

P R O C E E D I N G S

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

June 24-28, 1930

Biltmore Hotel

Los Angeles

B O N A F I D E

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

Tuesday Morning, June 24, 1930

The first meeting of the Council which was held in the Sala de Oro of the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, was called to order at ten-five a. m., President Keogh presiding.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Will the meeting kindly come to order? I wish the members of the Council would sit up in front in the seats reserved for them. It is members of the Council, of course, who can vote and from whom we expect discussion.

The first order of business is a report from the Committee on Committees on the Relations of Cognate Committees and Sections and their recommendations. Mr. Reece, who was to present this report, is not here. Is there any representative of his Committee present? Have you a report, Mr. Milam, or can you tell us something about it?

SECRETARY MILAM: Mr. President, the Committee on Committees last year at the Council Meeting, as you will recall, suggested or recommended that beginning with the Association year of 1930-31 Section 15 of the by-laws be interpreted as follows in so far as it applies to the powers and functions of Sections of the Association to which Committees of the Association are cognate:

A. That such Sections be recognized solely as forums and as agencies to act in a deliberative capacity, etc.

B. That Committees to which Sections are cognate, namely, the Committee on Catalog and Classification, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Library Work With Children, be regarded as the chief official media of contact between the corresponding sections and groups of workers on the one hand and the officers of the Association on the other, and that they be recognized as competent to conduct relevant activities at the behest of or subject to the approval of the Executive Board of the Association, etc.

I have read enough, I think, to give an idea of the purpose of the recommendation, and the action on that was a motion that the matter be laid on the table pending action by the sections. That motion was amended to include that it be presented and considered at this session of the Council.

In the meantime the Committee on Committees has presented the report for this year which you have all had in the May Bulletin, discussing the matter but making no additional recommendations so far as I understand it, which need to be especially considered. Their recommendation stands from last year and they are willing to have the Council decide it.

The important part, however, for this session is to consider the criticisms and comments made by the Sections themselves. Some of those have been summarized, and in so far as that is true, I think I should read these brief

paragraphs.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Cataloging and of the Executive Board of the Catalog Section that the two bodies under discussion, namely the Committee on Cataloging and the Catalog Section, be continued practically under their present form, it being the opinion of both bodies that there is scope for independent action on the part of each"

"A recommendation of the Committee on Committees concerning the relationship that should exist between cognate committees and sections of the A. L. A. was disapproved at a business meeting of the Children's Librarian Section held May 14, 1929."

"A Committee of School Librarians was appointed at the Washington Conference to consider the report of the Committee on Committees and to prepare a statement for presentation to the School Library Section for approval or disapproval at its next meeting."

The Chairman of that Committee has not yet reported but may be here to report today.

The question is, therefore, whether the original recommendations of the Committee on Committees shall be adopted in view of the comments that have been made and the criticisms that have been made by the Sections.

Mr. President, there may be representatives of Sections and Committees here this morning who would like to present the case personally.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: What is your pleasure? Does anyone wish to comment on Mr. Milam's presentation?

MISS EASTMAN: The Children's Section is in session at this time and they asked me as a member of the Section to present to you their last report, and I just had word brought me also that the Committee agrees with this report of the Section. I will read it.

... Miss Eastman read the report entitled "Relations of Cognate Committees and Sections, Section for Library Work with Children," Paper No. 1 ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is there comment on this communication? Is there any other comment or motion of any kind?

MR. JENNINGS: I was asked by Miss Craig to represent the Catalog Section and she wished to call attention to the Committee which prepared this report:

Mr. T. Franklin Currier, Chairman
Helen K. Starr
Margaret Mann
Eliza Lamb

and the tone of it is the same as the one of the Children's Section report.

... Mr. Jennings quoted from the report entitled "Relations of Cognate Committees and Section, Committee on Cataloging and the Executive Committee of the A. L. A.," Paper No. 2 ...

MR. JENNINGS: I think that gives the gist of what the Committee expected.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: May we have a copy of that, Mr. Jennings?

Are there any reports or comments or motions?

MISS ANNIE S. CUTTER (Cleveland): Do you wish to have now the report of the School Library Section in connection with this? The report was sent to the A. L. A. and is in the hands of the people this morning, Exhibit A of the Council Meeting. That is the report which was submitted by the Committee appointed by the Chairman of the School Library Section.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Will you kindly come up and summarize it so that we may take appropriate action?

MISS CUTTER: You have the report in your hands and I will not read, therefore, the entire report. I would like simply to read the ending of the report which says:

... Miss Cutter quoted from Exhibit A beginning with the third paragraph and continuing to the end, Paper No. 3 ...

MISS CUTTER: The Committee formulating this resolution is Miss Cook, Miss Harris, Miss Ingles, and Miss Mary E. Foster, Chairman.

The statement has the approval of the Executive Committee of the School Library Section. It has not had the approval of the Section as a whole since the business meeting of that Section does not come until Friday afternoon of this week. It is submitted to you with this understanding, that

it represents the opinion of the Committee and also of the Executive Board of the School Library Section.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Thank you. Are there any reports or comments?

MR. H. H. B. MEYER (Washington, D. C.): Mr. President, I have been asked by a number of children librarians to represent them. They didn't have time to formulate any report expressing their ideas. I read rapidly these two reports that were presented and I am quite sure that the ideas here set forth are the ideas of the School Library Section. As one of them expressed it, "We do not want to be put out of business." We do want to cooperate with the Council and with the Committee and if either of these is adopted or a new report made up of the main points of these two, I am quite sure they will fall in with the wishes of the Children Library Section.

I am saying these few words in lieu of a report simply to let you know that they are very much interested and hope that whatever action is taken will be taken carefully and advisedly, and that nothing will be done to destroy the very fine relations that have heretofore existed.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Are there other communications? I am ready for a motion.

MR. W. W. BISHOP (Ann Arbor, Mich.): Mr. President, I feel it is quite evident that this is a subject which requires more careful elucidation and study. The pro-

posals made by the Committee on Committees have brought out certain problems and difficulties which may or may not have been fully appreciated by Mr. Reece and his associates. I think, Mr. President, it would be no discourtesy to that Committee if a motion which I shall be glad to make, should be adopted to refer this whole matter back to the Committee on Committees for further report in the light of these communications from the Sections, with the hope that Sections and Committees which have not been heard from today will write officially or informally to the Chairman of the Committee on Committees.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move you that this matter be referred back to the Committee on Committees for report at the next Conference.

MR. MEYER: I would like to second that.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: It is moved and seconded that this be referred back to the Committee on Committees for report at the next Conference.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ..

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I think the suggestions made were excellent ones, and I feel quite sure that the Council is under deep obligation to the various sections and committees for preparing them. I am sure we shall have better organizations as a result of this consideration.

The second item is State Aid for Libraries, the Committee on Library Extension, Mr. Lester.

MR. C. B. LESTER (Madison, Wis.): The matter of State Aid for Libraries was considered in the first report of the Committee on Library Extension. At that time the Committee was not prepared, did not find sufficient grounds for a definite recommendation.

Since that time we have frequently heard the question, "Since county libraries are such good things, why don't we have more of them?"

During last year, as shown by the Committee's report, fifteen county libraries were added to the group in this country. The Committee has considered this matter more fully during the last year or two and has in its report this year given a summary of the situation in a special appendix to the report of the Committee on Library Extension, which is, of course, in the combined reports and which is available here in separate form.

Looking into that, we find that the principle has been recognized in the New England States, in New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and in our Canadian Provinces as applied to local public libraries. It has been recognized as applied to school libraries in a number of states, a list which is so long that I shall not read it at this time. It is in print.

State aid to schools generally, of course, is a matter with which we are all familiar, and we know of the actions which have been taken in a number of states in recent

years in attempting to reach a more equitable method of equalizing support for schools.

The results of the present census of 1930 as they have been coming to us, seem to me to add weight to the suggestion that there is a wider divergence showing between the municipal and suburban areas and the strictly rural areas.

The Committee summarizes its opinion in these few words: "State aid for libraries is logical because there is great variation in wealth, density of population, and ability to support library service in different parts of the same state. The people of the whole state have a direct and vital concern as to the conditions that obtain in every part of the state. Local initiative or leadership is often lacking in the communities that need libraries most.

"Equalization of educational opportunity is an accepted principle of democracy, and equalization of educational burden follows logically. The public library is an integral part of the public education."

In view of this situation, but limiting its present recommendation to the rural library field, the Committee offers this resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association endorse the principle of state aid, in generous amount, for county and other large unit rural public library service."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the

resolution.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is this motion seconded?

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Bostwick ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: You have before you this resolution endorsing state aid for county and other large unit public libraries. What is your pleasure?

... The question was called for, put to a vote and carried unanimously ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: The third item, Library Trust Funds. The Committee on Library Revenues, Mr. Ranck.

MR. S. H. RANCK (Grand Rapids, Mich.): Mr. President, Members of the Council: We recall that a few years ago at the West Baden Conference the Committee on Library Revenues in connection with the Trustees Section, worked out an address to the American people with reference to libraries being an institution worthy of endowment and trust funds. That statement was finally adopted by the Council at the December meeting that year.

We felt that none of us knew exactly what the situation was or is with reference to trust funds and during the past year we have made some effort, considerable effort to get at the facts, so far as they relate to public libraries, state libraries (which are public in a sense), or endowed libraries which give free service to the public.

We worked through the state librarians of the various states and the provinces or the library commissions,

and we got splendid cooperation. A good many of them found that they didn't have the data which we wished and they set about and collected it. A few of the states have not yet completed their investigation. The net result, however, is that 611 institutions have trust funds approximating \$40,000,000.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Good work.

MR. RANCK: An average of a little less than \$60,000 per institution. The State of New York has the largest amount but Mr. Weyer has not yet been able to get all the data together, and from my personal knowledge of various institutions in that state my guess is that the State of New York alone will have trust funds or has trust funds equal or surpassing the \$36,000,000 that we have from the other thirty-eight or thirty-nine states.

We have only one report of a Canadian library that has a trust fund. That is in Prince Edward Island, \$6,000. A number of them have not yet reported.

The state that has the most trust funds, as you would all naturally guess, is Massachusetts. One hundred fifty-two of the libraries of the State of Massachusetts have trust or endowment funds, and Massachusetts is the first state in the Union that has an average income for its public libraries of more than \$1 per capita for all the libraries of the state, 413.

The population of Massachusetts appeared in

the papers this last week, and the average income per capita for library purposes from trust funds and taxation is about \$1.05 for all the libraries of that state.

Some of you will remember that in 1922 when the Committee on Library Revenues brought in a resolution to the effect that \$1 per capita was a reasonable minimum income for the support of public libraries, giving a certain amount of reasonable minimum service, there was a good deal of discussion at Chicago to the effect that that was altogether too high. I venture the prediction that within ten years the library profession will look upon those who took action in 1922 on that matter as pikers with reference to library support.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I could go into a little more detail, if you are interested, about some of these states, what is happening and so on, and if you are, I shall be very glad to do so.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Please continue.

MR. RANCK: The financial statistics of cities which are issued by the census bureau or the department of commerce show a rather interesting fact in that for a series of years the percentage of money raised by taxation for libraries as compared with all the other municipal activities are about the same, about 1.3 per cent. That has been running along for some time. As I recall those 250 or more cities, there are only one or two that have doubled that amount, that is about 2.5 per cent of the whole municipal amount of money

raised. Of course, the money that comes from trust funds supplements that.

The total amount of money in the last report for 1927 issued by the Federal Government (it is a good deal more now) was \$22,881,000 of tax money expended for libraries. We have in sight at least \$80,000,000 for endowment for libraries. They aren't all municipal libraries, but they do that service.

Say if there were \$100,000,000 at an interest rate of approximately five per cent (in a good many parts of the country it is more, and in other parts less), it would be approximately \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 supplementing this \$22,000,000, which I venture to say is \$25,000,000 or \$28,000,000 at the present time.

The per capita amount in the Federal report of 1927 from taxation alone was fifty-four cents; so you see we have a long way to go to reach the State of Massachusetts, where it is \$1.05 from taxation and from endowments.

The money for public libraries or libraries giving public service in Massachusetts is about a little less than twelve per cent; the revenue, I mean, from endowment and trust funds is a little less than twelve per cent of the whole amount. In other words, in Massachusetts a little over 88 per cent comes from taxation for the support of libraries in that state.

Perhaps a few details from some of the other

states might be of interest. We had difficulty in a good many directions. One endowed library has eight funds from which it receives revenue. The income varies enormously. Other libraries have real estate endowments, and the problem of keeping that up to date and all that sort of thing is big. Take an institution like the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn which does a lot of other things besides supporting the free library, or the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. How to get at the amount of money that is used for libraries is a difficult problem because the bookkeeping is such that it doesn't show, and a good many of them don't know because they don't separate it.

What we have done where we have gotten the figures has been to take the amount expended for libraries and capitalize that at five per cent for the library end of it where it is given, and use that as the endowment fund.

Another problem is one that Mr. Ferguson put up to me, and I haven't been able to solve it exactly either, and that is how to account for the Huntington Library here in Pasadena which is both an art gallery and a library, and so on, and whether that is a public library in the ordinary sense. We haven't counted the funds there.

The states that have more than \$1,000,000 trust funds for the use of libraries are the following:

Illinois	\$7,000,000
Kentucky	\$1,185,000

It must have been real estate. The income was capitalized at

five per cent to get that for the Louisville Public Library.

In Maine there is one of the most interesting libraries in the country, namely, that at Bangor, a city of 27,000 with trust funds in hand of over \$800,000, a municipal support from taxation of nearly \$1 per capita, and something like \$1,000,000 more in sight in an estate that is not yet settled. And if you talk with Mr. Boyce, who is here, about some of the interesting things they are doing in going way beyond the purchase of books of the popular kind, but nevertheless a very valuable kind, it seems to me that we have some insight there of the possibilities of public library service when it is properly financed.

Massachusetts I have already given you, 413 libraries in the state and 252 have endowment or trust funds and 22 are entirely supported by endowments. New Hampshire has 115 libraries and has endowments funds amounting to \$1,273,000. Pennsylvania, my native state, 71 libraries with a capitalized income of \$4,966,000.

Mr. Godcharles tells me they have endowment funds but he hasn't been able to get the amount. There is a tremendous amount of loose ends about this whole business for the country. Twenty-five of the institutions in that state have endowment funds but he hasn't been able to get from them as yet how much it is, but from those that have returned, forty-six, there is nearly \$5,000,000.

Rhode Island's report is not complete. Mr.

Sherman tells me that the endowment library alone is \$4,000,000. There are other endowed libraries.

Texas has nearly \$8,000,000 endowments for libraries. Seventy-two libraries in Vermont have an endowment of \$1,483,000, and so it goes. A very considerable libraries have no trust funds whatever.

That raises a question which is in the mind of some of the state librarians that we have talked to, and they think this is the dangerous proposition -- to discuss this matter. Two or three state librarians feel that way, that it is the business of the public to finance these libraries from taxation alone and that if the idea becomes prevalent that it is possible to finance these institutions outside of taxation, the public will assume the attitude of "Let George do it."

That crops out occasionally, but it seems to me that the thing we stressed in that address to the American people at West Baden is a thing that we should stick to right along, and that is that the great purpose of endowment should be to supplement rather than use it in lieu of the work that is now done by the city.

Some of our trust funds that we have, we have thirteen in our institution, when they consult us in drawing their wills or anything of that kind, we always tell them to put in the condition that it is to supplement work rather than to take the place of taxation. We have had that put in in a number of cases.

Mr. Chairman, that in a general way is the situation as we have found it. This is only a preliminary report. In conclusion, I would like to call attention to what seems in round numbers the enormous amount of surplus wealth in certain parts of the country.

I was discussing that with the late Bishop Williams of Detroit some years ago, formerly of Cleveland, and I believe at one time President of the Cleveland Library Board, about whether some of this money wasn't tainted money. He said, "Forget about that. Get all the swag they have got for the public." He called it swag.

President Angell of Yale the other day at commencement said they received in gifts last year \$23,500,000, one institution.

In the last report of the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department 496 individuals paid income taxes of more than \$1,000,000, and twenty-four had incomes of more than \$5,000,000. What are these people going to do with this money when they go on?

During this same year \$83,000,000 was added to the total of the foundation funds. There are some 200 foundations, and Mr. Milam gave me last night a little book that Dr. Keppel has just published through the Macmillan Company telling about the foundation and its place in American life. Any of you who are interested in that will want to get that little book. I read most of it this morning.

There are a lot of problems that are tied up with this whole business, sociological problems, economic problems, political problems, if you please. For instance, the problem of tying up a thing so tight that it defeats its purpose or the purpose no longer exists. Some years ago there was a commission appointed in England to make an investigation of dead trusts, and I believe Mr. Bostwick has a fund in St. Louis for the benefit of people who are going across the prairies in covered wagons and are stranded in St. Louis, something like that. The Sailors' Snug Harbor is a case in New York. They originally had an endowment in land of some \$25,000 and their income is now more than \$1,000,000 a year and they are having their own troubles.

Then I know of another one; there is an endowment that was established in 1803 for unhappy females who were desirous of returning to a life of rectitude. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is that a library fund?

MR. RANCK: That was a charity fund. Most of these funds have gone to what you might call relief measures rather than creative or constructive measures. It is only in the last twenty-five or thirty years that money has gone into what you might term constructive work.

Dr. Keppel in his report in this little book in his concluding pages in discussing foundations, which are a little different from library funds, emphasizes the fact that public opinion demands an annual audit for any fund of this

kind that is doing a public service.

Mr. Chairman, I have had a good deal of correspondence with the other members of the Committee.

Miss Mulheron is the only one here, and we have had one or two meetings, and we have come to the conclusion to make this recommendation:

"We recommend that the states and provinces be requested to include in their statistics of libraries of their states and provinces information with reference to trust and endowment funds in addition to income from gifts and taxation."

That, Mr. Chairman, is our report.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: We have these interesting figures, and is that a recommendation you wish us to act upon or should we just accept that as part of the report?

MR. RANCK: This is the report. If you wish I can file a written report later. A lot of this came in since I have come here.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Then there is no action to be taken at this time.

MR. RANCK: I make that recommendation.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is there any support. Will you read that again?

MR. RANCK: This is a recommendation of the Committee. If the Council adopts it, it will be the recommendation of the Council.

... Mr. Ranck repeated the recommendation ...

I might say Miss Cassidy Jones of Massachusetts submitted an admirable report to us with reference to the State of Massachusetts which I think would serve very well as a model for many of the states. She was kind enough to say that she didn't have that information when she received that communication but she got busy and got together that very interesting and illuminating statement with reference to the situation in Massachusetts. I think if more of the states did that sort of thing, studying their own situations, it would be a help to them as well as to the rest of us.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: You have this recommendation which has been seconded. What is your pleasure? Does the Council wish to adopt it?

MR. BOSTWICK: I move it be adopted.

... The motion was seconded and carried ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I remember once that Mr. Hadley got a letter asking him whether a certain sum of money which had been offered to Yale was not tainted, and he wrote back and said he didn't know but the inquirer might feel quite certain that Yale would take the taint off it. (Laughter)

Mr. Perry has a recommendation for a new honorary member. Mr. Perry.

MR. EVERETT R. PERRY (Los Angeles): Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council: I wish to offer the following resolution or statement:

"It is the gracious custom of the American

Library Association to offer occasionally an honorary membership to one of our countrymen whose contribution to American culture is outstanding.

"I should like to suggest that such an honor be accorded Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Her unselfish devotion to the cause of fine music has found expression in many gifts of chamber music concerts to various libraries of the country. As an example, during the past season a series of eight historic chamber music recitals was given by the London String Quartet at the Boston Public Library and repeated at several of its suburban branches.

"We all know that the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation represents a gift to the Library of Congress of more than \$500,000. To quote from Dr. Putnam's letter to Mr. Milam, 'The resolution cannot, of course, go into details. In its reference to the Foundation here it can merely safely assert that the influence will be wide and considerable in the promotion of a general appreciation and understanding of the finer aspects of music. That such a resolution would be appropriate, I should heartily agree, and I very much hope that the Association will decide for it.'

"Mrs. Coolidge has not confined her gifts to libraries, however; Yale, Mount Holyoke and Smith have recognized the educational value of her work by conferring upon her the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

"Thanks to the same high standards of excellence

her European concerts have proved to our neighbors overseas that American dollars can be expended not only generously but with wise discrimination for the best that modern culture has to offer. A tangible proof of appreciation was shown in 1927 when she was made Chevalier of the Order of Leopold by the King of Belgium.

"I believe you will agree with me that it is only fitting for us to follow the example of other organizations in honoring this most generous and public-spirited woman." (Applause)

PRESIDENT KEOGH: You have before you this nomination.

MR. MEYER: Does the nomination require a second? If it does, I would like to make it.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: The rule under which we are acting is Section 4 of the Constitution relating to honorary members.

"On nomination of the Council honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association."

The question therefore now is, do you wish to nominate to the Association Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge as a honorary member? Those in favor will say aye, opposed no. It is carried unanimously.

There is a communication from the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy. Mr. Milam, will you read

that letter?

... Secretary Milam read the communication from the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy signed by Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur ...

SECRETARY MILAM: President Keogh answered saying that it would be brought to the attention of the Council at this time.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is there any comment on this letter or any motion? I am not quite sure myself what we can do about it. I said of course in my answer that we began where he left off, that is to say, we did not ourselves deal with the illiterate. We began as soon as people were able to read, but that his work had the heartiest approval of the Association and that anything we could do to cooperate with him we would do.

I thought there might be some definite recommendation from him as to a means of cooperating, but he has not answered.

MR. RANCK: Mr. Chairman, would a resolution from this organization put him in a better position to get proper support?

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I think it would.

MR. RANCK: That was the thought in my mind.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Will you make such a resolution?

MR. RANCK: I don't know how it should be

framed up, but I so move. I will let the Secretary do it.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I think it would be better if you did it, Mr. Ranck, because we want to know what it is that we are resolving.

MR. RANCK: We might let it go over to the next meeting.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: And in the meantime will you bring in a resolution? Did I hear you say yes?

MR. RANCK: I will talk to Mr. Milam about it.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is there further comment on this letter? We shall go on to the next business.

The Committee on Public Documents has a report on More Depositories for Government Documents. Mr. Childs is the Chairman of the Committee and is not here, I think. Is Mr. Munn here? Is there anyone from the Committee ready to report? Is there any report from the Committee?

SECRETARY MILAM: Mrs. White, will you see if Mr. Munn is in the lobby? Mr. Munn agreed to present this report and expected to do so.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Shall we go on to the next item? Prison Libraries - Recommendation from Committee on Institution Libraries, Miss Jones, Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston, Chairman. Miss Jones is not here. Is there anyone here from this Committee? Have you any report from the Committee, Mr. Milam?

SECRETARY MILAM: Mr. Chairman, the report is

the one presented in the printed reports on page 150 of the Bulletin and several pages following particularly at the end.

The Committee recommends: 1, That the membership of the Committee hereafter shall include at least three members of the American Prison Association in close touch with prison libraries; 2, That a handbook or manual for untrained prison librarians along the lines above indicated be compiled by the Committee and printed by the A. L. A.; and 3, That the suggestions embodied in the paragraph immediately preceding be given due consideration and acted upon by the incoming Committee.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: This will, of course, involve expenditure. I should think the proper action here, if it meets with your approval, would be to refer this to the Executive Board. Is there any motion of any kind or any comment on these recommendations from the Committee on Institution Libraries?

MR. FRANK K. WALTER (Minneapolis): I happened to be talking to Miss Jones and she feels rather strongly that this matter of the prison manual should not be dropped. As you know, prison librarians are not usually recommended by the A. L. A. and the ordinary A. L. A. publications don't get to them. There are distinguished men among them. Pardon my using the first person. They are men of education, men of culture, and Miss Jones feels if the Association could get back of something which would be perfectly orthodox to be put in the hands of prison wardens, it would do a great deal toward improv-

ing the prison library. While I was not told to speak for her, I would strongly suggest that it should not be dropped or it should at least be referred to the next committee.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: May I take that as a motion from you, that this be transferred to the new committee with a recommendation for serious consideration; or do you want to go further and give it some sort of approval? What action shall we take?

SECRETARY MILAM: I would suggest that this matter be referred to the incoming committee and the Executive Board for appropriate action. If you refer it only to the Committee, then you have got to wait until the Committee presents another report and start all over again.

MR. WALTER: I said at least.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: May I take that as your motion?

MR. WALTER: Yes.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: It is moved that this be referred to the incoming Committee and to the Executive Board for appropriate action.

MR. GEORGE B. UTLEY (Chicago): I second the motion.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Books for the Blind - Resolution from the Committee on Work with the Blind, Miss Gillis. Is Miss Gillis here? Is there anyone from the Committee on

the Blind?

SECRETARY MILAM: I think Miss Gillis said she could not be here today but would be here on Saturday.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Very good. Let's leave it over until Saturday.

Miss Guerrier is here and wants to say something about the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Is Miss Guerrier here? Would this be a good time to present this letter?

MISS GUERRIER: If it is all right with everybody else, it is all right with me.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Shall we depart from the program and allow Miss Guerrier to present her matter now?

MR. BOSTWICK: I so move.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Miss Guerrier, won't you come up and tell us about this?

MISS GUERRIER: I was asked by the Secretary of the Interior to bring you greetings and to tell you in as few words as possible a little something about the Child Health Conference, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. By the courtesy of the President and of the Secretary, I have this opportunity.

The White House Conference is made up of a corps of experts who are engaged in surveying available resources other than those offered by the child's environment for further care and protection of the normal development of

the children of these United States.

... Miss Guerrier read the report of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Paper No. 5 ..
(Applause)

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I take it no action is desired by the Council except to receive it, which we do with thanks.

MR. MUNN: Will you kindly present this report, Mr. Milam, on Public Documents?

SECRETARY MILAM: In the annual reports the Committee on Public Documents presented a bill to authorize the designation of depositories for public documents and for other purposes, presented it in full. The Bill was introduced in the United States Senate on February 1, 1930, and so on.

The Committee failed to state in this report whether it was for the Bill, or whether it was presenting it for information. I have, however, from Mr. Childs, the Chairman, this statement: The majority of the members of the Committee on Public Documents are heartily in favor of the Bill. One member only of the Committee seemed to be doubtful about the necessity for increasing the number of depository libraries.

I am bringing this to the attention of the Council because it is a Bill now actively before Congress and because I thought the Council might wish to take some action. As you see, the Committee has endorsed it. Mr. Munn is not here this morning, though I had expected him to present a

report on behalf of the Committee on Federal and State Relations. As a matter of fact, I think he had not taken any vote of his Committee because of the delay in receiving the report from the Public Documents Committee.

I presented it, Mr. President, of course without any recommendation from the Committee, but with the assurance that the Committee would welcome the endorsement of the Council of its own endorsement, if it will.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is there any motion?

MR. BOSTWICK: Mr. Chairman, may we have a very brief summary of the provisions of the Bill? I think most of us don't know what they are.

SECRETARY MILAM: You flatter me, Mr. Bostwick, if you were expecting me to do it.

"That the Superintendent of Documents is authorized and directed under regulations to designate as a depository of public documents any college, university, society or public library applying therefor, if upon investigation," etc.

"Every library applying for designation as a depository under this Act shall specify the classes of public documents it desires to receive. When the Superintendent of Documents has reason to believe that a depository library no longer conforms to the requirements for depository libraries provided in this Act, he is authorized after thirty days' notice to strike such library from the list of depositories of public documents, provided" -- presumably protection

against too hasty action.

... Secretary Milam read Sections 4 and 5 of the report printed in the May Bulletin ...

SECRETARY MILAM: And then the appropriation.

MR. BOSTWICK: How do you understand that that fixes the status of public libraries as depositories?

SECRETARY MILAM: I understand they can get what they want and don't have to take what they don't want. It may be extended to other libraries on that basis more liberally than at present.

The people who are backing this Bill aside from the Committee itself, are, I think, the small colleges which are not now depositories for Government documents which do not want them all but which would like a more liberal arrangement allowing them to get, without expense, what they want and need.

I am not authorized to speak for the Committee and I have not given this matter particular attention. I wish some member might speak more authoritatively if any member is here.

MR. RANCK: It strikes me that thirty days' limit is too short. Suppose that came about the time Dr. Bostwick was going on his vacation. He might find he was out of luck.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: He would go right back.

(Laughter)

MR. RANCK: I think the time ought to be

brought up from thirty days.

SECRETARY MILAM: Following that statement perhaps I should have read: "Provided, That no final action under this section shall be taken without the approval of the Librarian of Congress. Provided further, That no existing depository library shall be stricken from the list for a period of two years from the date of the passage of this Act, except as provided in Section 70 of the Act of January 12, 1895."

PRESIDENT KEOGH: What you want to know is, is the Council willing to go on record as approving this Bill. If so, we shall vote it. If not, we shall record that. Has anyone a motion one way or another?

SECRETARY MILAM: It is signed by Mr. Childs, Chairman. The other members of the Committee are:

Mary P. Billingsley
M. Boyd
George S. Godard
Mary A. Hartwell
Josephine M. Heffron
Roland A. Sawyer
Mina Stillman

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Is any member of the Committee here?

MR. BOSTWICK: I move you, Mr. President, that the Council approve this Bill.

DR. H. O. SEVERANCE: I support the motion.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: The other two items on the program, The Study of Trends in Civil Service, and the Journal

of Discussion will be best treated apparently on Saturday at the next session. There is, however, one communication here that I should like to get action upon.

SECRETARY MILAM: Mr. President, this is another communication from a department or division of the Government signed by Sol Bloom, Associate Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission addressed to the Council of the A. L. A. and submitting a resolution which he hopes will be adopted by this body either in this form or in some revised form.

... Secretary Milam read the communication from the George Washington Commission ...

SECRETARY MILAM: I think, Mr. President, I ought to add to this a more specific note, namely, that at the request of Dr. Alwin Bushnell Hart, who is Associate Director or Director of the Historical Division, or something of the sort, we appointed, the Executive Board appointed, a Committee which we called the Committee on George Washington Lists. The purpose of that Committee was to prepare lists of varying length and kind for distribution in connection with the celebration which is proposed.

The Committee is headed by Dr. Shearer, who is at work. Some of the lists are now in tentative shape. About two months ago Dr. Hart called at our office to say that in the appropriation which is now available from Congress there were several thousand dollars which could be used by

this Committee for the publication of these lists, and that the distribution would be taken care of through the franking privilege. However, he later wrote that there was some necessity for slight delay, and just what the result is to be, I don't know.

I wanted the members of the Council, before voting on this proposal, to know that the A. L. A. is already actively cooperating through this Committee headed by Dr. Shearer.

MR. MEYER: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. SEVERANCE: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: I think perhaps we can pass it without re-reading. Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say aye, opposed no. It is carried.

MR. BOSTWICK: Mr. President, Miss Guerrier tells me that she thinks Secretary Wilbur would welcome a resolution of cooperation on the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and that being the case, I would offer such a resolution, that the Council of the American Library Association would gladly offer the cooperation of the Association in any way in which it can be of use. I believe you can word it better.

PRESIDENT KEOGH: You have heard the motion.

MR. JOHN B. KAISER: I second the motion.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT KEOGH: Unless there is some business that someone else wishes to bring before us at this time, we shall adjourn until Saturday. Is there any such motion? The meeting is adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at eleven twenty-five p. m. ...
