

PROCEEDINGS  
COUNCIL MEETING  
of  
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Drake Hotel

Chicago, Ill.

December 31, 1925



## THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

December 31, 1925

The meeting convened at ten-thirty o'clock, President Belden presiding.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: You will please come to order. It has been a personal satisfaction to find a considerable number of the members of the Council and librarians at the Drake Hotel. I regret that more of them have not found it convenient to be present at this hour. We are now forty minutes late. May I urge upon you at the meetings of the Council to be held tomorrow and Saturday morning to please be here as promptly at ten o'clock as possible in order that we may get through conveniently with the business of the morning.

I think most of you will recall that in the preliminary announcement of the program there appeared an item which is missing on the printed program, namely, the report of the special committee appointed by ex-president Meyer in Seattle to give consideration to the petition of a number of members for the formation of a business librarians section.

I shall ask Mr. Utley, who is Chairman of that committee, to report briefly other work.

MR. UTLEY: Mr. President, the President has outlined sufficiently to refresh your memory as to the circumstances of this committee's appointment. My colleagues

on the committee have been Mr. Hanley of Boston, Mr. Hyde of Boston, Miss Kraus of Chicago and Miss Lober of New York City. We went to work studying the problem and we are making such progress that we hoped we would be able to submit a report at this time, and we hoped to at the time that the number of bulletins was sent to the printer. So we authorized the Secretary of the Association to include that announcement.

About the first of December Mr. Hyde of Washington, one of the members of the committee, felt that he could not go on with the work of the committee and consequently presented his resignation. A little time then was lost in the effort to get him to reconsider his resignation, but that was not possible, so the President of the Association had to accept his resignation and appoint another member in his place. Mr. Jackin of Schenectady, the librarian of the General Electric Company, has been appointed by Mr. Belden and has accepted, but, of course, that is the work of the committee. So all I am able to do at this time, Mr. President, is to report progress. The committee is studying the problem. We regret that we are unable to bring in a report at this time, but all of the committee will continue to work on it. In the near future we shall hope to present something definite.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Thank you, Mr. Utley. The President will accept Mr. Utley's report of progress, in the hope that at the next Council meeting he may present the

final report.

This morning the Chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues is to present to us recommendations relating to library endowments. Mr. Ranck, however, has asked for the privilege of presenting to you preliminarily a statement which I am sure will be of interest to you. Mr. Ranck.

MR. S. H. RANCK: Mr. President and Members of the Council: I have here two charts that I hope will be of interest to the members of the Association. One is the per capita net payments for general departmental expenses of all cities of 30,000 and over, for the years 1903 to 1923. The 1923 report has been out only a few weeks. This chart, I might say, was made up for 1922. The 1923 data was added this last few days, as a thesis of one of the members of our last training class. They are always expected to write a thesis as part of their training class work on justification of taxation for library purposes. In this she presented a lot of interesting graphs, and so forth, of which I have two here. The significant thing here is this bottom line. The bottom line is libraries. In twenty years that line has almost been a straight line, the per capita net payment until 1919 when it began to go up very slightly. In 1923 it was forty-three cents per capita, the average net payment for libraries in 1,248 cities of 30,000 and over. This was based on the federal city report on finances of city, and I am sure

it is the most carefully prepared analysis of municipal expenditures that is made in this country.

Here we have lines for all the various other ones; this is recreation, this is miscellaneous, which varies quite a bit.

This line is hospital and corrections and the other line is health and sanitation. This line is general government; this one is highways, which you see goes up very rapidly. This is police and fire. This top line is schools.

The schools in the last twenty years per capita expenditures of school in 248 cities: there were less than that number in 1903. They increased a little over three times. The total per capita expense for libraries has increased about once, just about double. That is the difference.

In this year, it was \$12.87 per capita of the population of these 248 cities. That was the average. There is a vast variation in the different cities. I have a tabulation here if any one is interested. It is all worked out, compared with the libraries. As a general proposition, however, the per capita cost of the schools for 248 cities is thirty times per capita expenditure for libraries, thirty to one. That means that about half of the libraries, municipal libraries in half of the cities get a great deal less than that average. There is one city in Georgia that spent \$920 a year for schools to one dollar for libraries.

In Brookline, Massachusetts, they spent nine dollars and some cents for schools to one dollar for libraries. That is the proportion of nearly ten to one for schools. Personally, I think that is about the ideal proportion. That is what we are working for in Grand Rapids, one dollar for the libraries for every ten for schools spent. We are now about fifteen to one.

So much for that. If there are any questions about this, I shall be glad to answer them as far as I can.

The significant thing is the libraries have been going along at a level that has not taken care of the appreciation in the value of money. In other words, the increase in the per capita cost of libraries in the last twenty years is hardly equal, and certainly since 1919 not equal to the difference in the purchasing power of money, taking these 248 cities. In difference in the purchasing power of money, they had less in 1923 than they had in 1919. That is in the country as a whole. There are many exceptions.

Here is a percent tabulation of the distribution of net government costs. These various things add up to 100%. Schools have so much, police and fire so much, library so much.

You will notice that these nineteen years the general governmental costs have decreased in percentage. The protection of person and property has a marked decrease. Health and sanitation has increased slightly. Highways slump

down here and then begin to go up in cities. There are some various laws that go into effect to make that difference.

Here are the schools. They drop the first few years after 1903 and they are up here to thirty-seven and eight-tenths per cent of all governmental expenditures in cities, taking these 248 cities.

Now in some of the cities that percentage runs very much higher, of course, and in others very much lower. In our town the percentage this year is fifty-five per cent of all municipal expenditures, for schools. This little thing has been attached on here and carries it away up there, showing the schools cost more than half of all the other governmental expenditures.

Here are libraries. There are two points less in percentage in 1923 than there were in 1903. There were one and five-tenths of governmental expenditures in 1903, and one and three-tenths per cent of governmental expenditures in 1923. However, there is some modification necessary to understand that is up to 1919. Municipal art galleries and museums were included so that may at first appear a little higher, but on the whole it is pretty nearly level. You take the difference in purchasing power of money, libraries in proportion are getting very much less in 1923 than they did in 1903.

For instance, this effect of this art gallery

and museum is shown by the pencil marks. In our town that is where we stand and when the museum was taken out we were away up there in percentage. I have a list here if anybody is interested, of the per capita expenditures of the cities. The highest percentage in 1903 is three and three-tenths of governmental expenditures and one is a Michigan city, a neighbor of ours, Muskegon. The library there has a large endowment from the Hackley fund and is managed by the board of education. Therefore, the funds from that source count in. However, if there were a private corporation handling that money to which the municipality contributed for library purposes the income from the private corporation would not figure, so you have to take those things into consideration. The board of education in Muskegon handles the Hackley fund, some million dollars.

The other city of three and three-tenths is Evansville, Indiana. The next city is Lakewood, Ohio; third, Brookline, Massachusetts, two and nine-tenths per cent. Brookline, in the governmental figures, is the highest per capita. There are only three cities in the governmental report that are over one dollar; Brookline, one dollar and fifty-five cents; Newton, Massachusetts, one dollar and fifty-one cents, and Pasadena, California, one dollar and seventeen cents. You must remember also in these governmental expenditures this is a little different from the dollar per capita for

maintenance the Library Association has recommended. That is, they include in this if the library has put up a building and if they are paying it off in installments or interest on bonds that is included in these governmental costs.

I am not going to weary you with a lot of these figures, but I was naturally interested in the cities along about the same percentage as Grand Rapids. In 1923, two and four-tenths per cent of governmental expenditures went to the public library. Some of that is from endowment, not tax levy; the other cities derive two and four-tenths; Peoria, Illinois, two and four-tenths; East Chicago, two and four-tenths; Evanston, Illinois, two and four-tenths. Those are the cities of the 248 that draw two and four-tenths. That gives you a whole difference. If you put that in terms of per capita revenue or expenditures, it is different.

In Detroit it is ninety-seven; Grand Rapids, seventy-one; Peoria, sixty; Chicago fifty-seven and Evanston, Illinois, seventy. They are rather variable, and it is quite a complicated thing. I think these charts are worth studying and I would recommend to librarians that they chart their own revenues, expenditures, and so forth for a series of twenty years as compared with the other thing in the city, and it would be very interesting and certainly for the cities below the average. There would be one of the best talking points they can have when they go before the tax levying body they

have to appear before to get their revenue.

Sometimes I show this as a matter of information and as a matter of interest, and I personally feel that we ought to study these things a good deal more than we have been doing.

Mr. Chairman, if there are any questions on this, I shall be glad to answer them.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: I suppose you can leave these charts here.

MR. RANCK: Now I am ready with the address. You will recall that at the Seattle meeting the Committee on Library Revenues recommended that the Association make an appeal to the American people, or rather give a statement to the American people, ~~as to~~ as to the opportunities that libraries present in the way of leaving them as the recipients of trust or endowment funds. The committee has had a good deal of correspondence and the first draft of this statement was an appeal to the American people, sent out to the members of the Council early in December, on the basis of the reports and correspondence that have come from members of the committee and from members of the council. That has been redrafted to a certain extent. We have tried to shorten it. I might say that we are between two fires; one group wants to put in a great deal more than we have here, and the other wants to cut out a lot. Personally, while the committee has not had the

opportunity to meet and discuss this together, I might say personally I can give a more or less reasonable reason for every statement that is in this address.

... Mr. Ranck read from his paper ...

PRESIDENT BELDEN: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee. It is now before you for discussion or comment. May I please urge that those who speak first give their names for the benefit of those librarians who are not members of the Council.

MR. JAMES T. GEROULD: I move the adoption of the resolution.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT BELDEN: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Chairman be adopted.

MR. RANCK: The recommendations of the committee.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: That the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Is there discussion?

MR. RANCK: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a few words about some of these points? In certain localities some fear has been expressed that the library will be put into the attitude of going around with a tin cup asking for alms, and that it may react on the public or the tax levying body of the public that it will relieve them of their responsibility of maintaining the support of the library through the city budget or whatever the local tax levying body is, and it seems to me

and the committee that we ought to stress that fact that this is not for that purpose at all. It was suggested by a number of persons that that be left out, but, personally, I think that is very important and we could very easily injure the librarian because by giving the idea that we are trying to pass the buck on to the wealth of the community through endowment funds rather than directly on the public itself. Now I might illustrate how easy it is for a thing to get wrong before the public.

You all know a number of illustrations but we had an interesting one in our town a few weeks ago when the new President of the state university made an address which has had all sorts of comments and the wildest misrepresentation in the papers throughout the country. For instance, I saw under the heading of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, that the President of the University of Michigan was advocating beer for the students of that university.

There are some things that personally I should like to go into in a statement of this kind, but it would be rather difficult to explain it. Furthermore, it would arouse very definite operation from certain powerful factors in our American library. We ran into this this last year in connection with some funds that were offered us with the provision that the library board should pay the income of the funds to certain individuals during their life, after which the whole

would revert to the library. The city attorney ruled that under the law, which allows our library boards to act as trustees for funds, that was exceeding their jurisdiction or function, and we couldn't do it. Our mayor is very much interested in this thing and he feels municipalities ought to have power of that sort. College boards have that and a great many colleges have funds of that kind. We thought it advisable to keep it out of this at the present time at least, because we would immediately arouse the animosity of the trust company whose business it is to handle funds of that sort for a consideration.

Another point about which there has been a great deal of discussion and correspondence is in reference to funds for specific purposes. Mr. Belden wrote me a very interesting letter on that and I think he has had as much experience as any of us in handling trust funds, because the Springfield public library has a large number. That is if it is tied up too tight that money may become useless. I took that up with our city attorney. He suggested that we put in a provision that the terms of a bequest could be changed by going into the courts and getting a new ruling on that, but that would conflict this statement a good deal and we left it out.

It is a real handicap very often when the terms are such that they are obsolete. You will remember in England so many years ago a commission was appointed to study obsolete

bequests which couldn't function any more because of changed conditions. The total amount involved was somewhat astounding. That is why we think it is important to have in there consulting with library authorities, and when they come to us we always tell them to make it just as easy to change as possible. A good many have given us outright. I sent a letter, with the direction of the board, to every lawyer in the town two years ago, suggesting if anybody came to them about drawing their wills, wanting to do something nice, the library was a good place, and we have already had some nice bequests. I have gotten one of \$5,000, another of \$2,500 and another of \$2,000, which is coming on.

The lawyers have told me that a good many wills have been drawn since that with the library board as trustee for that sort of thing. I pass that on as a suggestion. Mr. Jennings is very much interested in that. He is from Seattle. Mr. Milam forwarded me a letter from him. As an illustration, they have some money there and had no legal authority to hold it. It was turned into the general fund of the city and it is used and gone. I might say also that the committee on library revenues and the committee on library legislation are making a study of the powers of library boards throughout the forty-eight states, just what the legal status is, and we hope to have that ready for the next annual meeting.

If there are any questions on any part of this,

I shall be glad to answer them.

MR. RICHARDSON: I would like to ask Mr. Ranck if he has had in mind the recent act of Congress, forming a trust board for the Library of Congress, giving it necessary legal authority to handle trust funds and for the plans based on that. It has seemed to me that the work of the Library of Congress or the libraries in general has deserved on the part of the country in general, recognition and cooperation in return, cooperation exercised to that extent. For myself, I have made my small contribution by doing what I can towards it, and in going down to Washington with this in mind, I have been enormously impressed with the possibilities of the enlargement of that powerful machine for promoting general cooperation, especially in the matter of the concrete matters which it undertakes. It is the necessary central machine and it seems to me that the country might very well cooperate in return.

I have found that there are many specific points where it would be difficult to get public appropriations but where the organizations, the purposes, the good will, go ahead of the resources for carrying it out, and it seems to me that a document of this sort might very specifically call attention to the thing that comes out in the recent report in regard to this. There are at least two, probably three, endowments which have already followed and the possibilities and the value of it

seem to be very considerable. In addition to this, I make one very minute suggestion. It always troubles me a little bit when we speak of the library service in contradistinction to the education, a service no less important than the education, no less important than the schools perhaps, but is not the library an educational institution?

MR. RANCK: I am glad you make that suggestion.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Is there any other comment? Are you ready for the question?

MR. UTLEY: I was very much interested in what Mr. Ranck said a moment ago in regard to the danger that municipalities might lie down on the job, to use the expression, if trust funds were available, because I noticed that nothing of that sort was said in this memorandum. We know several instances where that has been done. In one city, a fairly large city in the East, they have suffered very conspicuously the last few years by having a large bequest made to it and that bequest has been practically nullified by the fact that the city fathers have cut down the appropriation, practically to offset the endowment funds. It seems to me that it would be very wise, Mr. President, for the committee to put in some tactfully phrased sentence which would give those who are interested in this memorandum to understand that the American Library Association sees that danger and feels it important that the good wishes of the individual who

endowed public libraries and their act should not be nullified by the fact that it is negative to cutting down to that degree of the tax raised fund.

MR. RANCK: Mr. Chairman, the committee did give consideration to that and we had hoped that was covered by the statement that the community served is primarily and directly responsible for financial support. That was the idea there.

I might say that we have had persons write in for bequests or gifts at our suggestion, that this was in no way to curtail the support received from the city but to supplement it. In other words, if the city neglected that, the thing would become void and it can be handled in that way.

MR. UTLEY: It seems to me one would have to revise it a little bit, and I would like to see it stated a little plainer so they would see it in plain English.

MR. BOWERMAN: It seems to me that is an important point to stress. In a long period appearing before an appropriation committees in Congress, the question is often asked, "Haven't you an endowment fund? Can't you get wealthy people in Washington interested so as to produce endowments so as not to be such a drain on the public?" immediately suggesting an idea, not something they should do completely to support the library regardless of trust funds, but to obviate the necessity to support it.

Under the terms of our present law, any such endowments are controlled by the Commissioners in the District of Columbia. The question of suitably investing those funds comes up. If they are invested already when they come to us, then they are not disturbed, but in the case of reinvestment under the Treasury of the United States, they are usually invested in such funds that produce the lowest possible revenue instead of the highest revenue. Therefore, I have felt that this is something that is now before our board, and I am very glad to have the American Library Association give impetus to it, make an appeal, hold up our hand and go forward with it. But I feel it is important to have such a trust organization as the Library of Congress had outside or the board of trustees, so the funds could be so invested to produce the largest possible revenue instead of the lowest possible revenue.

MR. RANCK: We have some funds where it was written in the trust that they must be invested in funds that are legal for savings banks as a protection. It is not the highest possible revenue; safety is the first consideration in the trust funds, a reasonable revenue is the second, and a safe bank.

MR. REECE: I think the point raised by Mr. Utley is important. Doubtless, after all, it is a matter that would have to be guided and handled by the local librarian.

I am wondering whether there is not any way of including the suggestion that would put a lever in the hands of the librarian. Would it not be desirable, for example, in many cases for librarians who are encouraging such donations to stipulate in some way that they would be available only in case the municipality measured up to a certain minimum in its appropriations, either by rate or otherwise? Now I am not at all sure that anything of that kind could be included in this statement, but I do think that such a suggestion as that ought to be kept in mind by our board.

MR. HILL: The comment of Mr. Utley seems to me very practical. In our own case, in Brooklyn, at the time of the consolidation of the old Brooklyn library with the Brooklyn public library, some \$500,000 in funds and real estate were turned over to the new corporation, and they required the city to maintain the old institution and to do other things which were very clearly brought out as the duty of the city. From that day to this, some twenty-three years, the city has, year after year, tried to get the new corporation to pay these amounts that the city has really obligated itself to do, and it has been very embarrassing for our library. I know one library in Massachusetts that was given something like \$200,000; the city immediately cut down the appropriation which it made to the library and that appropriation has been cut down from that day to this. So if there is anything we can do to make that a

little clearer, I am sure it would be to our own advantage.

Perhaps, having this in mind, with possibly other suggestions, it might be well to defer the final vote on this until a later session of the Council.

MR. RANCK: I think Mr. Belden has had some experience with the Benton fund that would be pertinent to this.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: We had a very interesting illustration of the way a benefit to the library sometimes does not work out into what it had been hoped by the donor. The ex-president of the board of trustees of the Boston library when he died, left a sum of \$100,000 immediately available for the purchase of books for children, and on the death of his wife a million dollars, the income to be used for the purchase of books, and another million to be put aside until such sum had accumulated for either an addition to the present library building or the erection of a new building.

The funds left for the purchase of books were left under the condition that the annual income be only available for the library in those years when the city appropriated at least three per cent to the library of the amount appropriated to other city departments. This was just before the war, and along then for a series of years, the city had been appropriating from two and one-half to two and three-quarters per cent of the amount appropriated to other city

departments. Since the war, the city has never appropriated that amount with the exception of one year. Then the question arose whether Mr. Benton had meant in his will the amount appropriated by all departments of the city, including the schools, to which the state also appropriates money, or whether it was exclusive of the schools. In those years, when the city did not appropriate that amount of money, the income went to the poor of the city of Boston through the direction of Trinity Church. I said one year the city appropriated the three per cent, but it was three per cent exclusive of the amount appropriated to the school department.

While we hope soon there will be a decision of the supreme court as to whether we are entitled to that sum of approximately \$4,000 for that one year, that is the great difficulty that arose from Mr. Benton's gift, that he tied it up too closely. He made it almost impracticable, we think, for us ever to benefit from it.

MR. PAUL M. PAINE: Mr. President, from a very limited experience, I would make this small suggestion, that some of this difficulty which has been mentioned may perhaps be obviated by asking for gifts or bequests for a very narrow purpose, but at the same time a useful purpose. For instance, in a town where pottery is manufactured, if some one were asked to establish a fund for purchasing books on pottery, that would add greatly to the interest and value of

the library in one narrow direction and it would give no excuse to the city government to deprive us of a cent of our tax rates.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Mr. Locke, have you had any experience in Canada along that line?

MR. LOCKE: I have never been the recipient of any gifts, but I may say this: it is a simple matter in our country to get those things interpreted. The moment anything like that occurs, we have had it occur in things other than the public library, the question is at once put up to the court of King's Bench and is generally settled in a day or so and the whole thing is settled. We don't have so many laws.

MR. RANCK: Mr. Chairman, I might say that if you get into this thing where people every month or so are consulting you about various possibilities, you run into all sorts of curious things. If I may be permitted, I would like to tell an experience which happened in the last few months. A gentleman came to me with the idea of establishing a trust fund, the income to go during the life of the individual to his family, the library board to handle it.

It was put up to the city attorney, he said, as I have already reported, that he had no authority to do that. I attended that gentleman's funeral last week. The gentleman who came to see me is dead, but they have not been able to

find the will since then.

MR. LOCKE: I can cite this, just to show it doesn't occur only in municipal matters. I am on the board of regents of the University of Toronto. A man among the colleges gave us \$2,000 a year to be applied to the salary of the president of the college. The board of regents of Curry College took off the president's salary to make it what it originally was. The man was still alive, so he took the money back again and they put in a clause, according to the percentage now applying to the presidential office as compared with the salaries of heads of departments. As that goes up, the president's salary must go up, in addition, the \$2,000, which he gives, shall be applied to it.

MR. RANCK: I just want to say one thing more. I don't believe it is possible to provide for every contingency that may come up in a statement of this kind. The lawyers don't take it all up. The legislators don't take it up.

MR. WHEELER: I believe it is certainly a function of the Council to approve a statement when you are going to provide for revenues for the libraries. I believe we all realize the value of the resolution passed three or four years ago about the one dollar per capita minimum and this purpose indicated in this resolution appeals very much to me as I suppose it does to everybody else. We, during the last five years, put up endowment funds to the total of nearly a

million dollars. The total is something we won't question. It seems to me this is a dangerous thing to address to the American people when so many libraries have never undertaken anything of the sort. . . . As suggested by various speakers, that there are some technical difficulties to be run into possibly.

The standards of local tax support, after all, are the primary requirement before we get into the subject at all. I earnestly hope that we will not vote for the approval of this statement in its present form. I think we should consider this very carefully for some time as to the whole community before we decide to send it out to the American people. It is a question in my mind whether a statement of this kind should go to the general public at all. It may be more successful to try to get bequest funds in our community by individual work and appeals to different individuals rather than to go to the public in general. If this were to go to the newspapers in my town, in New York City and over the country, without emphasizing more the response of the tax support than is given this statement, it would certainly have a bad effect in my town, and I believe would have everywhere else. I think we ought to think this over and find out the difficulties and dangers in it before we tell the American public anything about it.

MR. HILL: Mr. Wheeler has certainly hit the

nail on the head. We are trying to approve something very good in principle, but which very few of us know anything about as yet, and I hope for our own sakes that the final vote will not be taken this morning.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Is there any other comment?

Mr. Ranck states quietly to me that it is perfectly agreeable to him to have the matter passed over until another session, so I will ask for a vote. Those in favor of accepting the recommendation of the committee, kindly signify by holding up your hands.

MR. HILL: That is merely the acceptance of the report.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: The recommendation as to their acceptance is lost.

MR. HILL: Mr. President, I don't want to do away with this altogether. If it is in order, I move as a substitute motion to the one which has been made as to the adoption of it, that the further consideration of this report of the committee be postponed to some later meeting of the Council.

DR. RICHARDSON: And, of course, in the meantime, some of Mr. Ranck's clients may die without having made their wills.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Moved and seconded that the consideration of that matter be considered at the future

meeting of the Council.

MR. RANCK: I would like to amend that to come up again Saturday morning.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Those in favor, signify by saying "aye". It is a vote.

It has been thought by some members of the Council that there will be the possibility of holding another Council meeting prior to our anniversary meeting in Atlantic City next October.

DR. BOSTWICK: Mr. Chairman, matters of considerable importance are before the Council, and I think we all agree that it will be mutually impossible to get satisfactory Council meetings at the time of the semi-centennial meeting at Atlantic City and Philadelphia. It seems to some of us desirable that the Council should meet at some time between now and next October. I, therefore, move you, Mr. Chairman, that the Council resolve to hold a meeting at some convenient time between now and next October at the call of the President.

... The motion was seconded by Dr. Bowerman ...

DR. HILL: The President of the Executive Board authorized to call a meeting of the Council?

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Yes, sir.

DR. HILL: Then the library council needn't pass a resolution at this time, and if we are going to pass

such a resolution, and before it is passed should we not know of the necessity for it? You know we are having a good many criticisms of the meetings which we are holding now, in addition to what is coming up. If there is a necessity for such a meeting, I would suggest to the mover of the motion that he make it at Atlantic City at the time of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania meetings, so that we will have additional meetings to attend.

DR. BOSTWICK: My object in making the suggestion was to instruct the President and the Executive Board to have the meeting at some time. In other words, I don't wish to have the meeting called on the responsibility of the President, but to have the Council back of him. We don't know now what the most convenient time would be. I suppose it would be at the time of some other meeting, such as the Atlantic City meeting or some other. I don't feel we want to tie down the President and Executive Board to the Atlantic City meeting. I for one would leave it to them to decide on the time.

MR. HILL: There is a necessity.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Can you reply to that from your point of view and your committee?

DR. BOSTWICK: It is evident to us all that there are continually matters coming up before the Council. There are a number of matters that are not yet settled. We are in the possession of reports from various boards and

committees that ought to be taken hold of and settled. Personally, I don't believe it is likely that we can have any satisfactory meetings of the Council at the Atlantic City meetings. I would like to have expression from other members of the Council.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: I assure you that it would not be the disposition of the Executive Board or your President to call a meeting of the Council unless they feel there were real and urgent reasons for so doing.

MR. UTLEY: Do I understand from Dr. Bostwick's motion that the President must call a meeting sometime between now and the next annual meeting or at his discretion?

DR. BOSTWICK: My idea was that the Council should express its opinion now that there should be such a meeting and that the time of the meeting should be at the discretion of the President.

DR. HILL: How are we able to say whether we think such a meeting ought to be called? The general assembly does not give us that information of that sort, and I should hesitate to vote to give the Executive Board and President the authority which it now may exercise. If the resolution were worded in a little different way and included at Atlantic City as the suggested place of the meeting, I think it would be a little more definite.

DR. BOSTWICK: In the first place, the meeting

of the personnel committee which was held in New York a little while ago, brought forth that the members of the committee present were unanimously of the opinion such a meeting should be held. I should like to hear from some other member.

MISS RATHBONE: My reason for preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Board and President is that the very subject for which we may meet is the survey or the meeting of the Personnel Committee might not be ready for action at the time of the Atlantic City meeting, but might be ready at the time of the New York state meeting in June. Therefore, I think it is better to leave that open to them to take that action when the matters reach a point where consideration of the matter is necessary.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of Dr. Bostwick's motion, signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no". Let's have a rising vote. Those in favor please stand. This is to the effect, if I understand correctly, that the President shall call a meeting of the Council prior to the meeting of next year. Those opposed stand.

... The motion was carried; 21 for and 8 opposed ...

DR. HILL: In other words, you are instructed to call that meeting.

MR. LOCKE: For what? For something we don't know anything about?

PRESIDENT BELDEN: The Secretary informs me that to the best of his knowledge there is no miscellaneous business to come before the Council at this time. Perhaps, however, he has an announcement or two or some statement to make.

SECRETARY MILAM: I think I can promise that copies of Mr. Ranck's statement presented to you this morning, the revised edition will be available at the registration desk in the lobby later this afternoon. We will endeavor to get those through so you can have copies which you can examine and perhaps annotate before the Saturday meeting.

DR. HILL: Mr. President, many of us are quite interested in these charts which Mr. Ranck has had prepared, and I am wondering whether the board couldn't authorize the printing of some of those, together with the statistics, in reduced form, of course.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: I wonder if we might have an expression from the representatives of the library journal or public library as to the possibility of their reproducing these charts with some comment in their publication.

MISS AHERN: I am sorry to say I don't know enough about the charts or general interest in them to give you a definite answer of yes. I think I have the first time yet to say we can't use anything that is of value and of general

interest to the library people.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: I think, Dr. Hill, we can arrange that they be published.

Before adjourning, I think perhaps, we have a few moments, we should be much interested to have a word on copy right legislation from Dr. Raney if he will honor us by a brief word.

DR. RANEY: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: This is an entirely unexpected call and I may remind you that such a statement is scheduled for presentation this afternoon at the meeting of the University College Librarians and unless there is such conflict of program as to prevent some of you who would like to hear it from being present, I think the duplication would be unwise. . . I am glad to respond but I wouldn't want to take your time twice.

PRESIDENT BELDEN: Is there any considerable number here who will be unable to hear Dr. Raney this afternoon who are interested in this rather big subject?

Thank you, Dr. Raney, we hope we will all hear you this afternoon. If there is no business at this time, we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten.

... The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock ...

ADJOURNMENT