Miss Guerrier's hands, I feel that I want to say a word for it. From the practical point of view I shall say that a bird in the hand is worth two or three in the bush, and while we all feel very deeply interested in the measure which has been proposed by Dr. Wyer and I think looked forward to with the hope that there shall be some such a measure later when the proper time comes, it seems to me very clear that here is an immediate opportunity that we should not pass. The conditions seem to be favorable, and we have not, I believe, heard any definite objection to this and surely when we do have the Department of Education and Welfare and seek to have a Bureau of Libraries, this particular feature will naturally be absorbed by it, so I can not see that there is any conflict whatever but just an anticipation of what we may have when we do have the Bureau. I am heartily in favor of this resolution.

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President, may I add to what I said that I am also in favor of the resolution? My suggestion that the bill Miss Guerrier is sponsor for be side-tracked had no thought whatever of disposing of it; it meant that if it is deemed advisable at the moment, now, to move in the matter of the larger bill instead of two or three measures it would certainly be wise to promote it. I can quite see how it is possible to get the bill that has the advantages of

three or four years' start and the excellent support and real merit through now, and it might not be at all possible to do so with the others. I believe as Miss Tyler says that this one bill regarding the Bureau of Education should be merged into it; in other words, if the Guerrier bill is passed, building up the Bureau of Libraries piecemeal and getting a start in that direction, my Committee certainly approves of the other measure and had no thought in suggesting the merger other than it would be inadvisable if action were taken at once. I still think our Committee would like to have a further discussion as to whether this is a bill that ought to be presented at any time and where, in the opinion of the Council, it might well attach. To wait for the Department of Education, of course, is what I meant, (Of course I meant the new Department of Education and Welfare. Miss Guerrier seems to think there were two in mind when we speak of the same department.) or if it should go to the Bureau of Education or whether it would be wise to move for a separate and independent bureau. That is all the information our committee suggested.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there a further discussion of the resolution presented by Mr. Meyer? If not, those in favor of the resolution will please say "aye"; opposed "no". Carried.

Is there a further discussion now of the bill presented by Mr. Wyer?

MR. MEYER: I was going to move that that bill be

referred back to the Committee for further consideration and action at such time as may make it seem more fit.

DR. HILL: Mr. President, I question the necessity for that. This bill has been under consideration by the Committee. The Committee isn't able to make a report. One member of the Committee simply presents a draft and why, without action of this Council, couldn't the Chairman take it back to the Committee and say it is a good thing to discuss in Committee and then when the Committee has come to some decision report to the Council what its suggestions are?

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President, that is not quite a fair statement. It isn't one member of the Committee that presents this.

DR. HILL: I understood you to say so.

MR. JAMES WYER: I said there was but one member of the Committee that did not vote for the recommendation of this bill to the Council. I happen to be one member of the Committee but I am its Chairman and am representing every member of the Committee in their willingness to submit this bill for discussion. Had one member not voted in dissent, it would have been unanimously recommended to the Council for discussion. It merely happens that we preferred not to present a divided report with seven or eight on one side and one on the other. Two or three members of the Committee said, "Why can't we recommend, why shouldn't we recommend it eight to one?" But

it wasn't done in that way, perhaps mainly because I said, "Let's not force the minority member into a vote of that kind or try to. Just hand it to the Council. They can discuss it just as well when we present it as if we recommend it."

So it is not quite a fair statement to say a single member of the Committee comes in alone and offers it.

DR. HILL: Mr. President, allow me to understand this is a recommendation from the Committee. It puts it on a very different basis from what the Chairman stated when he was on the platform.

MR. JAMES WYER: Certainly sir, I tried to state that when I was on the platform. It comes from the Committee with the vote of every member but one to present this bill for discussion to the Council. It doesn't recommend that this bill is to be voted into action or an effort be made to pass it at this moment, but it wants help, it comes to us from several members of the Committee. It is an important question. I said on the platform we believe it to be an important subject. If you don't think so, very well and good, you are thinking differently from all the rest. We intended to bring this up and not recommend a bill that should be put before this Congress or the next Congress or be attached to a department, this one or that one or any other, but to give you the facts as they came to us and you as representatives of the Association can, we hope, give us information to guide our future action. If you don't want any-

thing more to do with it, it won't hurt our Committee's feelings at all by saying so. If you think it might be more appropriately one department than another, you will help us by saying so. If you think it inadvisable to present it at this time, that is the information we want.

DR. HILL: The one syllable description which the Chairman has given me has convinced me now it comes from the Committee.

MISS EASTMAN: Has Mr. Meyer's resolution been seconded? If not, I would like to second that motion.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I will ask Mr. Meyer to state his resolution again.

MR. MEYER: It is simply a motion referring it back to the Committee in order to dispose of a matter that has been laid before the Council.

MR. JOS. WHEELER: I would like to get a little information from Mr. Wyer. It seems to me we have to look further than the technicalities. Don't we all agree we want to see some provision made in the federal Department of Education and Welfare for the libraries? It seems to me instead of simply referring it back to the Committee where it has already been that Mr. Wyer's Committee ought to have some more definite statement from the Council of our feeling about action by that Committee to have this Library Bureau included in the new department. Isn't that what you want Mr. Wyer?

MR. JAMES WYER: We want an opinion as to whether the

Council thinks it ought to be; if that is the place you think it might be best lodged when or if such a department is created, we would be very glad of an expression of that opinion.

MR. JOS. WHEELER: A few minutes ago we were very much confused by this other matter which seems to be very well taken care of. Everybody was in favor of taking care of the Bureau of Information. I think the people in Washington, based on this resolution, will understand the attitude of the librarians. Mr. Wyer said the big thing is how shall we get librariestaken care of? It seems to me if you are going to refer this back to the Committee that motion should include some expression of the approval of the Council in having the Committee proceed in whatever way it sees fit to take care of this bureau in the department. Would that bring the result you want, Mr. Wyer?

MR. JAMES WYER: Yes, sir, any information.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: May the Chairman make a brief statement which he will try to put in words of one syllable? This question of a federal bureau of libraries came up at Hot Springs last year through the recommendation of Mr. Joy Morgan, the editor of the National Education Association Journal. Mr. Morgan was quite enthusiastic about the measure and spoke to several members there, and on his recommendation the Executive Board referred the question to Mr. Wyer's Committee.

It was Mr. Morgan's idea that if we are to have a

Department of Education at Washington it should have in it a Bureau of Libraries, that librarians should now be thinking about that subject and drafting their ideas of what such a bureau should be rather than have a plan imposed upon them later by some other authority not knowing the needs of libraries. I think the whole idea of this discussion is to find out whether the A. L. A. Council think a Bureau of Libraries at Washington a desirable thing or not. Let's get down to that subject and get some points for Mr. Wyer's Committee that will be helpful to them. I would like to throw that subject open for discussion if there is any further discussion. Do we want a Bureau of Libraries at Washington?

MISS TYLER: Mr. President, I feel that in justice to the Committee which Dr. Wyer is Chairman of we should express ourselves on this subject. It is only fair to a committee that has such an important matter in hand. Surely we want to be thinking about it. I am glad indeed to have the statement from President Jennings because I was an unfortunate person who could not get to the Hot Springs conference and I did not know that Mr. Morgan had made this suggestion. That carries considerable weight because he is so close to the center of educational matters.

Another matter that it seems to me has some weight is that when the bill was drafted, a good many years ago, for the creation of a Department of Education, some of us talked very frequently and intimately with Judge Towner who was the

father of that bill in the house, regarding this very matter. I asked Congressman Towner if he did not think it would be possible to name libraries in this bill. Those of us who know Congressman Towner know he is a devoted friend of libraries, but he said it would be a mistake to name libraries in the bill but naturally and logically libraries belonged there and in his own opinion he had always thought that there must be a Bureau of Libraries.

We have all felt as we have followed this bill that it must come eventually, so that I feel grateful to this Committee for giving us a draft of such a bill as to the details of it. We are not able, I think, to judge. The statements are definite and would lead one to think there was room for immediate action in the matter. Of course the definite date embodied in the bill is simply to give purpose and definiteness to it. In Section 4, the statement "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized" is no doubt an effort on the part of the Committee to make this quite definite.

MR. JAMES WYER: Just to make it look like a real bill.

MISS TYLER: That, of course, is a vital part to get into the appropriation feature. All together, as I glance through it, it seems to me to be a good outline of what we should expect to have in such a bureau. I wonder if in Section 3, enumerating the functions, anything is comprehensive enough

to include the library information service as such. It indicates it does become part of the bureau of education and later is absorbed in the department of education. I am not quite clear. I am wondering if Mr. Wyer has in mind any clause in Section 3 that is comprehensive enough to take over this library information service in the bureau as such or take over the bureau as such. Of course the purpose would be to take over all of the many library functions and activities of the various government departments.

MR. JAMES WYER: I think not, perhaps this bill was drafted with that definite thought in mind. Certainly the Committee would be very willing to make it read so. This paragraph three has been drafted and redrafted. It has been before every member of the Committee and I think there was no member but what had suggestion for improvement or amendment in that and other sections of the bill. As I stated at first, this is just to make it seem like a bill.

MISS TYLER: I would suggest the Committee consider a comprehensive phrasing in Section 3 that would anticipate the absorption of this.

MR. DUDGEON: I have passed upon as extremely wise Miss Tyler's thought on all these matters, and I am going to try to put into a motion what I understand her thought to be.

I move you as an amendment to the motion pending that this Council express itself as endorsing the project as one

for future legislation and that the Council refer the matter back to the Committee with the recommendation that the Committee study the question of the proper articulation of the report and report back to the Council at some future time their recommendation.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is that acceptable to you, Mr. Meyer?

MR. MEYER: Yes, I accept that as an amended form of my motion. I was going to propose an amendment of that kind. Mr. Dudgeon has put it in such good form I will be very glad to accept it.

MR. REECE: Mr. Chairman, I should be very glad to vote for that amended resolution. As I recall, what little discussion took place at Hot Springs regarding this proposed measure seemed to be concerned with the provisions stated in paragraphs two and three relative to the functions of this proposed bureau. Mr. Meyer touched upon it in his talk. I can conceive that Mr. Wyer's Committee might be particularly glad of discussion and perhaps instruction on points affecting the functions. I, therefore, wish to call attention of the Council particularly to the functions mentioned in Sections 2 and 3, particularly in 3, in which the emphasis is laid upon research, investigations, surveys and publications. There are questions of definition there. I may say that I am thoroughly in accord with the statement as made by Mr. Wyer's Committee, but I

can conceive that the Committee might well like to know whether the Council is in harmony with its recommendation on that particular point. Are those the things which we should expect and wish a federal bureau of libraries to do, or are there other functions, some active administrative functions which the American Library Association is to some extent carrying on today and which we would wish to have incorporated in it?

MISS AHERN: Mr. Chairman, there is no question but it is very important that the voicing members of the Association at least should have very definitely in their minds what a bureau of this kind should carry as its work. But the pending question before us at this time is whether we are in favor, whether there is a sentiment in the Association for the proposed Department of Education to take over the various elements which go to make up library activity and library opinion, or that it be taken over into the Department of Education. That is the thing it seems to me that is important, and Mr. Morgan agreed with me in that. We must make up our minds about that thing and be fair and become consistent in our action regarding Mr. Morgan and many men in positions as certain as his. He is wise in saying we ought to make up our minds about this thing, and also to have that question out of the way.

Then there ought to be some general truths with regard to what would happen to library interests or what should happen generally rather than to leave it until the Department of Edu-

cation is fully grown as it is in the minds of many people who are pushing it.

I think the President's statement on the question when the discussion opened is one that covers very thoroughly a present duty of the Association or of library workers generally. Now that being out of the way, this other thing comes in as a subsequent action and a discussion as to this phraseology or other phraseology in a bill at this time helps to clarify; but the question of importance rather than the consolidation of opinion and ideas with regard to a bureau of libraries it seems to me is much more important.

MR. MALCOLM WYER: Mr. Chairman, following Miss Ahern again, it seems to me that if the discussion is left without definite action in regard to this point, it might be quite unfortunate in the turn of events. For instance, in supposing that the Department of Education should be established in the near future, it probably will not be, then the proposition is made to have a bureau of libraries incorporated as a part of that department and those who were particularly interested might say, "What does the American Library Association say on that point?" and the answer would be that four times an endorsement has been made of the library for service but no pronouncement has been made in regard to any more comprehensive work for a bureau of libraries to cover, and that, it seems to me, would be an unfortunate circumstance because it would hamper those

who were working for a proper comprehensive bureau of libraries as a part of the Department of Education. It seems also to me that it might hamper the proper development of a proper bureau if there is just a small library for service as representing all that the American Library Association has gone on record as favoring in that connection. Therefore, it seems to me that it is more for this Association to take action favoring what should be covered, what work should be done by a bureau of libraries, than to simply leave the matter with a fourth endorsement of a very small feature of national library work.

MR. MEYER: Mr. President, I should like to have Mr. Dudgeon read the motion as he has formulated it, because as I remember it it contained a specific endorsement on the whole idea of a library bureau.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: The Chair has just asked the Secretary to get the motion from Mr. Dudgeon.

MR. DUDGEON: That we endorse the bureau as a project for future legislation, and that the Council refer the matter back to the Committee with the recommendation that they study the question of the proper articulation of the bureau of libraries with other departments, and report at some future time.

Now, it didn't contain any recommendation as to how that connection should be made or where that should be articulated.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion of

that motion?

DR. ANDREWS: As the motion reads, I shall vote against it. I do not believe in this constant tendency to increase the functions of the general government. If Mr. Dudgeon would put into his motion "provided a department of education is established," I think that I would then not have the same objection. My objection goes away back to the establishment of the department of education which all here seem to take for granted. I am inclined to think there will come a reaction against the first policy of the general government's interfering in affairs which do belong to the state. I may be old-fashioned, and coming from New England it is a rather peculiar position to take, but it is my position on the broadest ground of public policy that I am opposed to the establishment of the department of education. Therefore, I don't want to go on record as establishing a bureau of libraries. If a department of education is formed, then some such thing as this might be proper, because I admit that if that department is formed, a bureau of libraries will be an entirely proper subsidiary agency. This explanation will explain my solitary vote.

MR. GEROULD: The Board of Education is by no means a unit in their endorsement of the department of education plans. It would seem to me to be rather unfortunate if this body were to express an endorsement of this consideration which might not meet with favor of a larger body or of the Council itself after

further consideration.

MR. JOS. WHEELER: Isn't it true that a great many of the state associations express their favor of the federal department?

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: In favor of the federal bureau of libraries?

MR. JOS. WHEELER: The federal department of education.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I think the A. L. A. has taken action.

DR. ANDREWS: The Council has voted both ways on that. The Council has not been consistent in its action. I wanted it clearly understood that I thought I was in the minority of one, but in talking to the people around me I find I am not, that there will be more than one vote against it.

MISS GUERRIER: Mr. President, here you will see just what they have laid out for the department of education and welfare.

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President, I would like to correct a misstatement of a moment ago. The Council or the Association never voted against the Towner-Sterling Bill. It is on record by the Council or by the full Association as approving it more than once. There is no adverse vote, I am sure.

May I add this: If it should seem well to the Council to make the mention that has been suggested, "if the department of education was established," I think that would be entirely

satisfactory to our Committee. I happen to know from correspondence with the other members of the Committee that it is the opinion of eight members of the Committee that is the place for this bill, and that they would not be willing to favor a bill so heartily locating it anywhere else than in the Department of Education. I didn't speak of that before because what the Committee wanted was an impartial discussion without any lead by our Committee at all. We wanted the independent reaction free from any statements of what we thought ourselves about it. Now that that point has come up I know how they feel and am perfectly willing to accept that phraseology.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: May I state that in the proceedings of the Council at Hot Springs it was voted that we reaffirm our allegiance to the Towner-Sterling Bill and urge upon Congress its early and favorable consideration.

I will ask the Secretary to read the motion as presented jointly by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Dudgeon.

SECRETARY MILAM: Moved that the Council endorse the Bureau as a project for future legislation and that the Council refer the matter back to the Committee with the recommendation that they study the question of proper articulation of the bureau of libraries with other departments, and report at some future time.

DR. HILL: I think Dr. Andrews won't be the only one that will vote against it. I should refer it back to the Com-

mittee for consideration and report without any approval of any phase of the bill at the present time.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion of the motion before we vote? The time is getting late and we have two other items on our program.

Those in favor of the motion as made by Mr. Meyer will please say "aye"; those opposed "no". The motion is carried.

The next item on our program is the question of what are adequate incomes for college, university and high school libraries. Mr. Samuel H. Ranck will present this as Chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues.

MR. SAMUEL H. RANCK: I think it was two years ago at this meeting of the Council in Chicago, the Committee on Library Revenues reported a resolution with reference to what should be considered a reasonable minimum for support of public libraries. That resolution was adopted and at that meeting, or a later one the additional duty was placed upon the Committee to report something for the Council to act on with reference to the revenues of college and university libraries, normal school and teachers' college libraries, high school and elementary school libraries.

The discussion this morning will be in the nature of a report of progress, and we want to present to you some of the problems that confront the Committee in dealing with this sub-

ject. We are going to limit it to university and teachers' college libraries this morning because the subject is too big to go into the whole matter.

At the Hot Springs meeting a preliminary report was presented by the Committee based on one factor only with reference to what might be a basis for arriving at a proper minimum support for libraries in colleges, universities and these other classes to which I have just referred. That report is in print in the proceedings, and it was there stated it was simply a preliminary report.

The Committee is continuing its investigations, and we had a meeting yesterday where the hope was expressed that we will be able to present to the meeting at Saratoga Springs some resolution on this subject. I want to present to you, however, this morning some of the ideas that enter into this problem. There are a large number of variables that must be considered in arriving at a basis for proper support, particularly in colleges and universities and normal colleges. At Hot Springs only one of these was considered and that was the number of students in the institution, full time students.

Another variable is the number of persons in the faculty; another is the character of the work, to what extent research work is carried on in the institution; another is the kind of teaching that is done in the institution. There are schools and colleges where the kind of teaching is such that the students are not sent to the library.

Since the meeting at Hot Springs I visited a university that has some six thousand student in attendance, and I found there two reading rooms, one not quite so large as this, which was the general reference and reading room, and the other the managing room which was just big enough to hold thirteen or fourteen chairs. That was all they had for an institution having six thousand students registered.

The subject taught is another element. Certain subjects require a great deal more library material and library service than others. For instance, it is believed where there are a large number of students in mathematics there is less of this material and less expensive material required than where there are a large number of students in economics and history.

Another element that enters into this is the number and character of libraries outside of the institution but in the immediate neighborhood. The Carnegie Institute of Technology, for example, which is right near the great Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has three thousand students and the old library reminded me very much of one of the camp libraries. The room is perhaps not so large as this, or no larger than this, and that serves as the library for an institution of that sort; but because the Carnegie Library is so near at hand that makes a difference.

These are elements that enter in. For instance, in Baltimore the local library situation is changing with reference

to Goucher College, the women's college there, and the Johns Hopkins University because of moving the institutions out into the country. The Goucher College is getting ready to move seven or eight miles out into the country and Johns Hopkins has recently moved to Homewood on the outskirts of the city. The whole problem with reference to the amount of money they must spend for books alone in those institutions is changed because of that. They were taking that into consideration in those particular institutions.

Another possible basis for arriving at this matter is using a percentage of the total revenue of the institution for library support. Mr. Gerould will probably have something to say on that in his part in this discussion. Still one more is the section of the country where the institution is located. For instance, labor costs, etc. vary in different parts of the country.

The Committee at its meeting yesterday believed that it would be necessary to make some classification of institutions before we could apply some general group to these various classes, because we must recognize these different kinds. It is possible we may be able to use the classifications of institutions to a certain extent that have been made by the Carnegie and the Rockefeller Foundations in their work. The suggestion was also made that we might get some possible cooperation from those great foundations.

There is one thing certain and that is the Committee can not go over this country and inspect a lot of these institutions, although it has been my privilege to see about two or three hundred of them, colleges and universities. It has also been my privilege and misfortune perhaps as representing the alumni in my own body to appear before the board of trustees in my own college at various times and know how this library proposition and other propositions strike a body of men of that sort whose interests are primarily interests of business rather than interests of education.

I was going to say that this information will be rather difficult to get, for one thing is certain, you can't depend on college catalogs as always giving a correct statement of the work of the institution. I have been to enough colleges to know that the persons who get up these catalogs sometimes have elastic consciences.

As an illustration of the difference in institutions, since the last meeting at Hot Springs I visited two institutions less than one hundred miles apart. They play football with each other and have athletic relations and all that sort of thing. One institution has less than 250 students. They have allowed for their library for the purchase of books alone \$40 per student, that is between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year for the purchase of reading matter alone. The other institution has about 500 students and they are spending, and have been for a number

of years, about \$2.50 per student for reading matter, and the authorities there think they are doing mighty well.

These are some of the problems, as I said, that we must take into consideration. We feel that it will be necessary to send out some kind of a questionnaire, unfortunately, to get as much information as possible on some of these things. We hope to do that very shortly.

I have already referred to the physical equipment and haven't touched on the matter of salaries and trained assistants and all of that, but those are all elements that will have to be considered in making some kind of a recommendation with reference to what is a proper basis for library support for college and university and normal and teachers' college libraries. Those are the three classes of institutions that we are discussing this morning. I am sure, on behalf of the Committee, that every member of the Committee will be only too glad to receive any enlightenment on this subject that any of the members of this Association can give us.

I want to say that I think the problem in many ways with reference to these institutions is a good deal more difficult than it is with reference to public libraries only.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: This question will be discussed first by Mr. Gerould of Princeton University.

MR. J. T. GEROULD: Mr. President, the hour is so late

and this matter was so well discussed by the Chairman that I think I will only say just a word.

The Chairman referred to some studies I had been making very preliminary in regard to the per cent of the income of the entire institution that is devoted to library purposes. These studies are by no means complete for the reason that in a great many cases it is impossible to get, first, what is the total charge upon the institution for the library. The charges against various departmental funds are in many cases not grouped with the expense of operating the library, and yet from the point of view of the institution they are a proper library charge. In some cases it is difficult to find what the total expense of operating the institution is. So these things are sometimes hard to get. I have found that in a very considerable number of our better developed state universities the per cent relation between the total cost of operating the library and the total budget and the budget of the institution runs between two and four per cent, more of them in the neighborhood of two than those that go above that. One institution, I think there is no reason why I shouldn't name it, the University of North Carolina, has a per cent, if I recollect, something over six. I think that was the highest per cent of a state university. There are some endowed institutions that run up as high as ten, but those are unusual cases.

My present feeling is, and this is subject to revision

on further investigation, that for most institutions working under normal conditions two per cent of the total revenue is a fair amount, not too high, not too low, and a very large number of institutions in the country are below this figure.

I was talking this morning with a friend of mine who is librarian of a university institution called a university with a college of arts and law and several professional schools, I don't recollect how many, and they have a book fund in that institution of \$1,800.

Now these are facts which we must take into consideration and which our committee must study in considerable detail and prepare a report which will be of some value to the institutions that are trying to raise the quality of library service.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: We will now apply to this question the measuring stick from Kansas, Mr. Kerr.

MR. W. H. KERR: I don't want to be a dinner gong, so I am not going to talk about the measuring stick.

There are two reasons why I am asking your interest in helping the teacher college library and the president and regents and the faculties of the teacher college to see the job of the teacher college library big enough.

In the first place I have the very strong feeling that all library work is becoming more and more educational in its attitude and in its methods. We need more broadcasting of books, more personal interpretation, more fitting of the right

book to the right person, to use Mr. Roden's expression. In the second place, without arguing the supreme importance of the training of teachers, I simply want to point out to you the amazing growth, physically, socially, educationally, of schools in the last ten years, and to suggest that when school people and particularly, in speaking of this question, when library people shall have the proper vision of what is going to happen in the future, there will be a place for the little red school house which is passing, and the big consolidated school which is coming, and the rural high school and the school in the small town, and the junior high school in the city, and our immense high schools in the metropolitan centers, and the junior colleges which are springing up as municipal junior colleges and universities.

Now, what is the job of the library in the teacher training institution? And I had in mind chiefly the teachers' college, although I have also in mind the two-year normal college and the college of education in the university -- those three types at least. Not to speak of the obvious job of the library in an institution of that sort, we are beginning to think far more of scholarship and of brief service in the teacher college than ever before. We are not content to send out teachers who have a smattering of method -- pedagogy. We are insisting that teachers shall go out scholars with the ability to go into a subject, do something with it, master it and use it in teaching.

If I had time, I would like to explain further what I mean and what that requires of the library.

In the second place, I think the library in the teachers' college must become a laboratory, must develop its own method of investigation and its own method of presentation in the whole field of visual instruction, the use of all sorts of material, charts, maps, slides, victrola records, the whole range of material which schools use and need to use. The library in the teachers' college and in schools where teachers have had their training in the teachers' college needs to take care, needs to be the reservoir of that sort of material. The teachers' college must develop a technique of the use of that material more and more, at least it should be done in the library of the teachers' college. The library of the teachers' college must pay increasing attention to the development of leisure, culture in teachers. We must not be content, we are not content with sending out teachers who have no background of reading, culture, enjoyment of art. We are insisting upon sending out teachers who have lived in the atmosphere for some time at least during their college work of culture. I feel very strongly that the teacher college library must do its part, its very important part in the development of that sense of leisure and that culture.

I have the feeling that possibly in more than one teachers' college, certainly not in many, a library school will develop which will train librarians for a type of children's

library work which is also the most skillful sort of teaching because more and more we are having a demand in the school systems for trained librarians who can deal with the whole range of children's literature and apply it in the daily problems of school work. Somewhere in our specialized library schools in connection with the teacher college or with the college of education in the university there is going to be a library school of that sort.

Now, all of this, and I have stated only four things which I think we must have in our vision, requires the mention only of one or two points; in the first place, adequate space, building equipment in which to do work. Many of our teachers' colleges do not even have a library building. From figures which I have received recently direct from teachers' colleges based upon what a good many of us feel are reasonably attainable standards, the average teachers' college library has just twenty-seven per cent of the space which it should have for its work. The average teachers' college library has just forty-six per cent of the book stock which it should have. We must have a much larger and a much more highly selected book stock if we are going to do the type of work which I have suggested.

The average teachers' college library has twenty-seven per cent of the funds which it should have. There must be more funds for cataloging, for binding, for the display of library material. The teachers' college library must have a

much larger and more highly trained staff, with the vision of the best teacher and the resourcefulness of the best librarian. The average teachers' college library has just twenty-five per cent of the staff which it should have, we believe.

If I may be pardoned, I would like to revert to something which Mr. Jennings and I enjoyed together on the streets of Paris just about five years ago. We were riding in a French camion with a rather reckless young French lad. We rounded one of the sharp corners and by riding on one wheel we narrowly escaped being run over by a big army truck. When we stopped we found that the camion was up on a lamp post and the post was broken off. The next day the little French office boy at the A. L. A. Headquarters on hearing about it and asking about it in his breathless way said, "Oh, I see, you were astopped."

Well, the library camion of the teachers' college is astopped. It is up on a support which is no support as things are, and we are appealing and hoping through this investigation of the Committee on Library Revenues that the library in the teachers' college can be taken down off the lamp post and the engine which is there be allowed to propel the machine forward.
(Applause)

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion of this subject of adequate incomes for college, university and high school libraries?

MR. BISHOP: Mr. President in the first place, I want

to emphasize Mr. Ranck's statements of the complexity of the problem. I don't think he stated half of the objections that come into it. I know, for example, I have had very great difficulty in arriving at what the income of the University of Michigan is, what per cent of the charge is to be found in the library expenditure, etc. That is one thing.

The problem is vastly more complex than is generally realized because of conditions.

Secondly, I can't let Mr. Gerould's statement about per cent go without at least a challenge. If two per cent of the university income is regarded by anybody as adequate, then one-half of the work which I am doing at the University of Michigan with the aid of the state is superfluous. If we had only two per cent that would cut our revenue much more than in half because we are now getting about four and one-half per cent of what I assume to be the income of the university, not counting the income of the hospital, and I don't think we have anywhere near enough. Mr. Root tells me he gets over six and six-tenths. In endeavoring to make a statement on this subject some five years ago before the Ohio College Association, before making a lot of estimates, I thought out this pronouncement that six per cent of the university's revenue or the college's revenue was a fair amount, and ten per cent would be a proper amount.

MR. KERR: Mr. Chairman, I would like to state in that

connection that six per cent even in the average teachers' college budget would not be enough for the average teachers' college library. It would have to be ten per cent or more. In the case of my own library it is already ten per cent and ought to be more than that.

MR. RANCK: Here was the thing that interested me most in going over the schedule which our Committee had arrived at of the kind of information that was necessary, one person said she was called upon for information on every item we had on our list, and some we didn't have.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I didn't understand that Mr. Gerould recommended two per cent as the proper proportion, he stated the fact merely that they ranged from two to four, and the majority were nearer two than four.

MR. BISHOP: I thought he said two per cent would be a fair amount. I so understood him.

MR. WINDSOR: Mr. President, on what Mr. Bishop has just said, I have the feeling we could do a good deal by working out the statistics of our own institutions. I have found in going into any financial report or even to the librarian or president or anybody else, you can not get from many institutions the kind of figures for three or four years that you require for that information. A committee like Mr. Ranck's will have to get such information in order to make any statistical study that will be worth while for comparison's sake.

For example, you mentioned the University of North Carolina. They do types of work down there which in most of the states is done by either the state library or other institutions in the state, so very considerable items of expense in the North Carolina library budget are carried under the general budget and do not show. In other words, if each one of us can make a thorough analysis and inventory of all the library expenses somewhat clearly for our own purposes, I feel quite sure in some instances the president of the institution wouldn't be afraid he is spending too much money, and you would at least know yourself how much money is going for institutional library work. A Committee like Mr. Ranck's could give them the information.

Fundamentally, I think we don't know what we are spending for library work in most institutions. Our library budgets are fixed up in every conceivable sort of fashion to conceal from the public or board of trustees or faculty or somebody what is actually going on.

MR. GEROULD: May I add just a word? We are not frank with the people who are supporting our institutions in regard to library standing. Eventually we lose on account of that lack of frankness.

Another thing, we have sent out from the office of the A. L. A. to educational institutions in large numbers questionnaires in regard to their conditions and articulations.

How large a proportion of those questionnaires have been returned I don't know. I saw the returns of them last year, and the publication of them showed so few returns that we had very little basis for a successful study of the whole situation and I appeal to institutions here who have not responded to the questionnaires sent out by Mr. Milam to see that their institutions are represented in the next table the Association gets out.

I would like to emphasize the point made by Mr. Bishop regarding large university libraries. One question on the material side of it is the heat, the light, the care of the building. In most large universities that comes under the head of superintendent of buildings or under the head of plants. I think it would be possible to get the amount estimated and the amount spent on the main library building. But no matter what we think of department libraries, (most large universities have them and most of them have to believe they are doing a real piece of library work) they have to be considered and they have to consider salaries and things of that kind. How is it going to be possible to get the amount of money required for keeping up a room or series of rooms in another building? I don't believe they could even tell how much of the upkeep would be required for keeping up the large reading room in the average institution. So all we can say is the main building as such and the general upkeep of the whole university.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion? If not, we will pass on to the last topic of the morning's program, the reclassification of library employees in the government service. Mr. Miles O. Price, of the U. S. Patent Office.

MR. MILES O. PRICE: It is getting late; I will be as brief as possible on the question which I think you will agree is of real importance not only to us particularly in Washington but the whole library profession, because it is whether we are a library profession or a lot of workers. I wish to thank you in this connection for the privilege of addressing you on behalf of the government librarians of the District of Columbia Library Association that I have the honor to represent.

The object of this is to present some resolutions which have already been sent out to the Council. As these resolutions have to do with the federal statute called the Classification Act of 1923 and the report of the Government Librarians Committee on Reclassification, I will outline briefly what it is in regard.

For some time in the whole government service there has been a feeling that there should be a scientific and comprehensive description of the jobs so that people doing the same kind of work in various rooms or various departments might receive the same and adequate compensation for the work they are doing. This agitation took concrete form in a report in 1920

of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reclassification which is a very wholesome document, quite complete in many ways, and it was introduced into Congress.

The two chief bills were the Woods-Smoot Bill and the Lakout-Stirling Bill. The Woods-Smoot Bill was primarily a classification not of positions but of salaries, whereas the report of the Joint Committee on Reclassification contained several thousand descriptions of jobs. The Woods-Smoot Bill made provision for considerably less than somewhere around three hundred. It was to carry on or use the work of the Bureau of Efficiency in Washington, and proposed to grade government employees. And the Bureau of Efficiency schedule is absolutely one of salaries and not of positions at all.

The Lakout-Stirling Bill, on the other hand, contemplated a real reclassification of government jobs, proposed a survey of all positions under the government, a description of these and the assigning of adequate salaries thereto.

The Woods-Smoot Bill was defeated in both the House and Congress. They thought the salary classification was what was desired. The Lakout-Stirling Bill passed the House and Senate, and Senator Smoot was the co-author of the Woods-Smoot Bill.

As compromised, the Reclassification Act of 1923 was passed last March which embodied some of Senator Smoot's ideas. This Bill provided for a personnel classification board composed

of three members, representing respectively the Bureau of Efficiency, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Budgets. It was to make use so far as possible of the Bureau of Efficiency schedules, not being proposed by us as a salary classification but a job classification. That is the law. The law provides, specifically referring to what we want, that the professional people should be placed on the professional classification if they are doing work according to the established principles of a recognized profession requiring a college education.

The work of the Personnel Classification Board was to prepare tentative allocations in all the government departments and present to Congress for action in appropriating for the next year beginning July 1, 1924. There has been almost unanimous dissent of the government employees against the work they have done. Primarily the librarians and other professions have complained that they have placed an undue number in the clerical grades as both professional and subprofessional. They remark, with the exception of a few of the principal jobs in the Library of Congress and the Bureau of Etymology, almost all of the librarians in the District have been tentatively allocated in the third grade -- people doing recognized scientific work of a real professional grade.

Now at the time there was this agitation for reclassification the District of Columbia Library Association appointed a committee on professional problems headed by Miss Barnett,

which did some very excellent work. After the passage of this Act, it was thought the work should go to the government librarians themselves as distinct from the District of Columbia Library Association, so another committee was appointed of which I was made chairman, and this coalesced with the District of Columbia Library Association. So the two committees acted as one. We made an endeavor to assist the Chairman of the Personnel Classification Board in charge of all this work and he asked us to make a report which would help them in making the library allocation. That was the report which the Council was asked to endorse.

I think there will be no doubt that the first three of these resolutions which you have here should be passed. The first three are merely resolutions showing we are a library profession and should be recognized as such. That is what this committee has been trying to do.

Unfortunately we have not been able to get this Board to finance the Council. We have succeeded in bringing it to the hands of most of the Executive Board. I will read you the names of the members of this committee who worked on this report so you will have some idea of the kind of personnel.

... Mr. Price read the names of the committee members ...

MR. PRICE: This was not an ornamental committee in any sense of the word; each member of the committee did his duty. It was not necessarily a harmonious committee for a while. We

fought more or less because we were all deeply convinced that the thing was very important and had to be given the best we had, and we did it. The report as worked out was one accepted by the committee unanimously and by the government librarians and adopted by the District of Columbia Library Association and printed as a District of Columbia Library Association document. The report of ninety-four pages is for sale by the District of Columbia Library Association. The price is one dollar.

We don't claim this report is infallible but it is made up out of the very best experience we could get. We went inside and outside of the profession to get help. We had help out of the Bureau of Government Research, and I think that all the librarians in the District of Columbia and every librarian that has seen it approved it. Dr. Putnam of the Library of Congress sent me a telegram and said that he certainly approved the object of the report and considered the presumptions strong but the conclusions reached conscientiously.

This is the report we are asking you to commend in principle without committing yourself to all details. It contains detailed specifications of the professional and subprofessional services right straight through. The language in this report is different from what would be the general application and follows that of the act.

In proposing that these resolutions be adopted by the A. L. A. Council, I feel and librarians in the District feel

we are asking support of the library profession. Are we a profession or clerks? The Personnel Classification Board says with very few exceptions we are clerks. If we are clerks, the work of the Board is going to be very much more difficult. The work of the Salary Committee is going to be much more difficult. We think the whole profession will take a step backward. If we are recognized officially by the United States Government as professional, figure it out for yourselves. It is what you have been trying to get many years. We librarians of the government think that here is a real honest-to-goodness opportunity for the A. L. A. to do something concrete. That is what we are asking you to do in passing these resolutions.

In addition to that, aside from the resolutions, I will ask older and wiser heads than mine to decide. We feel we need support, active support. The other professions are getting it and librarians ought to have it. The interests of the library profession as a whole in addition to our own interests seem to demand it. This fact that we have been placed in clerical service so far does not mean that isn't an accomplished fact.

The fight against the Personnel Classification Board has been so general and unanimous that the thing is being re-opened in Congress. The Bureau of Efficiency which has been dominating the Board has been investigated. The Personnel Classification Board is to be investigated. The whole thing so

far is tentative, and certainly we ought not try to take the thing lying down. The day I left town it was announced by the Board that a special committee to consider the position of library workers probably will be organized. If the A. L. A. supports us before that Board it will certainly give us a better stand. I feel, and the government librarians feel that we are not asking anything unreasonable in asking support of the A. L. A. for our contention that the library is a profession and we are not clerks. It is primarily a fight for that. The salary allocation in the clerical grade has been satisfactory. Of course, in some cases it hasn't been.

MR. JAMES WYER: Mr. President, in seconding the motion of Mr. Price for the adoption of these resolutions, may I say that in addition to it being a worthy request, it will come home to every one of us in one or two other ways. Those of us who are in state service will find the states are likely to follow, and so are the great cities, the example of the federal government as soon as the reclassification has been effected there. The classifications that are made by the federal government will undoubtedly act as precedents for state boards and city boards, so if we cure it at the source and get the favorable classification that will be a favorable thing all the way down the line.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: I understand Mr. Price is not a member of the Council, so perhaps it might be better if Mr.

Wyer would make the motion.

MR. JAMES WYER: I will move, then, the adoption of the resolutions.

... The motion was seconded ...

MR. WINDSOR: I have been familiar with the work of this committee and read the manuscript. A good many of the points I couldn't clearly understand because I am not familiar enough with the work of the District, a few I didn't agree with. We really ought to get behind this body of professional brethren in the District and support them. I would go much further than merely passing the resolutions approving the report in principle, which, of course, I think we ought to do. I would go so far as to ask Mr. Wyer if he wouldn't accept an amendment that the Executive Board be asked to take such steps during the progress of the fight in Congress as will bring to their most effective use the influence and support of the A. L. A. in aid of any work that the District of Columbia Library Association may undertake in behalf of this classification bill.

MR. JAMES WYER: I will be very glad to accept that.

MR. WINDSOR: We can't consider those proper actions here and the Executive Board can. We want to put this body in a position to act quickly in any emergency when a new bill is introduced or an amendment presented. We want to have the machinery set up to go down there and represent and back up those District of Columbia librarians.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is this amendment also acceptable to the seconder? (Consent given)

MISS McDONALD: I would like to say we are going through that reclassification plan now. It will be a godsend to us if we can have action of the A. L. A. and work of this committee in Washington. Those are just the things that will help us. I know what it is going to mean to us and I hope the A. L. A. will back it fully.

MR. MEYER: I have been in touch with this matter of reclassification, so far as the librarians are concerned, almost from the beginning on the various committees in the District, and I am quite convinced it is not a local question. It is a question that affects librarians all over the country, and that is why I want to back up Mr. Price's words to the fullest extent. Every librarian in the country is interested in the question. The action of the Committee on Allocation was to classify practically all librarians with a few exceptions in the Library of Congress as clerical workers. That would affect the profession throughout the United States. They have modified that since because of representations made to them by Dr. Putnam and other librarians and the committee, and now there is a respectable number included under the designation "professional librarian" but not enough. Anything that the A. L. A. could do will not be merely for the District of Columbia librarians but for the profession in general.

MR. COMPTON: As Chairman of the Salaries Committee, I have been in rather close touch with the work of this committee of the government employees in Washington. I merely want to emphasize the point that Mr. Meyer has made that this is something for librarians as a whole. We hear more discussion, more thought is being given today perhaps to the raising of the standard of librarians than perhaps at any time in the history of the Association. Here is a practical opportunity to put this into effect. I think the Association ought to get behind this group of government librarians to push this as hard as possible.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: Is there further discussion? If not, I will ask the Secretary to state the motion.

SECRETARY MILAM: I have the motion in essence, I think: Moved that the resolutions submitted by the District of Columbia Library Association be approved and that the Executive Board be asked to bring the support of the American Library Association to the District of Columbia Library Association as these matters come before committees and Congress.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Secretary, I would like to make a suggestion there. This work is not the report and the committee acting officially is not from the District of Columbia Library Association. It is a committee distinct from that called the Government Librarians Committee. There is no opposition. Practically all the members are members of the District of Columbia

Library Association, but it was thought at this time that the thing should be presented by people who were organized as government librarians rather than outside associations. The District of Columbia Library Association did most of the work, but the final presentation should better be made as government librarians instead of an association.

PRESIDENT JENNINGS: You have heard the motion made and seconded. If there is no further discussion, I will call for those favoring the motion to say "aye"; opposed "no".
Carried unanimously.

The meeting will stand adjourned until two-thirty.

... The meeting adjourned at twelve-fifty-five o'clock ...

ADJOURNMENT