

PROCEEDINGS  
MIDWINTER COUNCIL MEETING  
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

---

December 28-29, 1939

Drake Hotel

Chicago, Illinois

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THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

December 28, 1939

The first meeting of the Council of the American Library Association, held in conjunction with the Midwinters' Meeting of the A.L.A. at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 27-30, 1939, convened at 10:00 A.M., Mr. Ralph Munn, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The Council is meeting this morning to consider certain fundamental changes in the framework, functioning and financing of the A.L.A. So far as the Association itself is concerned, I have no doubt that this is the most important meeting of the Council which has been held in a great many years.

For many months past your Third Activities Committee has been giving careful study to the matters which will be brought to you this morning. I will now recognize Mr. Charles H. Brown, the Chairman of your Third Activities Committee. I will ask him to introduce the members of the Committee, three of whom have come to their assigned places on the platform. Mr. Dudgeon is on his way up now. The Committee is complete.

MR. CHARLES H. BROWN: President Munn, Members of the Council and Members of the Association: If I were introducing the members who have helped us with this report, I would have to introduce about 1,500 members of the American Library

Association. It is really a report of very many members and of committees and of state associations. The Activities Committee is composed of five members. Miss Marian Manley has been a leader in a special field; Mr. Dudgeon, you all know, and it seems foolish to introduce Mr. Dudgeon. He is the constitutional lawyer of the Committee. Miss Lucille Morsch is one of the junior members, and Mr. E. W. McDiarmid, also a junior member.

There are just a few comments I would like to make before we proceed to the consideration of the recommendations. The Committee would have preferred to have presented to you alternate recommendations on the various proposals and to have given you the reasons for and against each alternate. This procedure would have required the Council to remain in session for two or three weeks. It would be quite impossible to do it. It does not seem necessary, because the recommendations of the Committee have been considered by at least thirty state associations; the principles have been discussed back and forth by several thousand members of the Association, and the report was formed after the consideration by these various state associations. Endorsement of the principles of the report by resolution or similar action have been received from the New Hampshire Library Association, the New York Library Association, the Missouri Library Association, the Oklahoma Library Association, the Nashville Library Club, the Metropolitan Library Council, and

from some national groups such as the Association of College and Reference Libraries, and the Junior Members Round Table. This list is probably incomplete. Other groups not here mentioned have taken official action, without notification to the Committee.

I would like to make one comment on the study of organization. If the members of the Association are interested, any form of organization is going to work; if members of the Association are not interested, no form of organization is going to work. We are hoping that a new organization will increase the lines of communication between your officers and your Headquarters Staff and the members at large. We believe our report will provide for the direct lines of communication between the national office and the state associations and the divisions. This is a most important part of our report. We hope through these lines of communication the membership can be informed of what the Association is doing and the Association can be informed of the desires of the state associations and the divisions of the Association.

There are some changes in our recommendations as printed in the December Bulletin. These changes do not affect the basic principles. There will, however, be one or two new recommendations on functions which will be submitted after the recommendations of reorganization have been acted upon.

We consider these new recommendations very important, and I should like to mention them so you will have advance notice. One provides for investigation of cases of dismissal. The question of tenure and cases of dismissal has disturbed the Committee. We have not wholly agreed, but we will present resolutions providing for investigation, and this will come up at the end of our report.

At the request of the presidents of the state associations, we are providing a committee on state relationship. We are providing for a committee on divisional relationship to assist the divisions in reorganization. And we have one or two minor resolutions that will come up at the end of the report. We regard these as very important, and undoubtedly there will be some difference of opinion.

We have one change on our first recommendation as printed in the Bulletin. I wish to introduce this resolution and then give the President an opportunity to explain the method of procedure in considering the recommendations.

The recommendation, as amended, reads:

"That the Council consider recommendations one through fifty-eight as if acting in a Committee of the Whole. If the essential features of the recommendations are approved, the Council, acting as if in a Committee of the Whole, shall recommend final action on the resolutions as amended and approved. If any of the essential features be not approved, the Council, acting as if in a Committee of the Whole, shall recommend that the report be referred back to the Third Activities Committee."

This is a change in the recommendation on page 787, providing that the Council act as if in a Committee of the Whole, instead of the Council resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole. I move the adoption of the recommendation.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Do I hear a second?

DR. PHINEAS L. WINDSOR (Director, Library School, and Librarian, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The purpose of Mr. Brown's motion is to free the Council from the ordinary formalities of parliamentary law and to permit it to act freely just as a small committee acts in the consideration of business. Under this form of procedure there are only two motions which can be considered--a motion to adopt; and a motion to amend. The motion to amend will be recognized at any time in our procedure this morning. Since there are fifty-eight separate sections to consider, and since that is bound to be a somewhat tedious matter, no matter how much we attempt to expedite matters, we will not ask for the motion to approve each one of these fifty-eight items separately.

After the Chairman of the Activities Committee has read each one of these items and has given any explanation which he wishes to give on each one, the Chair will ask if there is a desire for any questioning, any more information, or any amendments. If there is no indication that there is any

division of feeling, the Chair will assume that that item has the approval of Council. We will then proceed to the next item.

If there is any indication that there is a division of thought within Council on any item, the Chair will ask for a motion to adopt that item, since that is the only way in which those who are opposed to the particular section will have an opportunity to defeat it.

While we are acting as if in a Committee of the Whole, any member of Council is free at any time to question any decision made by the Chair. It is well understood, I think, that only members of Council vote, and only those members of Council who have taken places in this designated front section will be recognized.

Any member of Council may speak more than once on the same question, provided there is no other member of Council who wishes to talk to that item who has not been heard. Members of the Association who are not members of Council are not only free to participate, but we urge that they do make their feelings known. Since, however, this is a meeting of Council, the Chair will be forced to recognize members of Council before recognizing members of the Association who are not members of Council.

After we have completed our consideration of these fifty-eight separate items, or--as is much more likely to occur--

if we reach the noon hour some place midway or along the route, this Committee of the Whole will be resolved into the Council itself. Then we will formally adopt as a whole all of those sections which have appeared to gain the approval of Council while acting as if in Committee of the Whole.

This is a bit technical. Have I succeeded in making it at all clear? The whole purpose of the procedure is to allow us to be extremely informal. So please feel free to question at any time if there is any doubt as to our procedure.

If you rise to discuss a matter, will you give your name, even though you may be as well known as Mr. Dudgeon, whom, your Chairman has said, everybody knows.

MR. BROWN: There is a change in wording in (2):

(2) That the organization of divisions be authorized under the following conditions and under the supervision of a committee to be designated in the by-laws:

We are proposing a new Committee on Divisional Relations, because we found that the sections need advice on how they can be organized under this new plan. There are many options. The divisions are given very considerable leeway. For example, the children's librarians might organize as a section in the new Division of Public Libraries. They might organize as a separate division. They might organize as a division, joining with the school librarians. There are so many possibilities that we propose to set up a Committee on Divisional

Relations. Recommendation (2) reads:

(2) That the organization of divisions be authorized under the following conditions and under the supervision of a committee to be designated in the by-laws:

(a) Each division must represent a field of activity in general distinct from that of other divisions.

That is to avoid overlapping of divisions. They cannot be distinct in every detail, but in general each division should represent a distinct field of activity. Do you wish to consider that, or do you prefer that I should go on?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any question whatsoever?

DR. WINDSOR: I want to ask the Chairman whether that Committee on Divisional Relations is to serve only during the period of reorganization, or whether it is to be a permanent Committee?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Dr. Windsor wants to know whether this Committee described by the Chairman is to serve only during the period of reorganization, or whether it is to be a permanent Committee.

MR. BROWN: The provision applies only to a special committee. It will remain to be decided later whether the Committee might well be a standing committee to promote relationships or not. But for the time being we are not recommending a standing committee, simply a special committee. That does not prevent the Council making it a standing committee two years from now if it may seem desirable. Is that clear?

DR. WINDSOR: Yes.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any other question? (None)

MR. BROWN:

(b) Not less than 300 A.L.A. members must have expressed an interest in the work of the division, unless exceptions shall be made by the Council as hereinafter provided.

In Recommendation (3) a provision is made that Council can establish a division with a membership of less than 300 by special vote; but ordinarily a division would include membership of not less than 300.

(c) Each division is to be organized under a board of directors with overlapping terms and with authority to make decisions between conferences, with an executive secretary elected for not less than three years, and with provision for the election of officers and representatives on the Council by mail vote.

That is to provide for a continuing organization.

(d) The Council shall be notified of the organization of the division in conformity with these requirements.

That finishes Recommendation (2).

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any question on (2)?

MRS. MARY PEACOCK DOUGLAS (Director, School Libraries, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C.): I just want to ask a question as to why the Executive Secretary is elected for three years if you have a board of directors with overlapping terms. Wouldn't the chairman of the division have a term of office long enough for her to serve satisfactorily? And if the executive officer were changed at the end of the

three-year period, I should think it would cause more confusion than the continuation of the board of directors of whom one member will eventually be the chairman of the group. I would like to know why that was arranged that way.

MR. BROWN: We have found it very desirable in the Association of College and Reference Librarians, because the executive secretary has so much detail to carry on that it takes about a year to learn his job, and if he is re-elected each year it does cause very considerable confusion. That is based on the experience of the College and Reference Section. I think the President of that group might comment. Do you think, Dr. Windsor, that it is desirable to have the secretary of the group elected for a period of years?

DR. WINDSOR: There is no doubt in my mind about the advisability of this provision based not merely upon the experience of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, but also on the experience of a number of societies; judging from experience and observation of other societies with which I have been officially connected, I think the Secretary and Treasurer really ought to be continuing officers. If you can get a good secretary for the three-year term, that is. My own feeling is there ought to be some provision for a ten-year term for him.

So many times a man will be elected a member of the

board of directors or president or chairman, and he may not have the special ability of caring for the multitudinous details for which a secretary or treasurer must be responsible. Someone around an organization has to have all the little ins and outs clearly in mind and be able to bring them up to the board of directors and to the officers when the occasion demands it. I strongly favor the recommendation.

MR. BROWN: I think the books on organization recommend generally a more or less permanent secretary.

Are there any other questions? These recommendations are informally accepted unless someone moves an amendment. Is that correct, Mr. Munn?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Yes.

MR. BROWN:

(3) That by special vote of the Council at two successive meetings, a group with less than 300 members may be given the right to organize as a division as stated above.

(4) That divisions shall receive 20 per cent of the dues paid to the A.L.A. by each personal member in accordance with the expressed desire of the member (the allotment not to exceed \$2 for any personal member). These funds are to be transferred to the treasurer of the division at six-month intervals. The report of the expenditures of allotted funds shall be made by the treasurer of each division to the A.L.A. treasurer annually.

There is a slight change in wording in (a).

(a) The allotments shall not prohibit a group from charging an additional fee as one of its qualifications for membership and from prescribing additional qualifications for membership it may desire.

(b) Allotments are not to be made for class A members. Divisions are requested to admit these members without the allotment. Such members, however, may be required to pay any additional dues assessed on all members by the division.

(c) If a member wishes to belong to more than one division, he may do so upon payment of an additional fee of 20 per cent of his A.L.A. dues for each additional division (not to exceed \$2 for any personal member), and by meeting any other requirements imposed by the division.

The change in (4-a) is from will to shall; and from prescribing any other qualifications to prescribing additional qualifications for membership. And in (4-c), to add, and by meeting any other requirements imposed by the division.

They have the right to impose any qualifications they wish for membership. This leaves the divisions practically free to organize as they desire so long as they have overlapping terms, and so forth and so forth. They are free to restrict their membership, and they can put out any qualifications for membership they desire. In effect, it tends to make the A.L.A. a federation of library associations, and that is the trend in the whole report.

Are there any questions or amendments?

MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM (Librarian, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.): I should like clarification on (c). If a member pays \$5 dues to the A.L.A., it is assumed that \$1 of that will go to a division which he selects. If that member wishes to be identified with another division, he pays another

dollar. That is 20 per cent additional. Is that paid directly to the A.L.A. as a part of his total membership to the A.L.A.?

MR. BROWN: Right.

(5) That nothing in these recommendations shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Executive Board of the A.L.A., subject to approval of the Council, in the expenditure of the income derived from endowment funds under the control of the Association.

I will not read the parenthetical clause. I think the A.L.A. must control the income from endowments, and we are hoping, of course, that the Executive Board in the future will, as in the past, consult divisions as to the expenditures in special fields, but we believe the income from endowment funds must remain under control of the Executive Board of the A.L.A. Council.

(6) That allotments of 20 per cent of dues of institutional members shall be made to the division specified by such institutional members, beginning one year after the total receipts from all membership dues exceed the 1939 figure by a margin sufficient to cover both these allotments from institutional dues and any increase in expenditures caused by reorganization.

That is put in to save the finances of the A.L.A. We don't know what is going to happen to the income under these new recommendations. We hope it is going to be increased, even after the allotments to be deducted, but we are putting that clause in to safeguard the finances of the A.L.A. We rather think that within two years the allotments for institutional membership can be made to the Division; but we do not want to

decrease the income of the national association too greatly at the beginning. Are there any remarks on that? (None)

{7) That when the organization of a division as specified in recommendations (2) and (3) has been effected to the satisfaction of the Council, the board of directors of the division be recognized as the body authorized by the Constitution and by-laws to consider matters relating to the general activities of the group; the board of directors, however, may appoint, if it so desires, a special board or committee which is to be recognized as the body to consider general or specific matters relating to the general activities of the group.

That means the Executive Board will no longer have power to appoint a committee dealing solely with the activities of any special field. The College Library Advisory Board would be abolished. The board of directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries would do that, unless the board of directors decided to transfer that duty to a committee to be appointed by them. That gives the division control over their own activities and will remove a cause of complaint which has been serious at some times in the past.

Are there comments on that?

If, however, an A.L.A. Board is concerned with the work of more than one division, that provision does not hold.

MR. LELAND R. SMITH (Butler University Library, Indianapolis, Ind.): I would like to ask a question. I should like to know if it is permitted to a division chairman to accept earmarked endowments? For example, Adult Education. If the Chairman of the Division of Adult Education of the A.L.A.

should cooperate with some other adult education agency in the United States and they should get funds to carry on reserve, would that have to go into the general fund; or could they administer that fund themselves?

MR. BROWN: If the division is incorporated, as it could be very easily, that corporation could receive its own endowment funds if it could get them.

Mr. Dudgeon, you are the lawyer of the Committee. If the Association of College and Reference Libraries could incorporate, they could receive funds directly, couldn't they?

MR. DUDGEON: I should think the general purport of the whole arrangement is to give the division a separate entity, and if it put itself in the form of a corporation, it would undoubtedly be competent to receive and execute any trust.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I think probably the division would have to incorporate, but it could be done very easily. In fact, the Departments of the N.E.A. have done that, and this follows somewhat that organization.

MR. BROWN:

(8) That a division shall have complete autonomy over and responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs and the expenditures of allotted funds, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution and by-laws of the A.L.A. The Executive Board and Council of the A.L.A. shall have no responsibility for such activities or expenditures, except as other divisions may be involved.

And the next section:

(9) That in the future no division not at present a section shall be formed except by a vote of the Council at two successive meetings.

(10) That sections not organized as divisions be known hereafter as round tables, with formal recognition in the by-laws, more emphasis on their place in the organization, more continuity of organization, and some relationship to A.L.A. committees functioning in the same field. The round tables may organize state and other groups. Additional round tables may be organized in the future upon vote of the Council. Discussion groups may be organized at any time without formal action of the Council or Executive Board.

This organization provides for divisions with distinct fields. Round tables can engage in any field they wish, such as Junior Members Round Table; and in addition, it provides for discussion groups. There will be no sections except as the divisions themselves form sections. Is there any comment?

MR. BRIGHAM: As I read (10), it means that present sections which are the second major division of the A.L.A. will become round tables. That is a still smaller group. In the new plan here, I understood that there would still be sections, that is, sections under the divisions.

MR. BROWN: Yes, but they will be organized under the divisions and not under the A.L.A.

MR. BRIGHAM: Would they still not be organized as the second group, but under the divisions?

MR. BROWN: Yes, but the A.L.A. would not organize them. The divisions would organize them, not the A.L.A.

MR. BRIGHAM: Would they not still be called sections as organized under the divisions?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. BRIGHAM: But you say here that they will be organized as round tables, which I understand is a still lower grouping. There will be divisions, then sections, and then round tables.

MR. BROWN: You are confusing the word section as now used and the word section as it will be used in the future. The present sections which do not become divisions will become round tables.

MR. BRIGHAM: I don't see how they can if they are still to be sections under the new organization.

MR. BROWN: The present section will not become a section under the new organization.

MR. BRIGHAM: But if they do not become divisions under the new organization, may they not remain as sections?

MR. BROWN: They may not.

MR. BRIGHAM: This seems to eliminate all sections from the new organization, and yet I understand there will be groups called sections.

MR. BROWN: Yes, but they will be organized by the divisions and not by the A.L.A. You can call the sections under the divisions a different name. Suppose the Association of

College and Reference Libraries wishes to subdivide itself. Suppose they call the subdivisions departments and not sections. We are using the word section because it is an easy word to use.

DR. A. F. KUHLMAN (Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville, Tenn.): Will the round tables be under the A.L.A.?

MR. BROWN: The round tables will be under the A.L.A.

MR. BRIGHAM: That explains it.

MR. BROWN: The round tables have nothing to do with the divisions.

MR. PAUL NORTH RICE (Director of Libraries, New York University, New York): I wonder if it would make it clearer if it said present existing sections?

MR. BROWN: That is acceptable to me as an amendment.

The amendment:

(10) That present existing sections not organized as divisions be known hereafter as round tables .....

Does that seem to clear it in your mind, Mr. Brigham?

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes, that clears it. The difference is that the round tables are under the general A.L.A. organization and not under the divisions. That was the chief point.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I think that point shows up a little more clearly later on. I think, though, that it will be better understood now.

Is there any objection to including these two words,

present existing, before the word sections? (None) It seems to be agreed.

MR. BROWN: There is a mistake in the last paragraph on page 788. The last paragraph should be enclosed in parentheses.

(11) That as an experiment for the next five years, associations now separate from the A.L.A., affiliated or unaffiliated, be permitted to become divisions of the A.L.A. if 51 per cent of their members are members of the A.L.A. The non-members would not, of course, receive the A.L.A. Bulletin or possess other privileges of A.L.A. members. The term of five years may be extended later by the Council.

At the present all members of the division must be members of the A.L.A. We inserted this in case any unaffiliated association decides to make the transition, in order to make it easy for them. Are there any remarks? (None)

(12) That each division be given representation on the Council as hereinafter provided.

That will be taken up in recommendation (28).

(13) That A.L.A. committees dealing wholly or chiefly with the activities of any division be nominated by the board of directors of the division concerned; nominations to be presented to the president-elect of the A.L.A. sixty days before the annual meeting. The Executive Board shall have the right to return the nominations to the board of directors concerned and ask for additional recommendations, but shall not have the right to appoint persons not nominated by the group. In case of failure of the individual board of directors to make such nominations, the Executive Board of the A.L.A. shall have power to appoint. Such committees are to report to the Council through the divisions they represent.

The report provides throughout for an early appointment

of committees, and we are requesting later on that the president-elect report two weeks before the annual meeting on the appointment for the coming year. That provision will enable new committees to have a meeting at their annual conference, especially the Committee on Nominations. This provision gives the divisions the right to appoint their own committees. The Executive Board can return the recommendations for certain reasons--for instance, because a member may be on too many committees; but it cannot change the recommendations.

Are there any remarks on that recommendation?

MR. MARION TUCKER (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.): I wonder what line of demarcation can be made there between the A.L.A. committees and the division committees? Would that be by the Executive Board?

MR. BROWN: I am afraid you are going to have some trouble. I have been through the list of committees and it was very, very queer. The College Library Advisory Board is a division committee. The Board of Education for Librarianship concerns all divisions. The Editorial Committee concerns all divisions. If the children's librarians come into a division, the Board on Library Work with Children would cover the field of that division. If the School Libraries and the children's librarians form separate divisions, the Board will cover the work of two divisions and would therefore be an A.L.A. board and

not a divisional board. In any specific case it is very easy to define. When we come to the list of the committees, I don't think there will be any difficulty in making out lines of demarcation.

Regarding the function of the Executive Board to interpret, to make the decision on that point, I think the responsibility will have to fall on the Executive Board as an administrative board of the Association.

MR. BRIGHAM: Mr. Brown, would you explain the reasons for having the Executive Board return nominations sometimes to the Nominating Committee?

MR. BROWN: A person might be selected by the president-elect for two or three committees. The same person might be put on one or two divisional committees and might be very decidedly overworked. There may be some special reason why a person ought not to serve on a given committee. I do not think that will be exercised once in two, three or four years; but I think it probably is a wise provision. At times some special matters come up and it does make it desirable for the Executive Board to have that power. I do not expect it to be exercised. It would be unfortunate if a person were put on five different committees. He might be on three divisional committees and three A.L.A. committees.

MISS LESLEY NEWTON (Children & Schs. Dept. Public Library,

Newton

Lakewood, O.): Will you state the alternate, please, to a committee which would deal with the work of more than one division?

MR. BROWN: Miss Newton, if you will wait until I come to the appointment of committees, I can give it to you. It will save time. Are there any other questions? (None)

There is a slight change in (14).

(14) That each group organized as specified above shall either (a) submit not less than two nominations for each of its representatives on important boards and committees which concern to a considerable extent the chief activities of the group (if not more than two other groups are greatly concerned with the work of the committee or if the by-laws definitely provide for such nomination); or (b) nominate an advisory subcommittee to the A.L.A. committee (in case the work of the A.L.A. committee concerns more than three groups).

The change is to insert each of its representatives.

I should like to illustrate this point. Take the Editorial Board. That concerns the work of all divisions of the A.L.A. If every division appointed a representative on the Editorial Board, you would have an unwieldy board. Therefore, every division may appoint a committee which will be a subcommittee of the Editorial Board. For instance, the Association of College and Reference Libraries, the division, can appoint a committee on publications which will become automatically a subcommittee of the Editorial Committee. Suppose that the School Libraries or the children's librarians formed divisions. The Board on Library Work with Children

concerns the work of both divisions. Therefore, neither division would control that board. Each division, however, could appoint a representative to the board. The A.L.A. Executive Board would appoint the remaining members of the Board.

Is that explanation clear? There are three different cases. In one case you have a board or committee dealing solely in the activities of the Division and then the division practically controls the board; or, second, you have a board or committee dealing with not more than three groups, and then the three groups nominate a representative on that board; then you have, third, a board dealing with more than three groups, when the divisional groups appoint subcommittees.

MISS NEWTON: I don't understand how it changes the official relation of that group to the divisions which it represents and to A.L.A. What is the difference in the official character of that group and its responsibility to the divisions or to A.L.A.? Why should that group not be responsible only to those divisions? What is the difference in the official status of the committee which represents the two divisions, or three, as it may happen to be?

MR. BROWN: Suppose you have three divisions. Then you will have each division nominate representatives on that committee. Then that committee will be formed and the Executive Board will have nothing to say about it. I doubt the wisdom of

that organization myself. Who would call the board together? There would be a representative from the Young People's Round Table, the Children's Librarians, and the School Librarians. They would have a committee of three; who would call that committee together?

MISS NEWTON: That would have to be a vote by mail, would it not? What if there were additional members appointed by A.L.A. to that committee? Who would control it then?

MR. BROWN: Under the interpretation, the A.L.A. would control it. I think the A.L.A. has to control. You give the division the right to appoint representatives to that committee, but since it concerns more than one division, the division could not have the right to exclusive control.

MISS NEWTON: It is not stated in (13) or (14).

MR. BROWN: We tried to state it in (14). In a committee covering the work of more than one division, the A.L.A. Executive Board must control that committee, because it does concern the work of more than one division. You cannot have one control for two divisions. I don't believe it would be workable in any other way than we have it.

MISS AMY WINSLOW (Head, Science and Industry Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.): In the case of a board with overlapping terms of office, it would be the responsibility of the Executive Board to see that all the

divisions were fairly represented on that board, in case of only one member of the board being appointed each year, let us say.

MR. BROWN: If the board concerns the work of only one division, it will be the responsibility of the division. The division can elect a representative in case one or two divisions are concerned; or in case many divisions are concerned, they can appoint a subcommittee.

At present I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Divisions are not represented at all on those committees. Now we are giving them a representative which they do not at present have. On the Board for Library Work with Children and Young People, the divisions do not have anything to say about representatives on the Board, and this gives them much more representation than they now have.

MISS WINSLOW: It seems to me that if three divisions are nominating representatives to a board to which only one is to be appointed in a given year, there still would be an opportunity for that board to be weighted in favor of one certain division, unless the Executive Board should assume the responsibility to keep that distribution equal.

MR. BROWN: I think the Executive Board would have to assume that responsibility, and I think when it comes to writing these principles in the By-laws, the Committee on Committees will

have to specify in each case the method of appointment of the Board. We do want to give the divisions representatives on the important boards which concern their work in one way or another, and that is the object of this recommendation. They have now no representation at all. This gives them representation.

I want to point out that while this may not be ideal, it does give the division far more authority than it has ever had in the past.

DR. WINDSOR: It is quite possible that it would be a little better if, under (14) it was made to read: on important A.L.A. boards and committees. That would make the distinction of A.L.A. rather than the division. It would be a little plainer that it is an A.L.A. Committee.

MR. BROWN: If there is no objection, I think we will insert A.L.A., making it read, on important A.L.A. boards and committees. Is there any objection? (None)

MR. BROWN:

(15) That each division shall have the right to organize sections as it may desire, to hold closed meetings, and to conduct its business as an independent organization, subject to the restrictions herein stated. Each section also may hold closed meetings as it may desire, may retain a distinctive name, and shall have autonomy in its own affairs, subject to the general approval of the divisional officers.

That was put in partly because some members of the Association of Library Schools were considering establishing

a division of professional education. The Association of Library Schools could be a section of that division, could retain its own name, could limit its membership, and could function independently as it may desire.

Also, if there were any desire on the part of the Children's and School Librarians to unite in a division, the School Librarians could form an association of school librarians which would be a section in the division, retain its old name, hold closed meetings, and make any other qualifications for membership which it may desire. Should the School and Children's Librarians unite in a division, that is.

??

MISS LeBRETTE: How does this section of a division get support?

MR. BROWN: If the Association of Library Schools and the professional training class form sections in the division of professional education, they could arrange among themselves the allotments made in the division which would pass immediately to the sections. That is, take the Division of College and University Libraries and the Association of College and Reference Libraries: They could, if they wished, have the allotments made to the division passed on to the University Section, and so forth, if the Division so desired.

MISS LeBRETTE: Who would decide the allotment?

MR. BROWN: That would be made by agreement between

the three sections. That is a point that the Children's and School Librarians would have to consider. They have so many possibilities in this.

I want to emphasize again that those groups are given much more authority under this reorganization plan and much more control over their own activities than they have ever had before; but neither group can be given complete authority when its work concerns the work of the other groups.

DR. WINDSOR: I want to ask the Chairman what is meant by the last two words in Section (15), whether he means divisional officers or divisional board of directors. I am not sure which is meant there. Strictly speaking, the officers are different from the board of directors, and it seems to me the general approval should be with the board of directors.

MR. BROWN: I think we meant board of directors, but we said officers. I am including that in the amendment. If there is no objection, we will change officers in (15) to board of directors.

Is there other comment on (15)? (None)

(16) That each division shall have the right to grant to each of its sections permission to nominate its own representatives on A.L.A. committees and to receive directly from the A.L.A. treasurer allotments as its members may specify.

That is the part we just discussed, that any division shall have the right to pass over its authority to sections. Are

there any remarks on (16)? (None)

MISS HARRIET HOWE (Director, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.): Can we go back to (10)? I would like to suggest that it be changed to read: That present existing sections not organized hereafter as divisions or as parts of a division be known hereafter as round tables.

MR. BROWN: It now reads under that section:

(10) That present existing sections not organized as divisions be known hereafter as round tables.....

You want it to read:

(10) That present existing sections not organized hereafter as divisions or as parts of a division be known hereafter as round tables.....

MISS HOWE: That was my suggestion. For example, two or three sections joining together as a division.

MR. BROWN: I think that would help the explanation. It is perfectly agreeable to me. Is that acceptable to all members of the Council? (There was no disagreement)

MISS HOWE: How are the round tables being financed?

MR. BROWN: That may eventually have to be changed, but since they do not have distinct fields, we thought it best to allow for special allotments for the time being. They can make these requests for special allotments from the Board.

Are there any further questions on (1) to (16)?

(None)

(17) That the Council recommend that state associations which have not already done so appoint standing committees on adult education, salaries, staff and tenure (including certification, civil service, and compensation plans), library extension, and legislation, and that these committees work closely with corresponding committees of the A.L.A.

We are trying to give the state associations more influence in the work of the A.L.A. We like to have the work of the A.L.A. go down into states. The importance of these committees in the state associations is that they will bring to the national committee the various opinions from the states. This is only a suggestion that the state associations have complete power and complete autonomy. Personally, I feel it very necessary that state associations develop as rapidly as possible, because that is the way that the A.L.A. can reach down to the libraries in the small towns. This is made only as a recommendation to the state associations. As a matter of fact, these committees now exist in the state associations.

Are there any questions? (None)

(18) That, as opportunity offers, arrangements be made for meetings of state chairmen of these important committees.

That has been done in some cases, but we can hope that it will be done much more. The group of state presidents organized yesterday seems a very desirable body.

(19) That (a) the Council suggest to the state and regional associations that they consider the possibility of electing a board of directors with overlapping terms, and

(b) that the larger associations consider the desirability of compensating the secretary (executive officer) for part-time employment, if they are not already doing so.

That has been done in California and it has been recommended to the state associations for their consideration.

State Agencies

(20) That the Council suggest to the Library Extension Board, to the League of Library Commissions, to the National Association of State Libraries, and to the chairmen of all state extension committees that these and other groups interested consider the formation of a Division on Library Extension, with the league, the national association, and possibly other groups, functioning as autonomous sections under the conditions laid down in recommendations (15) and (16).

We have five or six groups entirely independent, but working in the same general field, and it seems rather unfortunate that some attempt should not be made to bring those groups together, at least in some informal organization. That is made only as a suggestion. Are there any comments on that?

Mr. Smith, you have thought that over. Do you think it is a wise move for the Council to make?

MR. LELAND SMITH: Yes, I do, Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: You are a member of the National Association of State Libraries.

MR. LELAND SMITH: I think it is a very good thing the way the Committee has this set up, because they are inviting them to do this. I think it is fine. While I believe some of the members of the National Association of State Libraries-- I speak unofficially for them--may be more interested because of

their work in the National Association of Law Libraries, I think the extension people and state library people should get together with the League of Library Commissions and with the Library Extension Board of A.L.A. for at least some of their meetings.

MR. BROWN:

Boards and Committees of the A.L.A.

- (21) That the Constitution and by-laws be amended:
- (a) To distinguish between boards, standing committees, and special committees
  - (b) To list by name boards and standing committees, and
  - (c) To specify the method by which boards and committees are to be created and appointed, and the length of term of members.

We had to do some investigation and find out how a committee was appointed originally.

(22) That members of all boards, except the Executive Board, be appointed or elected for a term of five years; that members of standing committees be appointed for a two-year term. Members of standing committees may be reappointed for a second and third consecutive term, but not for a fourth. Members of boards cannot be reappointed for a second consecutive term.

The reason for that is to remove the necessity for the president-elect appointing so many members of committees. It is an enormous job. There are several hundred members of Committees. If committee members hold office for two years, every new president coming in likes to appoint all the committees he can, and then he is willing to have the number reduced. I

think our own President had that experience this year.

(23) That any member of a board or a committee, except members of the Executive Board, may be removed by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Board upon recommendation of either the chairman of the board or committee, the chairman of the Committee on Committee Appointments, the executive board of a division, or the President.

There is no provision for the removal of the members, but it does seem there ought to be provision for the removal of members in extreme cases.

(24) That recommendations of the Committee on Committee appointments and of the boards of directors of the various divisions be submitted to the President-elect not less than sixty days before the annual meeting of the Association; that the President-elect forward his recommendations to the Executive Board two weeks prior to the annual meeting; that the Executive Board at a meeting prior to the annual meeting of the Association consider the recommendations for the appointment of committees, and either approve, reject or amend such recommendations in so far as it has authority. The chairman of the Committee on Committee Appointments shall be invited to sit with the Executive Board when these recommendations are being considered. Appointees of important boards and committees present at the annual meeting are to be notified immediately of their appointment.

That gives an opportunity for a meeting of the new board at the A.L.A. Conference. Since we have a vice president now who is president-elect, it is perfectly possible for the Executive Board to take up the nominations earlier and spend more time on the question of Committee Appointments. Too often it has been left to the last day of the A.L.A. Conference, and some of you may know the feelings of the Executive Board after going through a week of A.L.A. meetings. We hope this will

make possible giving more time to the appointment of committees.

Are there any remarks on that? (None)

(25) That the Association of American Library Schools, in combination with the Professional Training Section, consider organization as the Division of Professional Education. Such a division might well include as sections (a) accredited library schools, (b) nonaccredited library schools, (c) other library training agencies and other members interested.

This is only a proposal. I would like to have some discussion on that. I have talked it over with some members of the Association of Library Schools. I think Dr. Windsor has some opinion on that. It brings the Association of American Library Schools in closer contact with the A.L.A. Have you any comments, Dr. Windsor?

DR. WINDSOR: I have some comments I can make, yes; but I have no settled convictions, except my fundamental one that in the long run--it may not be the time now--the accredited library schools of the profession are going to be independent and control their own curriculum and make their own recommendations rather than have that authority divided with the lay members of the profession. I am saying that with no thought of its adoption this minute, but I am convinced that in the long run, if the library profession is to develop a worth-while system of professional education, the library schools will perform a good many of the functions which have in recent years been performed by the Board of Education for Librarianship.

I strongly disbelieve in any lay board trying to tell

library schools what their curriculum should be, what their admission requirements should be, and matters of that sort. Now I have that off my chest. I hope you won't think that I want that adopted this minute. I am looking forward to it, and I am voicing this opinion in response to the Chairman's request. For the time being I am willing to follow the crowd.

DR. W. W. BISHOP (Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.): If I may, I would like to suggest this as a recommendation, though it does not necessarily apply. I feel quite strongly, however, with Mr. Windsor, that in this matter the example of other professional bodies all tends to the direction he has indicated. The medical schools, for example, have their own association which is a very strong one. It is quite independent of the American Medical Association, of which they form a very active part as members; but not as schools. The same thing is true of the Association of Law Schools which is meeting in Chicago today. It is quite independent of and acts separately from the American Bar Association.

I doubt not that practically all of its members are members of the American Bar Association.

I am perfectly willing, Mr. Chairman, to see this recommendation approved, and I make no objection to it. It might work. But I share with my colleague, Dr. Windsor, a very considerable doubt as to whether this actually will govern the

future of professional training fifteen or twenty years from now.

MR. BROWN: The Third Activities Committee agrees that the Library Schools must govern their own curricula. If they claim they are the only ones interested in professional education, however, I am afraid I will have to disagree with them. If they claim that no other group can make any studies of qualifications of librarians or that qualifications of librarians should progress, I think I would disagree with them.

This new organization gives complete autonomy to the various divisions, but I do feel the Association of Library Schools would have complete authority under this new plan to conduct its own affairs, and in addition it would bring them into contact with other groups interested in professional education.

(26) That when such a division has organized as specified in recommendations (2), and (3), the board of directors shall nominate candidates for not more than two positions on the Board of Education for Librarianship, as provided in recommendation (14).

(27) That there shall be authorized a Committee on the Budget to consist of the President, the President-elect, the Treasurer, and a member of the Finance Committee designated by the Executive Board. The committee shall report an estimate of receipts to the Finance Committee, and an estimate of receipts and expenditures to the Executive Board. It shall also submit a detailed budget to the Executive Board for action and shall report to the Council annually on the general aspects of the Association's finances. Appropriations shall be made only for such activities as fall within the policies established by The Association or the Council.

The change in the last is bringing in the president-elect, the first vice president, on the Budget Committee, since the budget concerns her term of office and calls for a general report of the Association and the state associations' finances. Some of you may ascertain the status by reading the printed report, but most of us are not very clear on those figures.

DR. WINDSOR: Mr. Chairman, you read a little too fast. I wanted to make a comment on No. (26).

That concerns the power of the board of directors of this proposed division for professional education to nominate candidates for not more than two positions on the Board of Education for Librarianship. I am not sure what was in the minds of the Committee when they made that recommendation, but I want to make two comments.

In the first place, the Board of Education for Librarianship might possibly change in the number of its members. In the second place, to limit this proposed new division to nominating two candidates seems to me to be unwise. It is unwise from my point of view because I strongly believe that before many years the general sentiment among the members of the A.L.A. who are really interested in professional education and in the stronger development of our library schools will call for and justify the nomination of more than two candidates. I should like very much to have you admit two there. There is no special

reason why they could not nominate more, is there? You have limited it to two. It seems to me it may be justifiable for this year, but in planning something of this sort, we are not planning for this year or next year or the year after. Most of these things will be in effect five and ten years from now. I am looking ahead. I don't think two belongs there.

MR. BROWN: It is a joint committee between members of the library schools, faculties, and the profession at large. I think such a board is needed and that it should include certain representatives of the library schools and certain members at large. If the Committee agrees, I am willing to leave it so that the Executive Board will decide how many. Does the Committee agree? (There was no objection)

DR. KUHLMAN: Dr. Brown, why should the Association not have 60 per cent of the association in its control, instead of 40 per cent?

PRESIDENT MUNN: We have two conflicting ideas here, first that the word two be dropped from (26). As I read it rather hurriedly, I would suggest that you think of that as rendering the section almost worthless except as it brings to the Executive Board the notion that the library schools should have representation on the Board of Education for Librarianship. In other words, it actually specifies nothing. You have, then, Dr. Kuhlman's suggestion that the library schools made up the

Association of Library Schools should control not less than 60 per cent of the Board as membership. This appears to be a case in which we perhaps should have an actual motion to clear this point.

MR. BRIGHAM: Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to offer a motion, but as a former member of the Board of Education, I recall that when it was established there was a definite feeling that it should be a sort of balance wheel, and that its members should not be made up predominantly of people identified directly with an accredited library school; that its purpose was to consider problems of training, formally and informally, and also the needs of the professional in the field from the point of view of the administrator and all other library interests.

For that reason there was, as I recall it, a definite feeling that the predominance in the Board should not be on the professional training side of the question. It seems to me that that beginning policy is probably the one which should continue.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I think the Council may wish to limit debate on this particular point, because, after all, it is not one of the basic points of reorganization which we feel we must get through in the sessions today and tomorrow morning. We have, however, an ex-president of the Association here, who is the present Chairman of the Board of Education for Librarianship, and I know you would wish to hear from Mr. Compton.

MR. COMPTON: A bit of history first, as a former Chairman of the First Activities Committee.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Sorry, I forgot that. Mr. Compton has served the A.L.A. in so many capacities that it would take a half hour to detail them.

MR. COMPTON: I wanted to set you right on that point. I would like to recall to the Association that the First Activities Committee made a recommendation that two members of the Board of Education be nominated, one by the Association of American Library Schools and one by the Professional Training Section. I would like also to recall that the Association of American Library Schools at that time took a vote on this suggestion and did not vote in favor of it. It does not mean at all now that it should not be changed, as Dr. Bishop and Dr. Windsor suggested.

I do think, as Mr. Brigham has brought out, that it is a matter that ought to be considered very carefully before this Association takes a vote. There can be very good arguments put on one side or another and certainly as a lay member of the Board of Education, I don't want to make any recommendations. But I do want to emphasize the fact that it is a change, quite important, in the philosophy of the Board. A vote should not be taken without very close consideration.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The Chair has a horror of being

suspected of "steam-rolling". I question in my own mind whether this particular section is an essential part of our basic problem of reorganization. If this entire section were simply dropped from the Activities Committee Report, we would be just where we are today. If this new division is formed or if a movement is started towards its formation, the composition of the Board of Education could always be determined by agreement and compromise between the Executive Board and the groups concerned here, pending the formal adoption of such rules by Council.

If I am correct in my analysis of this, I would suggest that you consider the possibility of dropping this item from the report in order that it can have the type of study which it requires and which we simply cannot give it this morning. I think probably we should have an actual motion to drop an item.

MR. CRAVER: I make a motion, if you wish, that this section be dropped.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Recommendation (26).

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: It has been moved and seconded that Item (26) be dropped from the report of the Activities Committee. Is there further discussion? I hear none.

... The motion was voted upon and unanimously carried...

PRESIDENT MUNN: It is unanimously dropped from the report.

MR. BROWN: Shall we go to (28)? Unless there is some question about (27) I shall not read it again.

Item (28) is fundamental. In general it provides for a Council 100% elected. There will be no ex officio members of the Council so far as voting goes. It conforms to the English system. The Executive Board will have the right to speak at the Council meetings, but not to vote. It distinguishes between the administrative (the Executive Board) and the legislative (the Council).

#### Government

(28) That the Council be composed in part of delegates elected for four-year terms by state, regional and provincial associations on the basis of one representative for the first 50 A.L.A. members in the district, and one additional representative for each 250 A.L.A. members in excess of 50, with overlapping terms for the representatives if more than one is elected. Representation shall be through state or provincial associations unless the state or provincial associations in a certain region unite to form a regional association and notify the Secretary of the A.L.A. that representation will be through the regional association. The vote is to be taken by mail and members of the state, provincial or regional association are to be given a choice of candidates when feasible.

Are there any remarks on that?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Miss Askew, will you speak on that?

MISS SARAH B. ASKEW (Secretary, State Public Library Commission, Trenton, N.J.): I think we should cut out when feasible. It is always feasible.

MR. BROWN: We did not want to seem too autocratic or to lay down the law to the state association, but if the member of a state association would like that omitted, I would be only too delighted.

Is there any objection to omitting when feasible? We don't want to restrict the rights of any state association in any way, but if the state associations would like to omit that, we are perfectly agreeable.

MR. BRIGHAM: I don't think we can require definitely that there be one method of choice. I do not think the A.L.A. can legally require a state association to do a thing in a certain way. We can leave out the when feasible, but we still have to allow them to determine the method of choosing their representatives.

PRESIDENT MUNN: If no one else wishes to speak to that, may I suggest to Mr. Brigham that it would seem to me entirely within the power of the A.L.A. to make this requirement, since it is laying down the requirements for election to its own Council. That is to say, this section controls the A.L.A. Council. It lays down the specifications by which the state association must elect its members to the A.L.A. Council. Certainly we have the right to lay down those qualifications if we wish.

MR. CLARENCE E. SHERMAN (Librarian, Public Library,

Providence, R.I.): If that is true, I should like to add my objection. It seems to me if a state association wishes to elect its representatives at the annual meeting, it should be allowed to. Moreover, the expense of mail votes is considerable. I don't see why the association should be expected to use one means of determining who are its representatives. I think when feasible should remain.

PRESIDENT MUNN: There has been a division here. Is there a motion to retain when feasible? Will someone make a motion to retain it or drop it?

MR. CARL VITZ: I make a motion to retain when feasible and have it apply also to the phrase taken by mail.

PRESIDENT MUNN: You have heard Mr. Vitz' motion, that when feasible not only remain, but be made to apply also to the mail votes, so that the state association will not be required to take a mail vote.

MR. RICE: I would like to suggest as a possible change: It is recommended that, instead of saying when feasible.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Does that serve, Mr. Vitz and Mr. Sherman?

MR. VITZ: It is O.K. with me.

MR. SHERMAN: I have no objection.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any other objection to deleting when feasible, but changing it to a recommendation?

MR. BRIGHAM: That recommendation is to apply both to choice and mail vote?

MR. RICE:

It is recommended that the vote is to be taken by mail, and that members of the state, provincial or regional association are to be given a choice of candidates.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Miss Askew.

MISS ASKEW: I thought this was going to be democratic.

PRESIDENT MUNN: May I have an expression of the Council on Mr. Rice's suggestion, that when feasible be omitted, and that it be changed to a recommendation?

... Suggested amendment by Mr. Rice was voted upon by acclamation, with no dissenting voice; and the amendment was adopted ...

MR. BROWN:

(29) That each division with a membership of not less than 50 A.L.A. members shall elect one representative for the first 50 A.L.A. members and one additional representative for each 250 A.L.A. members in excess of 50, with overlapping terms if more than one representative is elected. The vote is to be taken by mail and members of the division are to be given a choice when feasible.

According to the vote of the Council, in presenting that we will change it to read:

It is recommended that the vote be taken by mail and members of the division be given a choice.

MR. RODEN: Of candidates.

MR. BROWN:

(30) That ex-presidents of the Association, members of the Executive Board, and chairmen of all boards and standing committees

shall be members of the Council without the right to vote but with the right to participate in discussion. The chairmen of boards and all committees shall have the right to present and defend recommendations relative to the work of their boards and committees and to move the adoption of such recommendations.

Is there any discussion of that? (None)

Item (31) is deleted.

(31) That all members of the Council shall be members of the American Library Association.

That is already in the Constitution and by-laws. It has not been lived up to. There have been members of the Council who were not members of the A.L.A., but it is in the by-laws.

(32) That members of the Council shall be known as councilors.

(33) That each affiliated organization shall be represented by its president, or preferably but at its option, by a representative who may be elected for a term of four years.

That changes the present representation of affiliated organizations to elect representatives for four years instead of changing it to electing representatives each year. I think that was according to the judgment of Miss Manley.

(34) That each state and regional association and division, or the president of such association or division, shall have the right to elect or appoint, as the association or division may decide, substitutes for the regularly elected delegates if the regularly elected delegates cannot attend. The president of a state or regional association or of a division may authorize delegates from any state or division unable to attend to give proxies to other delegates from the same state association or division; such proxies shall be accepted if credentials for both substitutes and proxies, signed by the president of the state association

or division, are presented to the Secretary of the A.L.A. in advance of the meeting for which they are valid.

We worried a good deal about these representatives of the state associations. At times California would have seven or eight representatives on the Council but would send only one person to the Council. It seemed unfair to limit the representation of California on the Council because of the distance of California from Chicago or from the state in which we were meeting. Therefore, we wanted to give some authority to California to cast its vote in any way it might desire, in order that it might have full representation. Is there discussion on that?

MR. RICE: There is one question I would like to ask. You say, give proxies to other delegates of the same state. In case no delegate from a state can come, that state does not get any vote. They cannot give proxies to someone else to vote?

MR. BROWN: Not to someone outside the state.

MR. RICE: Then if nobody came from California, California would have no vote. Of course, I think there has always been someone from California.

MR. BROWN: I think it is a hypothetical case which would not exist. We always have someone from California.

MR. RICE: That situation might not exist for California, but it might exist for some province or state. Suppose we had before us the reorganization of A.L.A. and some

state wanted to vote against it, but had nobody there. Couldn't they send a proxy to vote against it?

MR. BROWN: Suppose we put after the word proxies, the word preferably.

MR. J. L. HOWARD (Librarian, Public Library, Hammond, Ind.): In the case of a state which is entitled to more than one delegate but has only one delegate present, would all the possible votes be concentrated in one delegate? Could he vote eight times, say?

DR. WILSON: I hope that this procedure you are planning won't be as cumbersome as it seems to me it can very easily be. You may have to be providing in your By-Laws or other regulations for a credentials committee other than the Secretary of the A.L.A. It might practically put the Secretary on the spot if we go to shipping proxies around through individuals and other states. It does not appeal to me as good business. If California is not represented or Florida is not represented, that is that. We move over into the realm of the political convention there, and there may be competing delegations here asking for seating.

MR. BROWN: Now the Secretary has considerable work to do with credentials, the credentials presented at this meeting, and certain state associations have appointed delegates to represent them as now provided. I don't believe it would be

quite so bad as it seems.

There is another danger, that if the plans go through and the Chicago meetings develop--and especially meetings of the Council at Chicago develop --they are going to agitate for a change of the place of the December meeting, moving around the country to give the various states opportunities. We are hoping that something like this will make possible fairness in representation. If there is any alternative we can consider or any further suggestions to come in to make possible a different representation in the way of proxies or appointment of alternates, I think the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws can bring it in at the June meeting.

This is the best thing we could devise and if Dr. Wilson will present any alternative to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, then they can easily present it to the Council later.

MR. COMPTON: I think the wording should stand as is. I don't think there should be proxies from other states.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Compton suggests that the wording should stand exactly as it is, that is, that the word preferably should not be inserted to allow a delegate from one state to give his proxy to another state. Is there any further feeling on that?

DR. WINDSOR: If the Illinois Library Association has

a member who lives in Missouri, as it has had in times past, that member in Missouri might conceivably be our delegate from Illinois. I don't feel as strongly about these state lines as I used to, and I cannot share the feeling that there will be grave dangers if a state association is permitted to delegate a non-state resident, partly because librarians have a habit of moving around. There are librarians now in Illinois libraries who have come to us from Iowa and Minnesota and from Ohio in recent years. One of them was the president of one of those state organizations. In other words, I don't see much danger in putting in the word preferably, and I should greatly prefer to have that word preferably in there, because I think it tends to do away with quite such a narrow provincialism as compelling people to stick within state lines.

I am wondering if the Committee considered one other alternative. I am not sure; it may be in here. If California has one delegate here and is entitled to seven votes, then one delegate casts the seven votes.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I may have misled Dr. Windsor in regard to the first part of his statement. That is to say, a member of the Illinois Library Association who resides in Missouri, or in California, or in any other state, could hold proxies because the reference is to other members of the same state association, regardless of the place of residence.

My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. John Van Male of the Denver Public Library's bibliographical service is sitting here representing the states of Colorado and Wyoming. So this sort of thing can be handled. There is machinery for it which could be developed to handle these proxies.

MR. VITZ: As I read Section (34), it now makes it possible for the president of each state or regional association to elect or appoint substitutes for the regularly elected delegates, regardless of state lines. The restriction applies simply to delegates in turn passing on their authority or proxies to others. It seems to me that that might be a sound distinction, that the president could appoint someone from another state to serve as a delegate, but not to permit the delegate to pass on his proxies to someone else if he cannot attend.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I think Mr. Vitz' interpretation is correct. Is there the possibility of your proceeding by having this cleared by motion in some way?

MR. COMPTON: I move that the section be left as printed.

MR. CRAVER: I second the motion.

MR. JOHN S. RICHARDS (University of Washington Library, Seattle, Washington): As a representative of the hinterlands, I would like to speak on that. It seems to me that preferably is not only important, but necessary. So far as I know, there is

no representative from California here today. I tried to find her last night and this morning, but she is not here. If she is here, I hope she will agree with me. Representing the Pacific Northwest Library Association, I would be glad to have California hold our proxies in case there would be no representative from our district. I feel this is fundamental, and I would like very much to see this word preferably written in.

MISS KENEFE: May I agree with that, because it is just by a hair's breadth that I got here, and California would have been without a representative had it not been possible for me to get here. I agree that had it not been possible, we would have been only too glad to appoint a representative of the P.N.L.A. to act for us. I think that preferably is a good thing to leave in.

MR. VITZ: It is a basic principle that a delegate cannot redelegate his authority, and I think that is observed in this paragraph. It can be done by the original officer, but it does not permit a redelegation of authority.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is that plain to the member who designated himself as coming from the hinterlands, that there is nothing whatever to prevent the P.N.L.A. president from delegating members of the California Association. There is this restriction: If your original delegate from Washington who has

been appointed by the president cannot come, he then is unable to pass his proxy on to someone from California. Mr. Vitz raises the question that it is a basic legalistic point of not allowing proxies to give proxies.

Are you ready for the question? Under this motion the word preferably would be deleted, or would stand.

All those in favor of seeing the section stand as read please signify by saying "aye".

... The motion was voted upon by acclamation, but was indecisive. A rising vote resulted in the following: 32 in favor; 39 opposed. The motion was lost ...

MR. FORREST SPAULDING: I move that the word preferably be inserted.

PRESIDENT MUNN: You have heard the motion.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: It has been moved and seconded that the word preferably be inserted in the ninth line, the sentence to read as follows:

The president of a state or regional association or of a division may authorize delegates from any state or division unable to attend to give proxies to other delegates preferably from the same state association or division;

Are you ready for the question?

... A rising vote was taken ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: The motion is carried, and the word preferably is inserted.

a year if two meetings be held, upon the state of the Association. The Secretary also shall report not less than once a year, and preferably twice a year if two meetings are held, on the activities of the Secretary and headquarters staff.

(40) That copies of resolutions, not at the time confidential, adopted by the Executive Board be forwarded to all members of the Council, unless printed in the Bulletin within two months of the date of meeting of the Board.

MR. BRIGHAM: Why two months? Would not one month be sufficient?

MR. BROWN: To give time for publication in the A.L.A. Bulletin. One month would be pretty short for publication in the A.L.A. Bulletin. It does seem necessary to repeat that if the action of the A.L.A. Board is to publish it in the Bulletin, it would not be necessary to send out notice to the councilors.

MR. BRIGHAM: If that refers to appearance in the Bulletin, one month might be more practical.

MR. BROWN: It says within two months of the date of the meeting of the Board, and the Board meets the first week of October.

MISS LUDINGTON: It might interfere with the Proceedings number of the Bulletin and the Handbook number of the Bulletin.

PRESIDENT MUNN: It is now within a minute or two of twelve o'clock. Normally we plan to close at twelve. We have

gone through forty of the fifty-eight items. Tomorrow morning, the first forty-five minutes are needed for other business, which would allow, then, an hour and a quarter. May I ask some indication as to whether in the items not yet considered you foresee the need of long argument. Are there going to be long discussions on the items involving dues and other matters?

MR. BROWN: I have received notification that there is some disagreement and some amendments to be presented on the section on dues. And I have notification that recommendation (58) will require some discussion. I am afraid that in the forthcoming recommendations there will be more disagreement in so far as I have received notification from members of the Council.

MR. SPAULDING: Mr. President, the Chairman of the Committee sent out a letter to all members of the Council asking if the Council members would communicate with him with regard to items in this plan on which they wanted to disagree or file amendments.

I move that debate be limited to five minutes on all numbered paragraphs about which the Chairman has received no correspondence or no advice that the matter is to be taken up here.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is that motion clear?

MR. SHERMAN: I would like to amend the motion to read,

provided notice of that has not been received by the Chairman of the Committee before six o'clock tonight. I think some of us have been doing some thinking today that we have not done before.

MR. SPAULDING: I am glad to accept the amendment. My only purpose is to hasten the movement over the non-essential paragraphs.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there a second?

MR. CRAVER: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: It has been moved and seconded that in these sections debate be limited to five minutes on any section about which the Chairman of the Activities Committee does not receive written notice of the wish to speak before six o'clock this evening. Is there discussion of that motion? (none)

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

MR. BROWN: I would like those who have sent notification to repeat the notification.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Does the Council wish to observe the threat that tomorrow's session may be considered longer, or would you prefer to go on a little longer today, until twelve-thirty? Before we have a motion, I would like to ask the Secretary if there are any announcements.

MR. CRAVER: Are we supposed to pass each section that we have already looked over?

PRESIDENT MUNN: The procedure is that after the Council, sitting as if in Committee of the Whole, has gotten through the entire fifty-eight, then as Council we formally adopt what today we have done informally.

SECRETARY MILAM: The fact that in one of the close votes a moment ago 71 persons voted, with 69 Council members present, is the reason that I am going to ask that any Council member who has not signed one of Miss Beatty's little cards please do so before he leaves the room. Important business is being transacted today, and the record should show what members of the Council are here.

Mr. President, I would like to read a cable, a very brief one, from the American Library in Paris to the American Library Association. Many will remember Miss Reeder's presence with us a few months ago. The telegram is simply this:

"Greeting to the Conference from the American Library in Paris."

I should like also for you to give Miss Beatty an opportunity to make a brief announcement.

MISS BEATTY: The Headquarters Staff will be glad to see out-of-town visitors at the A.L.A. office from four to five-thirty tomorrow afternoon. All of the staff not engaged at that time at the Drake will be on hand to welcome any of you who wants to see the office.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Are you willing to stay until twelve-

thirty? (There was no objection.)

MR. BROWN: Thank you very much. I was afraid that we wouldn't get through.

(41) That the President of the Association, or at his option the President-elect, shall be the presiding officer at all meetings of the Council, with the right to vote in case of tie.

Nominating Committees

(42) That one of the Class A, B and C members be appointed on the Nominating Committee each year.

Was that a point, Mr. Richards, that you wanted to bring up?

MR. RICHARDS: No.

MR. CONEY: The second vice president has no duties under the Constitution and by-laws, and I shall later head a movement to have it stricken from the rolls. But I wish to point out that (41) deals with the office of first vice president, and I move you, sir, that (41) be dropped.

MR. BROWN: In that case, Mr. Coney, who will be the presiding officer of the Council?

MR. CONEY: The vice president.

MR. BROWN: Not unless it is so stated.

MR. CONEY: Why not? What does your Constitution say?

MR. BROWN: I don't believe the Constitution makes any provision.

DR. WINDSOR: The vice president ordinarily can act in

place of the president while the president is not present or is disabled, or unwilling to preside, or incompetent. But in the case of presiding at Council meetings, some legalistic minds may say that presiding at the Council meeting is different from presiding at a meeting of the A.L.A. I think that is stretching the point a good deal. It would occur to me that Mr. Coney's motion is perfectly right and that Section (41) is not necessary, because that is what a vice president is for, to preside when the president is unable, unwilling, or not present to preside at any meeting of the A.L.A. I should prefer to call a Council meeting a meeting of the A.L.A.

PRESIDENT MUNN: For the information of the Council, may I call attention to the fact that Section 21 of the present Constitution reads:

"The President and the Secretary of the Association shall act as officers of the Council"?

That implies that the first or second vice presidents could not preside at the Council. There would then possibly appear to be some need for this. I do hate to see the demise of the second vice president though. Would you wish to consider giving him the possibility of succeeding in case there are too many casualties involved?

MR. DUDGEON: As you say, in Section 21 it provides that the President and the Secretary of the Association shall act as officers of the Council. I don't think it would be a very

great stretch to refer back then to 17, which says:

"The president, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer and assistant treasurer shall perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be approved by the Executive Board."

It seems to me that we wouldn't be in a very bad situation if this was not dropped.

MR. RYAN: I recall a meeting of the Council at Toronto where the second vice president presided at the Council meeting.

MR. CRAVER: Mr. Chairman, is there any objection to letting this thing stand? I don't think it is necessary, but if it does no harm if it is in there, I can see no reason to drop it.

PRESIDENT MUNN: All those in favor of proceeding with the next item say "aye."

... The vote carried, and Mr. Brown was directed to proceed with the next item ...

MR. BROWN:

#### Nominating Committees

(42) That one of the Class A, B and C members be appointed on the Nominating Committee each year.

(43) That the retiring chairman of the Nominating Committee be continued as a member of the Nominating Committee for the following year.

In (44) there is a change in wording.

(44) That (a) whenever possible the incoming Nominating Committee shall hold its first meeting for organization and discussion during the A.L.A. conference.

(b) Nominating committees should select for positions on the Executive Board the strongest leaders possible, without regard to position held, age, or sex, with the following modification. In order to give consideration to minority groups, the Nominating Committee may present candidates for the four-year terms in two blocks of two each, with the request that members vote for one from each block.

(c) Nominating committees should see that representation on the Council is provided for various classes of librarians, such as non-administrators, junior members, and others, which in the past have not always been adequately represented.

(d) Nominating committees should not in all cases regard it as necessary to nominate competing candidates, especially for the office of first vice president, if there are reasons why only one candidate should be nominated.

A later section refers to the possibility of nominating for the Council.

Mr. Richards?

MR. RICHARDS: I want to raise a question in regard to the change which seems to have taken place there since the tentative report came out in the June Bulletin. I read from the June Bulletin, page 410, Section (4):

"The Nominating Committee on which one Class A or Class B member is to be appointed, shall nominate each year eight Class A or B members of which four must be elected annually."

Going to the section which seems to supersede this:

"(c) Nominating committees should see that representation on the Council is provided for various classes of librarians, such as non-administrators, junior members, and others which in the past have not always been adequately represented."

That seems a little bit like raising a certainty for a pious hope. I want to raise a question, why that specific provision has been changed. I think if the Nominating Committee in good faith undertakes to do what it is instructed to do here, these young people put on the slate are likely to be passed over for members who are better known. It is only by maintaining the specific provision that we had in the tentative report that we will accomplish what we apparently want to do.

MR. BROWN: We wrote the June report; then we decided to give more freedom of action throughout and not tie anything up by regulation. We would give the state association complete freedom of action in the election of their delegates. They can elect all junior members or all Class A and B members if they so desire. It seemed better to the Committee to give the Nominating Committee complete freedom of action. There is nothing to prohibit them from nominating members of the Council by the block system, as it provides definitely in the case of the Executive Board, and to link together Class A, B and C members so members of the Association will have to vote for Class A, B and C members. Several other safeguards for Class A, B and C members on the Council have been provided in addition to the appointment on the Nominating Committee of Class A, B and C members. The Staff Organization Round Table may develop as they increase their activities and they are

assigned special fields for their work and develop into a division, and as a division they will have representation on the Council, representation in members elected by them. That remains for the future.

I think those two points will cover it. The Committee did not want to make it on the basis of the administrators against the non-administrators. We felt they ought to work together and we hate to divide the Association and say, "Here are the non-administrators and here are the administrators."

We believe the appointment of a Grade A, B or C member on the Nominating Committee, with the possibility that members of the Council themselves can make nominations for the nominating Committee as hereinafter provided, will take care of that point. I am very much in sympathy with what Mr. Richards wants.

MR. RICHARDS: I want to make one point. It seems to me if we are counting on the Junior Members Round Table or some of these younger groups to take care of this situation, we might accomplish it much better by showing them our good faith by including from the general Association a certain amount of representation. We either want it or we don't want it. If we do want it, we have to make provision for it.

Some of you may remember that a year ago there was presented a plan which included definite representation for the

non-administrative group. I think when this report came out, I was glad that you had gotten around that by including simply members from the lower-salaried brackets. For, in most cases, they would be non-administrative--probably, but not necessarily so. We in the Pacific Northwest felt you had made an honest effort to meet that issue, and we are not very happy about this change from the explicit provision to the very general.

MR. BROWN: It is the use of education rather than the use of force. I felt two years ago that there ought to be some college and university librarian on the Executive Board, since we make up one-fifth of the A.L.A. I would not want to do it by force. I would rather do it by education and persuasion. In case any unfairness is done, I would rather remedy it by education than force. I think that is a point for the Committee.

MISS ASKEW: I think we ought to be specific about having junior members or else we won't get any one under 45.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Miss Askew supports Mr. Richards and says she thinks we won't have anybody under 45 unless it is specifically provided.

MR. BROWN: Are you making any amendment?

MR. RICHARDS: I would be very glad to present the amendment which would be the exact wording in the tentative report. I have it here;

"The Nominating Committee on which one Class A or Class B member is to be appointed shall nominate each year eight Class A or B members of which four must be elected annually."

I personally cannot see any compulsion about that. If you want a representation from the younger members, it seems to me it is the only way to do it. It is only a gesture. It is a very small number as compared to the total number of the Council. I would like to offer that as an amendment.

MR. Van MALE: I would like to second that amendment.

MRS. DOUGLAS: May I call attention to the new report, (42), that one of the Class A, B and C members be appointed on the Nominating Committee each year? And may I call attention to the fact that the section on page 410, Section (4) of the tentative report says, "The Nominating Committee on which one Class A or Class B member is to be appointed...."

Those two would have to be reconciled. I realize that Mr. Richards was thinking about the latter part of (4); at the same time we would not want to let it slip through.

MR. RICHARDS: I should be very glad to change that.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Richards has moved the adoption of the amendment given on page 410 of the June report, which will now read:

"The Nominating Committee on which one Class A, Class B or Class C member is to be appointed shall nominate each year eight Class A, B or C members of which four must be elected annually.

MRS. DOUGLAS: Does he mean or or and?

MR. RICHARDS: Your revised report is A, B and C members.

MR. BROWN: That should be or in (42). "Class A, B or C members."

Then it will be necessary, if Mr. Richards' amendment is adopted, to adopt also recommendation (5) on page 410--

"(5) Thirty-two instead of the present twenty-five members of the Council will be elected by the Association at large for four-year terms."

That means eight members of the Council will be elected each year, four of whom will be taken from Class A, B or C group. I should like to point out that the election of members from the Class A, B or C group will mean their salaries will be known, naturally.

It will be inserted in the final report as a new paragraph as it will come in as an addition to (42).

MR. RICHARDS: I am offering an amendment to (c) of Section (44). It may be that it should include in that case a general section. It may spoil the symmetry of the report, but I am putting it in as an amendment to (c) of (44).

MR. BROWN: It will affect also Section (36) on page 792. I think it belongs in (36). If the proposal is adopted it can be reworked and presented again tomorrow.

DR. BISHOP: I wonder if the Chairman of the Committee would repeat the Committee's reason for this substitution.

MR. BROWN: I think the basic reason was education rather than force. I felt strongly about the lack of representation on the Executive Board of the Association of College

and Reference Libraries. I think it would be extremely unfortunate to divide the A.L.A. into administrative and non-administrative. We believe the Class A, B and C members are taken care of by the appointment of one of those members on the Nominating Committee and by the possibility that members of the Council themselves can make nominations and later on the provision is made that the Nominating Committee in the future shall nominate and members of the Council can nominate from the floor. We believe this to be a much better system than saying that so many junior members, so many non-administrators, and so forth, and so forth, must be on the Council or the Executive Board.

We believe in giving the Committee and future Councils liberty rather than tying their hands with a fixed regulation of any sort.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: The motion before the house is by Mr. Richards, and provides for the reversion to the tentative report which makes it necessary that eight Class A, B or C members be elected to Council. Am I right?

... The amendment was voted upon and lost ...

SECRETARY MILAM: I don't think you stated that quite correctly. My understanding is that eight must be nominated from these classes and four must be elected each year for

four-year terms.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Milam stated that correctly. All those in favor of the amendment will please raise their hands.

... The motion was again put to vote as restated, and the amendment was lost, a majority voting in the negative...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there anything more on the method of nominations? (nothing)

MR. BROWN:

(45) That the Nominating Committee shall report nominations at the December meeting of the Council. Such nominations shall be printed in the A.L.A. Bulletin not less than three weeks before the December meeting. Any member of the Council may present at the December meeting a petition signed by not less than ten councilors proposing additional nominations. The Council, in case nominations for more than two candidates for any office are made, shall proceed to take a written ballot on the names presented by the Nominating Committee and by the petitioners; the two names receiving the highest number of votes for any office are to be the official candidates, to be placed on the ballots to be sent to the membership at large. The Nominating Committee and petitioners shall file with the Secretary of the A.L.A. the written consent of any candidate to have his name presented to the Council for nomination.

This is a complete change in the line of democracy. It gives more power to the Council.

MR. SPAULDING: I am in favor of democracy, you know, but I would like to raise a question as to the implication of the first part of that. The Constitution provides at present that there be one meeting of the Council held each year. There is no provision in the Constitution that there be a December

meeting of the Council. This, it seems to me, is a little inconsistent with the June report which expressed the hope that the meetings of the state and regional associations would be strengthened and said nothing whatever about the Midwinter Meeting. But I took the assumption that there might come a time when we would not have a Midwinter meeting. There have been years in the past when we had no Midwinter meetings of the Council. I believe in 1918 and at one other time.

SECRETARY MILAM: And 1933.

MR. BROWN: I think in June the Committee was hoping the emphasis on the Chicago meetings could be lessened. Personally I have given up that hope.

MR. SPAULDING: I still hold that hope.

MR. BROWN: I think your point is well made, but I am afraid the December meetings of the Council, if the Council is to assume the powers given in this report, will have to be continued. The Council could meet in December without a meeting of the A.L.A. or so many divisions of the A.L.A.

Another point, Mr. Spaulding, I think the university librarians will agree with me. It is quite customary for university professors to meet during the December holidays. There is quite a strong tendency to have such annual meetings in December and that would make it easier for the Council to meet in December. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws would

have to arrange for a December meeting or else change this resolution in writing it into the By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there anything else on this section?

MR. VITZ: I can see the possibility of one or two additional councilors being nominated, in which the preliminary ballot would have to reduce the ten or eleven nominated down to eight, the eight who would be put on the final ballot. I believe the assumption is that it should be possible to nominate on the floor members for Council, but the way it is worded, it has only the officers in mind.

MR. BROWN: Can we insert then, after officers, any member on the Executive Board?

MR. VITZ: You have the two names receiving the highest number of votes for any office are to be the official candidates. But if you have a group of candidates, you have to specify that the highest eight should be the nominees.

MR. BROWN: How would you suggest changing that wording?

MR. VITZ: I am not going to suggest a change now, but I think it ought to be corrected.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Can that be left to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, Mr. Vitz? Does anyone see any danger in leaving that?

Incidentally, you will hear tomorrow about the ways in which this report is to be made effective. We have Mr. McDiarmid here, who has worked as a member of the Committee, and he is Chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee. Mr. McDiarmid is busy taking notes, and I am sure he will get your ideas worked into the Constitution and by-laws if it is at all possible to do so.

Is there further desire for change in this section?  
(None) If not, the Chair will declare the meeting adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning in this room.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:35 P.M. ...

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## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

December 29, 1939

The meeting convened at 10:00 A.M., President Munn presiding.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Will the members of Council please come to their seats in front? Our docket is so extensive that we must get started promptly, even though all are not in the room yet.

I am afraid we killed off some of our councilors yesterday with our extensive program. We had seventy-one yesterday, and there can't be that many today. If, however, there are any new ones who did not sign a card giving their status as councilors yesterday, will such persons please raise their hands so that we can give them cards?

We are starting this morning on some miscellaneous items of business, and at the conclusion of that we will resume our consideration of the report of the Activities Committee. I will first call on Mr. Harold Brigham, a member of the Executive Board, for a statement upon libraries and the war in Europe.

MR. HAROLD BRIGHAM: Mr. President and Members of the Council: The Executive Board has taken into consideration the effect of the war in Europe on libraries and book service in this country and has prepared for the consideration of Council a statement. I have in my hand a preliminary statement leading up to the statement to be presented to Council. I will attempt

to give the preliminary statement only in brief. We assume from our experience in 1914 to 1918 that what happened on September 1, 1939 is now having many serious effects on libraries, particularly from our point of view, but also on cultural conditions throughout the country. The effects of the war on economic conditions are important as they relate to libraries both directly and indirectly, and it was significant that one of our state associations, New Hampshire, recognizing this, took action early in the fall. It was the first state to recognize this important problem, and to quote from it, they say: "We wish to place ourselves on record as determined that our libraries shall uphold the right of freedom of thought and shall hold it to be a duty at whatever cost to present to our readers all sides of all questions, however controversial."

That resolution of New Hampshire suggests the thought back of the resolution to be presented by the Executive Board. We know that our fellow librarians in Canada who are even closer to the war than librarians in this country are confronted with very serious problems which relate to their libraries in Canada serving their men who are in camps and overseas, and we sympathize with their situation.

The A.L.A. has had an extensive international relations program, and it was quite significant that at the very time the A.L.A. was able to launch a Special Books for

Europe project with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, the war itself should break out in Europe; and yet that project did go forward, distributing books to popular libraries in a number of countries in Europe. But as soon as it was launched it naturally took a change of course because of the outbreak of war in Europe.

Many of us know the problems that were presented to libraries directly in the importation of periodicals from the European countries and we know that more recently that material from Germany has become contraband, and the difficulties which have been produced as the result of that kind of emergency have to be faced and met.

This censorship is definitely recognized and this Bill of Rights which hangs behind me, which was officially adopted at the Council meeting in San Francisco, suggests things that are of more vital importance now than they were at the time that that Bill of Rights was adopted.

Finally, may we suggest that in preparing any statement that would be appropriate for times like the present, one of the most important things is for the A.L.A. to have in mind and to keep in mind its long-term goals, its immediate objectives and its long-term objectives.

And, finally, the economic consequences of war are felt by neutrals and belligerents alike. A post-war depression

may make it more difficult than now for libraries to justify their right to a share of the receipts of taxation. Nothing can strengthen the position of libraries more in this crisis than a vigorous program of useful services based on a clear understanding of the problems and interests of the people they serve.

With all of these things in mind, the Executive Board presents for your consideration and possible adoption the following statement on Libraries and the War in Europe.

... Mr. Harold Brigham read the statement of the Executive Board entitled Libraries and the War in Europe, copy of which was retained by Headquarters Office ...

(Insert paper)

MR. BRIGHAM (Continuing): Mr. President, I move the adoption of this statement.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Thank you, Mr. Brigham. It has been moved and seconded that this statement be adopted by Council. Are there any remarks to be made?

DR. WINDSOR: In the fourth paragraph on the first page, are not the last two words there by inadvertence? As I understand it, it ought to read, these two nations, instead of having it read as if it pertains to the United States alone; and I think there are one or two other places in the resolution where we might recognize specifically the fact that there are two nations in our American Library Association, and not just one.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I wonder if, to save time, Council would be willing to consider the motion as it stands, with the understanding that before any publicity is given to this statement that the proper officials and probably Headquarters will work it over very carefully with this thought Mr. Windsor brings to us, to make certain that we reflect the fact that Canada essentially is a part of the A.L.A.

... There was no objection ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Are you ready for the question?

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: The membership of the American Library Association occupies varying degrees of obscurity, but the greatest depths seem to be reserved for ex-presidents. But I am now going to drag Mr. Ferguson from the grave to ask him to present a matter to you.

MR. FERGUSON: Mr. President, Members of the Council: You won't have that power long, sir, so you had better exercise it while you may. After a few months you won't be able to drag anything from the grave and you won't want to.

The statement the President has asked me to make in behalf of the Executive Board is one designed to bring about peace. We think we have enough war in this world, declared and undeclared, and so this organization, as represented by the Executive Board, is desirous of bringing about peace in a very important part of our work. I think the statement is sufficiently explanatory that it needs no further comment from one who has just come from the grave.

... Mr. Ferguson read a statement on Library Discounts (Paper marked No. 1) copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper)

MR. FERGUSON (Continuing): Mr. President, I move the adoption of this statement.

MR. CRAVER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: It is no doubt unnecessary to tell librarians of the importance of this question which does definitely hit the budgets of your libraries. None of us knows what can be done. All of us feel the extreme necessity and responsibility of doing everything possible. This statement is a bit vague. It proposes this meeting as one means to stave off definite action until possibly we can find some more effective means of procedure. As the statement indicates, we have not been asleep. This group of New York librarians, representing some of the best and most experienced people in the profession, have been consulting with publishers over a matter of weeks. Our interests have not been neglected. I don't know what the outcome will be. Is there any comment on this statement? Are you ready to vote?

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: I will now call on a member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee. Mr. Spaulding.

MR. SPAULDING: Mr. President and Members of the Council: With the opening of Congress only a few days away, the Federal Relations Committee is grooming for action, and I

do want to say just for a minute that we are tremendously encouraged by the fine group of state representative members of the Committee, about twenty of whom met yesterday, outlining what is being done in the various states to help put through the legislation in which we are all interested.

The Committee consists of two groups--one is the Executive Committee of five; and then we have representatives from almost all of the forty-eight states who represent the Committee in their respective states and are definitely organized for action. All of the Executive Committee were present yesterday except Miss Gillis, from California, but she was prevented by distance from attending, though she has been very active and we are in close touch by correspondence.

Mr. Compton of St. Louis, introduced yesterday as having held almost every position in the American Library Association, is Vice Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Paul Noon is a member from the East and Mr. Carl Vitz is a member from the Northwest. I am going to ask Mr. Carl Vitz to give you the more formal report.

... Mr. Carl Vitz read the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, copy of which was retained by Headquarters Office ...

(Insert paper)

PRESIDENT MUNN: Our next item of business will be brought to us by Mrs. Loleta Dawson Fyan, a member of the Board on Library Extension.

MRS. LOLETA DAWSON FYAN: Mr. President, Members of the Council and Members of the Association: This is the voice of Miss Essae Martha Culver speaking this morning. I feel like a Gilbert and Sullivan character--a daughter-in-law-elect of the president-elect, or something of that kind.

... Mrs. Dawson read the paper entitled Joint Committee on Library Action (Paper marked No. 2), copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper)

MRS. FYAN (Continuing): We hope the Council will be willing to consider this this morning.

DR. WINDSOR: I should like to move the adoption by Council of the recommendation of the Committee as contained in the words you have just heard.

MRS. FYAN: It is not necessary to reread that, but in order to make sure you all understand it, I can read the recommendation:

"That the Council create a joint committee on library action to consist of five people representing public libraries, school libraries, college or university libraries, state library associations and state library agencies, to stimulate and advise in the development in the several states of state joint committees on library action, looking toward unified and effective action toward the objectives set forth in the existing state library plans."

DR. WINDSOR: I move the adoption.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Dr. Windsor has moved the adoption of the motion.

MR. CRAVER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any discussion on this attempt to implement the work done so carefully by the various state planning committees? Are you ready for the question?

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: The A.L.A. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure has asked that your attention be directed to its report on unemployment, which you will find on the seats, and

which you can carry away for careful study.

I will ask Mr. C. B. Lester of the Committee on Committees to come to the platform.

MR. C. B. LESTER: I had hoped that these rather formal matters to come from the Committee on Committees might all be left until after the Activities report had been completed. There are, however, two matters which are of considerable concern to the two groups mentioned, and we are asked to present these two things at this time very briefly and ask for your action.

The A.L.A. Committee on Committees recommends to the Council the following action. I suggest, Mr. President, that since they are simple, I present the whole matter and perhaps they can all be considered in one vote.

First, in the interest of simplicity, amend the present title of the Board on Library Service to Children and Young People in Public Libraries and Schools by eliminating the last five words--namely, in Public Libraries and Schools. Perhaps you have noticed that in speaking from this platform that shorter title was used, I think every time it was used at all.

Second, regarding the Publicity Committee, adopt the following revised statement of functions for the Publicity Committee, somewhat shorter than the statement which you will find in the Handbook. Here is the proposed revised statement:

"To encourage and stimulate a sound public relations program for all types of libraries, to advise the head of the Public Relations Division at A.L.A. Headquarters; and to work on conference programs."

Secondly, regarding the same Committee, change the name of this Committee to Public Relations Committee.

There are three small items here: Shortening the name of the Board on Library Service to Children and Young People; a revised statement of function for the Committee on Publicity; and changing the name of that Committee to Public Relations Committee.

I suggest, Mr. President, that unless there is a request for division, that I move the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Do I hear a second?

MR. BRIGHAM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any desire that there be a division of these items? (None) Are you ready to vote on all three items?

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: We determined to resume our consideration of the Activities Committee report at ten forty-five. It is now about that time, but we have two minutes which will be assigned to Mr. Willard Lewis, the Secretary of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, to bring you a message.

MR. WILLARD P. LEWIS: Fellow Members of the A.L.A.: Originally I was to have five minutes, now it is two minutes, and

it is on five minutes' notice.

We are at present sponsoring a new journal for college and university and reference librarians, and that includes reference librarians and assistants in public libraries. Some 250 subscriptions have been received at Headquarters, and we have taken in 100 or more at the desk outside where you will have a chance to subscribe. That desk will be kept open for a greater part of the day, where you will also have a chance to join the Association of College and Reference Libraries on the payment of a dollar.

We have potential possibilities for these subscriptions among 2700 college and reference librarians and library assistants and staff members in the A.L.A. We have potential subscribers among 2,000 or more other libraries and library assistants. We have potential subscribers among at least 2,000 college and university and larger public libraries.

The Journal itself has been started as an experiment. If we want to keep it, it has to be made a success. That success has to be based very largely on subscriptions. It has been underwritten at the start by the A.L.A. and by the Association of College and Reference Libraries. It is a fundamental thesis that if we are to keep up professional interest, we must have a professional literature, and a lot of that professional literature is going to come out in this Journal.

Dr. Kuhlman is the Editor-in-chief. You all know him. He has done a very fine piece of work in the preliminary plans, and you all will have a chance to see the first issue at the A.C.R.L. desk. The Board of Editors includes three very distinguished laymen: Professor Malcom S. MacLean of the University of Minnesota General College; Professor John Dale Russell, of Chicago; and President Henry M. Wriston, of Brown University, besides a number of librarians. There are a number of assistants to the Editorial Board.

The H. W. Wilson Co. has generously agreed to aid in the collection of library literature. A section is to be assigned to reference aids and a section will be assigned in the next issue to a directory of the members of the Association of College and Reference Libraries. There will be field notes; there will be general articles. You will find full papers instead of abstracts. You know how unsatisfactory an abstract frequently is.

The first issue which I have here includes some articles of interest to university libraries; it includes articles of interest to college libraries, to junior college libraries, to reference librarians, and the reference departments of public libraries. There are articles on needed reference aids, on reference resources in special sections of the country, notes from the field.

I hope all of you people scattered over the United States will be very generous about sending notes of interest in regard to your college or university reference libraries or reference departments in public libraries to me as Secretary at the Pennsylvania State College Library.

But bear in mind first of all that if this journal is to succeed it must have a strong financial backing, and that financial backing must come very largely from subscriptions. If you want the Journal, if it proves to be something that you need, that we need, then we must have the subscriptions. We hope they will come in. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT MUNN: As a public librarian I should like to endorse everything that Mr. Lewis has said, and to press the hope that after this reorganization is effected, the reorganization which seems to draw lines even more clearly than they are at the moment, that we will all still be librarians and not allow ourselves to settle too comfortably and become too ice-bound in our little igloos. Let us all be interested in this college library group.

Is there any other member of the Council who has any item of miscellaneous business which is both important and perishable, something that will not wait until Cincinnati? If not, we will proceed to the Activities Committee Report.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Are there councilors in the room who are not in these front seats where the votes are counted? If so, will you please come forward? If there is anyone here who did not sign a card, will that person raise his hand? Thank you.

Does every member of the Council have a copy of the report? (Copies of the report were passed out to those who did not have them.)

We now are acting as if in Committee of the Whole, and the Activities Committee will proceed.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President and Members of the Council and Members of the Association. There is one preliminary announcement. In mentioning the names of the Committee yesterday, I neglected to mention a former member of the Third Activities Committee who gave us a great deal of help until she was called away to a higher sphere. Miss Tompkins was originally a member of this Committee, and she aided very greatly in the organization of the Committee.

I forgot also to mention the help received from one member whose name has been repeated several times, Mr. Compton, who has been Chairman of the Advisory Committee. He spent a whole day in going over the first draft of the report. He gave us a great deal of help and some of the recommendations are due directly to the thought he gave to this report.

I should have mentioned also that some of our recommendations are taken almost bodily from a committee that reported, I think, in 1932. The Council has shown its intelligence by adopting some recommendations which they failed to adopt in 1932 when Mr. Bishop's committee reported.

I also should like to announce that it has been agreed to invite all junior members interested in college and university libraries to meet in the ball room at three o'clock this afternoon to discuss further projects in the field of college and university libraries. We are inviting all junior members, and we will not ask your age when you come in. That will be immediately after a program of the Association of College and Reference Libraries on Interlibrary Loans.

I also would like to call the attention of the Council to the fact that we have received several requests from speakers who wish to discuss the question of labor unions and the recommendations on pages 797 to 799 of the report. Those recommendations will be considered after the recommendations on organization are accepted or amended.

We left off with (45) and we are now considering (46). On this proposal, the Third Activities Committee as a committee has changed its opinion four times. This morning we decided to present this recommendation as printed.

(46) That amendments to the Constitution may be adopted upon a majority vote of the Council at two consecutive

meetings not less than two months apart, and by a vote by mail of a majority of the A.L.A. members voting. The mail vote may be taken after either the first or the second vote of the Council.

That last sentence is the debatable sentence. That is illogical. If an amendment is presented to the Council at the December meeting, if we can take a mail vote when we send out ballots for officers in May, we will save \$500 to the Association. If an amendment is presented to the Council at December and again in June, we either will have to wait eleven months to send out the vote with the ballots, or we will have to pay at least \$500 to send out ballots for the vote on the amendment. It would be better to have the mail vote after the second Council vote. Some of the Committee wanted to have a mail vote of the members and also have a vote after discussion at two Council meetings.

A mail vote is not entirely satisfactory. An interchange of opinion is very very valuable and we wanted those interchanges at two consecutive meetings. At least the Chairman thought it would be better to be illogical and save \$500 than to be entirely logical and spend \$500. You think that the A.L.A. has a big income. It has not. Much of the funds is tied up and it is hard to squeeze out \$500 for anything. I have tried it and I know. It is better to save the money and time and be somewhat illogical.

The important thing is that we have discussion at two

Council meetings and that we have a mail vote. The order seems less important to me than the expenditure of \$500, though I may be Scotch. Are there any amendments from the floor, any change or any recommendation?

MR. LESTER: I am a newly appointed member of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, the Committee which will have to write these proposals into the Constitution and by-laws. I think I speak for other members of the Committee, the Chairman of which sits on the Activities Committee. If all the procedure suggested is necessary, I think even \$500 would be cheap to save the Association from being put in a position which is not merely illogical, but ludicrous. It hurts me, with the work I have done in governmental affairs, to have presented a proposal of action by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws which is included in the amendment. Action by the Council, a deliberative body, submission of a proposed amendment to 15,000 members of the Association, and then have that proposal brought back on the floor of the Council with the 15,000 saying perhaps that they didn't know what they were doing and want the Council of 130 members to reconsider this, saying, "We give you the right to veto the action of the membership."

If, in the second consideration you don't feel in Council as you felt before, if the procedure is one of saving money, the simple solution is to cut out that second consideration by the Council. As I say, it is worse than illogical to

have a matter brought back from vote by the total membership to another consideration in Council. I would say that we should cut out the second consideration. Or, if two considerations by Council are necessary, then let us be accurate and have that vote by the membership after the second consideration by the Council.

In order to bring the matter up, I would move the elimination of the last sentence in recommendation (46).

DR. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: You have heard the motion which has been seconded, to delete the last sentence in section (46).

MR. J. PERIAM DANTON (Librarian, Sullivan Memorial Library, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.): Do I understand that that means that we will then be logical? We will have two votes by the Council and we will spend \$500?

MR. BROWN: Unless we wait eleven months.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Did you get the question and the answer there? Mr. Brown has asked for a word, and I will ask him to explain to you precisely what Mr. Danton's question and his answer mean.

MR. BROWN: If an amendment to the Constitution is adopted by the Council at the December meeting (if the last sentence is omitted in accordance with Mr. Lester's motion), the amendment goes to the Council again in June and then before we can act on it, we either have to wait eleven months or spend

\$500 for the Association in mailing out special ballots for a vote by the membership on the amendment to the proposed amendment. We can wait eleven months or spend \$500.

I wish to say that the proposal as printed was considered at the Executive Board of the American Library Association and was approved by all members of the Board at the October meeting. I admit it is illogical. I think it will work. At the second Council meeting there may be some reasons in the discussion why the members should be asked to reconsider the mail vote. Points can be brought out in discussion that cannot be brought up in a mail vote. It seems to me perfectly satisfactory as a method to ask for two votes of the Council and a vote by mail, the vote by mail coming before the vote of the second Council meeting.

MR. LESTER: Mr. Brown has suggested that it might be advisable at the second Council meeting to ask the membership to reconsider. There is no such proposal before us. The Council at its second meeting either approves or disapproves. It approves something which it has approved before and which the membership has approved, or it disapproves and thereby vetoes the popular vote of the membership. If reconsideration is necessary, the whole procedure must be started all over again.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The motion before the house is to delete this last sentence in Item (46). Are you ready for the question?

... Vote by acclamation was indecisive; whereupon President Munn called for a vote by raising of hands, and the motion to amend by deletion was carried by a vote of 47 to 13...

PRESIDENT MUNN: The motion is carried by a vote of 47 to 13, which indicates that some of the members of the Council did not exercise their right of ballot.

The last sentence is deleted.

MR. RICE: I wonder whether we could make this somewhat better now that we have deleted that last sentence, if we add a recommendation that, when possible, amendments to the Constitution be introduced at the June meeting.

MR. VITZ: The discussion seems to indicate that a vote of the Association might take the place of a mail vote. As I read it, a mail vote is mandatory, regardless of how near the convention may be, and that a vote of the Association assembled in convention would not take the place of a mail vote.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Rice's suggestion, I guess, is still pertinent, however--that wherever possible or, when feasible, amendments to the Constitution be introduced at the June meeting or the annual summer conference.

Do you see any merit in that? Do you think there are dangers?

MR. DANTON: I would like to ask the members of the Activities Committee whether the second vote of the Council is

worth \$500? Couldn't that be eliminated.

MR. BROWN: Since the Chairman of the Activities Committee is a minority on this question, Mr. McDiarmid, representing the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, ought to express his opinion and the opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee.

MR. McDIARMID: The general suggestion seems to be that Mr. Rice's idea is heartily approved, that where possible, amendments to the Constitution be submitted first in June, for second consideration in December, and then the mail vote can go with the ballots during the spring.

As regards the suggestion of Mr. Danton, I think I speak for the Committee when I say that we consider a second consideration of the Constitutional amendment by the Council rather important.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Do you want to put your suggestion in the form of a motion, Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Yes, Mr. President. I so move.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there a second to Mr. Rice's motion, that, wherever possible, amendments to the Constitution be introduced at the time of the annual summer conference?

... The motion was seconded ...

... The motion was put to a vote by raising of hands, and was carried ...

MR. BROWN: There is a change from the report here.

(47) That amendments to the by-laws may be adopted by a majority vote of the Association at any annual meeting upon the recommendation of the Council, after report by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and after advance notification to the members of the Council.

DR. WINDSOR: Will you read it again, please?

... Mr. Brown reread Item (47)...

MR. BROWN: It rather simplifies the procedure in amending the by-laws. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will consider any amendment to the by-laws and will report first to the Council. Then the Council will report to the Association at annual meeting. No mail vote is required.

MR. CONEY: I am speaking with regard to clarification of language that has nothing to do with the revision just read by Mr. Brown. I am uncertain as to what the early language means. "Amendments may be adopted by majority vote of the Association at any annual meeting." There is never a majority of the Association, I think, present at any annual meeting. I may be wrong, but it is highly unlikely, and I think a revision of the language in this way would clarify it: That amendments in the by-laws may be adopted by the majority vote of members of the Association present at any general session of any annual meeting.

DR. WINDSOR: At annual conference.

MR. CONEY: At any annual conference, I am prompted to

say. Is that a reasonable proposal?

MR. BROWN: I think that is all right.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there agreement to Mr. Coney's suggestion for clarifying this wording? Is there any objection? (None) It is so ordered.

Is there anything more on (46) or (47)? Then we will pass on to (48).

MR. BROWN: With your permission, I will read all of (48). On (48) I have been requested to present a special point of view.

(48) That the policy of holding annual meetings be continued.

The Committee felt that at least for the next few years, since we are having so much discussion on reorganization, it would be foolish to go into biennial meetings, and that for the next few years at least we ought to continue holding annual meetings without prejudice to the feeling that eventually we may want to go to biennial meetings.

Another point has been presented to the Committee very forcibly. I have asked two members of the Council to speak on that subject, but they asked to be excused. I shall attempt to substitute for them.

By vote of the Association taken after the Richmond meeting, it was decided not to hold meetings in any section of the country that prohibited those of a different race from

meeting with full and equal rights at the meetings of the Association. The motion, in effect, will keep the Association from meeting in the southern states. This proposal means that the A.L.A. cannot meet in the South. Some of the southern librarians proposed biennial meetings in order to permit the South to meet by itself once in two years. I think there ought to be another remedy. We cannot change the customs in the South. I feel myself that that resolution which was passed after the Richmond meeting ought to be reconsidered.

I would like to move an amendment in connection with (48) that the President be authorized to appoint a special committee to see if reconsideration of the resolution in regard to equality be presented to the Council.

PRESIDENT MUNN: You have heard the motion that the President be authorized to appoint a special committee. Mr. Brown, will you repeat that?

MR. BROWN: To consider further the resolution voted after the Richmond meeting which in effect prohibits annual meetings of the A.L.A. in the South, and to see if it should be reconsidered.

SECRETARY MILAM: Perhaps the action on this should be deferred until we become a Council again, instead of having this presented as part of the report of the Activities Committee.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Brown has tacked this on to Item (48). I don't know that it belongs there.

MR. BROWN: The only reason I did that was because it came up in connection with question (48). I am agreeable to postponing it until the Council is in formal session and presenting it as a distinct recommendation. In the meantime, if our efficient Secretary can get me a copy of that resolution passed after the Richmond meeting, it would help.

I withdraw that motion and ask the approval of (48) as given.

PRESIDENT MUNN: This motion that Mr. Brown made and has withdrawn will be considered immediately after the adoption or other disposition of the fifty-eight items which constitute the report of the Third Activities Committee. Is there anything else to be said about (48) as it stands?

MR. RICE: I would like to suggest that I don't think Mr. Brown's argument has anything to do with this particular section. His argument is that there must be two meetings of the Council a year while we are having reorganization.

MR. BROWN: No. This has to do with annual meetings of the A.L.A., not annual meetings of the Council.

MR. RICE: Excuse me. I can see weight to the argument that there is necessity for two annual meetings of the Council, and it would be unfortunate if, by not having one annual meeting, we left out one meeting of the Council. I do not see so much weight to the argument for the necessity of having an annual meeting.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Rice is talking directly to the point at issue here. Is there anything further?

MR. BROWN: I might reply to Mr. Rice that in amending the by-laws we require action of the Association at an annual meeting. If the annual meeting of the A.L.A. is to happen only once in two years, it is going to take a very long time to amend the by-laws. I have great sympathy for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Are you ready for the question?

... The motion was voted upon and carried, and Item (48) was adopted ...

MR. BROWN: I will read straight through Item (49) from (a) through (f).

(49) That membership in the American Library Association shall consist of active, lay, institutional, honorary, contributing, sustaining, and life members.

(a) Active members shall consist of those who have graduated from accredited library schools or who are or have been employed regularly in a library.

(b) Trustee and lay members shall consist of all trustees and former trustees of libraries, and other nonlibrarians interested in the work of the A.L.A.

(c) Institutional members shall consist of libraries and other institutions interested in the work of the A.L.A.

(d) Honorary members shall consist of persons recommended for membership by the Council upon nomination by the Membership Committee, and elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association. Members of foreign associations and those outside of the profession who have consistently aided the profession are eligible to election as honorary members.

Members of foreign associations may also be eligible to active membership in the usual way. Honorary members shall be members for life.

(e) Contributing and sustaining memberships shall remain as at present provided, except that they shall no longer be available to libraries or library schools.

(f) Life membership shall be available to any person who desires to contribute to the endowment fund of the A.L.A. an amount not less than \$200. Life members are to receive the Bulletin, Handbook, Proceedings and, if they so desire, life membership in a division, to be designated by them from time to time. The treasurer is to transfer to the division designated \$2 per year during the life-time of the member.

Present life memberships are to remain in full force, but no allotments to divisions are to be made for life memberships taken out prior to July 1, 1939.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Are there any questions? My own question relates to the students in library school. They are all asked to join the A.L.A. Mr. Brown tells me that they would join as lay members unless, of course, they were at the time, or had been, employed in libraries. Then upon graduation from library school they become active members. Is there any further question?

MR. ALEXANDER GALT (Librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N.Y.): It comes under (54) that we would contribute only \$25 instead of \$100.

MR. BROWN: There is (58), that any person or institutional member shall be permitted to pay a higher rate than called for by the two scales.

MR. GALT: Isn't that going to make it rather hard for

us to pay more than that, when we have nothing to put up to a board of directors other than \$25? I don't see any object to it. I hate to cut down our amount from \$125.

MR. BROWN: It is not cut down so much, Mr. Galt, as it seems. For \$100 you would now receive all publications. For \$25 you receive only the Bulletin, Proceedings and Handbook. Those publications are worth \$40 to \$60. In the future I don't think the A.L.A. will be able to afford all publications to a library contributing \$100, and that is one reason for changing that resolution.

There is another point I would like to discuss when you come to institutional dues.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there anything further on this point? All those in favor of Section (49) giving the various types of membership will please indicate approval by saying aye.

... Item (49) was voted upon and carried ...

MR. BROWN: I think under (49) I should make acknowledgement to the report of the Membership Committee. Some of the wording of (49) was taken bodily from the report of the Membership Committee a year ago.

(50) That the dues of active members shall be fixed according to the table on the next page.

May I be excused from reading that table? I should like to explain that this is a very, very important section. I

should like to show you how this question of dues was finally decided by the Committee. Can the members of Council see this? (Blackboard) This is the scale of dues first proposed in the June Bulletin, with a minority report by a member of the Committee favoring fixed dues, the same amount of dues for all members. A committee of the junior members or junior assistants of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh proposed that this scale be split at \$1,500 and this (indicating) be placed at \$3 and this at \$4. In due respect to those assistants, I wish to say that all their dues would be raised by their own proposal.

Since we are going to split these dues, we decided also to put intervals between \$5 and \$8, making a \$6 interval there. By action of the various state associations, those who are paying \$3 now will have their dues reduced because if they are members of a section or division, these dues will include membership in a division. A college librarian now paying \$3 and whose salary is less than \$1,500, who now pays \$3 plus \$1 to the Association of College and Reference Libraries, under this new form of dues will save one dollar. These dues (indicating) are naturally higher.

Miss Morsch proposed a simple scale. It is the most simple--\$2, \$5 and \$10.

When Mr. Munn gave me this scale, we presented it at two state meetings. We had one at Milwaukee, and another one in

Missouri. In Missouri we had some argument for this (indicating) and we had the same arguments for the same dues for everyone, and then I presented this scale. The vote was almost unanimously in favor of this scale. All the state meetings, when this matter had been discussed, voted, sometimes sixty to two, in favor of this scale of dues. Frankly, I don't like it, but I don't see any way out of it. I am very much in favor of reducing the membership fees for the members with low salaries. I think if we can get them interested in the A.L.A., it will be of great help to the Association.

We have had many requests for this \$2 fee for those with small salaries. The increase in dues would come in these upper brackets, but if the membership in a division is taken advantage of, the increase in dues is not very heavy until you get up to these three brackets (indicating).

In regard to the higher scale of dues, it was presented to the Council at the Kansas City meeting. All members of the Council except one approved the principle of a graduated scale. The same principle was presented to the American Library Institute. Practically all of those members would be affected by this scale and they accepted this scale in principle a year ago.

I should like to have discussion on this point, and I should like the discussion divided into two parts: One on the

scale of dues and the second on the publications received. I have been notified that some members wish to discuss the question of publications received. But first I would like discussion on the scale of dues.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Will you confine discussion first to the scale of dues?

MR. HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG (Dean, School of Library Science, and Director of Libraries, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio): I wish to ask the Chairman of the Activities Committee whether the classification of library school students as lay members would not place their dues at \$3, which is in excess of the minimum allowed for librarians? I believe that that is an injustice and that it would interfere with the enrollment of library school students as members.

MR. BROWN: I think Mr. Hirshberg has an excellent point, and if he wants to amend (49) to read or those who are in attendance at an accredited library school, or any library school, I would like to have the amendment.

MR. HIRSHBERG: I so move.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Hirshberg brings up the point that since (49-a) does not mention library school students, they would have to come into the A.L.A, as lay members and therefore pay the \$3 fee, more than is provided for those with low

salaries. Are you willing that (49-a) be amended to include students in library schools?

MISS LUDINGTON: Would that mean that the library school students would be active members? I would rather it would be attached to (b)--that the lay membership shall be available to library school students at the lowest scale of dues.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Hirshberg, do you see merit in that?

MR. HIRSHBERG: I cannot see any objection to the activity of library school students as active members of the A.L.A., and I believe that the motion as put is advisable.

DR. WILSON: In these days we are having a good many active librarians fall into the classification of advanced work in library schools. I don't see any need of sending them off in the lay congregation.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Hirshberg's motion is pending and would put students in accredited library schools among the active members and their dues would accordingly be by this scale.

MR. G. FLINT PURDY (Librarian, Wayne University Library, Detroit, Mich.): I am not in favor of restricting active membership of students to those students only who are in accredited library schools. There are a number of library schools enrolling a considerable number of students which are not

accredited by the A.L.A. It seems that a definite injustice would result from their omission from this provision.

MR. JAMES OLIVER MODISETTE (Chairman, Louisiana State Library Commission, Jennings, La.): As one of the members in the lay congregation which Dr. Wilson referred to, I do not know where I belong. I have been a member of this Association for several years, and I thought I was an active member. Probably some of you thought too that I was active. I wonder just now what is going to become of me. It looks to me as if I were sitting here being legislated out. What is the difference between an active member and a lay member or trustee member? What are the rights of the lay or the trustee member?

Mr. President and Members of the Council: If I have no rights or will not have any rights as an active member of the organization after you adopt this plan with these qualifications for membership, I hardly think I would be interested in coming along just to form that inactive mass of lay congregation that you need to have here to listen to you. It seems to me that a trustee or a lay member who manifests an interest in the organization sufficiently to pay his dues and attend the meetings and participate in them ought to have the title of active member. There are certainly some of the lay or trustee members who are a lot more active than some of the professionally active members according to your specifications. The whole program of

your Association, I think, is taking a step forward by this report of the Third Activities Committee, and if you don't believe that I know what I am saying, you ask Charlie Brown who had a lot of correspondence with me about it. But frankly and seriously, I am honest when I ask you now where I am going to be after you adopt this recommendation? Am I going to be a member of the A.L.A. from now on out with no acknowledged rights except to come here as a kind of honor? If I am, I don't believe that I would be interested. I am very frank with you. If I can be of any assistance to the library cause, it will have to be because I can take an active part; and if I cannot be an active member, seriously I doubt my desire to do anything.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I happen to be able to say to Mr. Modisette that his fears are based entirely upon a misunderstanding. The American Library Association, I know, depends, has depended, and hopes to secure far greater interest from, a large number of trustees who may in the future take the interest and helpful activity which has been displayed by Mr. Modisette and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Townsend and a number of our other active trustees.

The classification of which we are speaking here, Mr. Modisette, has absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with any feature of the organization except the determination of the amount of dues to be paid. That is to say, the so-called lay

member has every single right that the so-called active member would have. He has the right to vote, the right to hold office, the right to be appointed, to be heard. There is no distinction whatsoever. Now I think the fact that as keen a man as Mr. Modisette is led into error of thinking here indicates that there is something wrong in the Activities Committee report. We should not have called this group active members and the other group lay members. Mr. Brown says that he would accept a change of designation from active to professional. Would that solve the difficulty if the group that it is proposed to be called active members were called professional members, so that their dues can be scaled? That is the only reason for the distinction.

MR. MODISETTE: You have taken all the wind out of my sails.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I mean to, because we can't have you here with any feeling that there is a suspicion that we want to build you up.

MR. MODISETTE: I am not a candidate for office, but I believe that the suggestion Chairman Brown has just made, that you change your active to professional is fine. Then I am perfectly willing to plead guilty and go out. I am not a professional.

PRESIDENT MUNN: We are back on (49). We have not disposed of this library school question yet. Mr. Purdy of Wayne

University wants to know whether we mean a student in an accredited library school, or whether we mean a library student. What is your wish?

DR. BISHOP: I think we are interested in financial support rather than in the classification of library schools.

MR. EDWARD A. HENRY (Director of Libraries, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio): I object to that statement or classification, professional, although I fully sympathize with Mr. Modisette and the point he is making. If we change this word active to professional, then certain members of my staff are professional members of the Association, and when I report statistics they are non-professional members of my library staff.

PRESIDENT MUNN: There are too many troubles at once.

MR. LEWIS: I move the elimination of the word accredited from library schools in the amendment made by Mr. Hirshberg.

PRESIDENT MUNN: We are perhaps illogical, or perhaps there is a reason for it. If this amendment is adopted, the section would read:

"Active members shall consist of those who have graduated from accredited library school, students in library schools, or those who are or have been employed regularly in a library."

In other words, the student in any library school is eligible. The graduate of the accredited library school is

eligible, or ought to be. Do you want to throw out the word accredited in both places?

MR. LEWIS: I had a reason for that. There are a great many schools of different categories, commission library schools and others. I have always encouraged students at our own summer library school to join the A.L.A. I think there is just as much reason for including students in these various types of schools as there is for including the students in accredited library schools.

MR. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON (Public Library, Dayton, O.): I should simply suggest that Mr. Lewis change his amendment to have it read: Those who have graduated from or are in attendance at library schools.

MR. HIRSHBERG: That is all right with me.

... Mr. Hamilton's suggestion was voted upon and carried, it being understood as a substitution for Mr. Hirshberg's amendment ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: What about Mr. Henry's addition about professional members?

MR. BISHOP: Why waste so much time over a question of phraseology? Why can't we trust the Activities Committee to submit a workable phraseology instead of our venturing to guess it out now?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Your Activities Committee is going

to ask for release from further duties. Shall we refer this to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with the instruction that they avoid any possibility of misunderstanding in regard to active members?

MR. CONEY: I so move.

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any objection? (None) It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT MUNN: We have been in reverse for the last fifteen minutes.

Is there any more discussion on the proposed system of dues?

MR. KUHLMAN: May I raise a question? Would it not be possible to separate the Class A members into two groups--first, there are, say, 1,800 students enrolled in accredited schools; there are several thousand librarians who get less than \$900 a year in the school libraries and in certain areas in the country in which the scale is low. Could we not have a Class A group consisting of students enrolled in library schools and persons engaged at a salary under \$900? I think there is a real need for that and that group might be members, say, at \$2, and then create a new class receiving salaries between \$900 and \$1,200 a year, to pay a \$3 fee. That would mean that we would step up the rest of the classes one dollar. We would step up

the classes the Committee has listed as B, C, and D and E. In other words, Class E would pay \$7. When you analyze a little later on what you are going to send to these different types of members, you will have more leeway and a better opportunity. I am thoroughly in sympathy with subsidizing library school students and persons receiving less than \$900 a year, but I think persons receiving between \$900 and \$1,200 can well afford to pay \$3. I don't think we should cheapen this thing too much.

MR. CHARLES BROWN: Mr. Kuhlman's proposal is to reduce the class paying \$2 to \$900-\$1,200 salary classification. I may be prejudiced, but I have met with many state associations and many school librarians, and the point they emphasized was that they must belong to a great many associations, educational associations, local associations, state associations. That scale was very carefully worked out. It was discussed over and over again in state associations at length. It was discussed by the Executive Board. I don't think it would be wise to change that scale for the next couple of years until we see how it works. In view of the widespread acceptance of that scale by the membership at state meetings, I don't think it would be wise to change.

MF. KUHLMAN: Mr. Brown, you are making the very point I am trying to make, that it is people who are getting less than \$900 a year that are of grave concern; they are the ones who have

written in, and there is a large army of them if we consider the school librarians and the others whose salaries are very low.

MR. BROWN: As I understand it, you leave those below \$900 at \$2 and you raise those between \$900 and \$1,200 to \$3.

MR. KUHLMAN: Yes.

MR. BROWN: That is what I was objecting to, in view of the fact that so many of those half-time librarians must belong to two or three associations.

MR. KUHLMAN: I was also stepping up your Class B through E one dollar each, which I think is thoroughly legitimate.

MR. BROWN: If any member decides to make that as an amendment to this report, it can be considered.

PRESIDENT MUNN: By a series of eyebrow liftings and shaking the head, your Membership Chairman says no.

MRS. HELEN E. WESSELLS (Librarian in Charge, Port Richmond Branch, New York Public Library, Port Richmond, N.Y.): She says emphatically no. \$900 may seem like the minimum to you, but there are places where \$1,200 minimums seem like just as little. For instance, in some of the big cities where living is much higher, \$1,200 does not go very far, and I don't think we could possibly ask those people to pay a \$3 membership. And when you raise your scale you have the people who are getting just

a bit more than the \$1,200 having to pay a dollar or two more, and they cannot do it and will not do it. As a matter of fact, the scale is difficult enough for membership people to handle. Any reduction in it would be very bad.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Does any member of Council have anything to say on the scale of dues? Are you ready to act on this scale?

MR. RICE: I have the greatest sympathy with lowering the rate for the lower salary scales and the greatest sympathy for raising the rate for the higher; but it seems to me the schedule is ridiculously complicated; and I would like to move the substitution of that scale for Miss Morsch's simplified proposal.

MR. BROWN: There is one point I wanted to bring up. After we decided on the scale in the first column we estimated the income. If I remember correctly, there is a difference of four or five thousand dollars in income between the scale in the first column and that in the second column, and a greater decrease in income when it comes to the third column.

The question is, if the A.L.A. income is to be reduced five or six thousand, where shall the A.L.A. cut? One of the first arguments for the first scale is that after the allotments are made, it leaves the income of the A.L.A. minus the allotments about the same.

PRESIDENT MUNN: We can't spend too much time here. How much do you want to devote to it?

MR. HERMAN H. HENKLE (Associate, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.): I would like to suggest that it seems very important that the Council lend a rather attentive ear to the favorable consideration which has been given by several thousand people of the Association to the first scale.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Thank you, Mr. Henkle. That is important, that we emphasize to Council that Mr. Brown has been a traveling salesman all fall, going from one state meeting to another, and the scale which he has proposed has been pretty well endorsed by a large section of the membership at state meetings. Mr. Rice's motion was not seconded. I am going to call for a vote on the first scale as it is printed and as it is given in the first column on the blackboard. If that is defeated, there will be occasion to bring up Mr. Rice's motion.

All those in favor of adopting this scale of dues as presented by the Activities Committee please raise their hands.

... The motion to adopt the scale of dues presented by the Activities Committee was voted upon and carried, with one dissenting vote ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Rice has good ideas, too. You may have made a mistake here.

MR. BROWN: I wish to inform the Council that no member requested permission to discuss the question of dues, so apparently there wasn't any great objection to this scale. Some members requested permission to talk on the distribution of publications under this scale.

While I am on my feet, I would like to call attention to a footnote on the table at the top of page 795, which shows what the Committee had in mind. "Class A\*--Available only to librarians and library school students."

For the benefit of Mr. Modisette, I would like to say that according to all members of the Association, the Activities Committee considered the provision under the Executive Board for trustee and lay members and we hope sometime men or women like Mr. Modisette and Mrs. Smith will be on the Executive Board. We hope Mr. Modisette will be even more active, much more active, than in the past.

MRS. SMITH: I should just like to say that this scale is very satisfactory with the trustees, because with no salary, we get all the privileges and all the publications and don't even have to pay any dues.

MR. BROWN: The question of distribution of publications. I believe Mr. Lewis has something to say on that.

MR. LEWIS: I move to make the following amendment to Section (50), that divisional members of the A.L.A. shall have

the option of substituting their divisional publications for the A.L.A. Bulletin or for the A.L.A. Handbook and Proceedings.

In support of that amendment, this amendment is submitted by the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries with the unanimous approval of that board, because we believe it is of prime importance for college and reference librarians and staff members to keep in close touch with that body of professional literature which chiefly concerns them and their work.

The Association of College and Reference Libraries submits that it has already commenced the publication of such a professional journal. We would further remind you that in the June report of the Third Activities Committee, I had something to say about this proposal, and I read as follows:

"If a college library bulletin and a school library bulletin could be financed, it might be possible to give members a choice of the A.L.A. Bulletin, a college library bulletin or a school library bulletin."

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there a second?

MR. CONEY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: This is a question of rather far-reaching importance to the A.L.A., its finances, its policy, and it deserves your best thought.

MR. BROWN: The Third Activities Committee gave some consideration to the possibility of substituting a journal in a special field of some division for the A.L.A. Bulletin. We

decided we were not ready for it yet. If, in time, we are looking forward to the time when there will be a school library board and then a division of public libraries will be organized with some form of public library board, when the Bulletin of the A.L.A. will be greatly reduced because of these specialized journals and boards, we can then consider it. We do not think we are ready for that step yet. This motion of Mr. Lewis is so very important and it has so many ramifications that I think it needs careful study. To save time, I move that the proposed amendment be referred to the Special Committee to be appointed by the President.

MR. LEWIS: I will accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT MUNN: To simplify matters, are you agreed that this shall be referred to a special committee for report? Is that agreeable to members of Council?

MR. KUHLMAN: Could you consider the second half of Mr. Lewis' recommendation--namely, that the journal might be substituted for the Proceedings and Handbook? I realize that the A.L.A. Bulletin is fundamental and should go to all members; why not leave the door open for divisional journals for, say, the Handbook and Proceedings?

PRESIDENT MUNN: Your Committee will consider that. You are expecting a report at Cincinnati. There is not time enough now.

MR. KUHLMAN: I was wondering whether Mr. Brown would be willing to admit that half of the resolution now.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The answer is no from Mr. Brown and Mr. Lewis.

MR. LESTER: I regret I have to raise another question, but it is for answer merely. The scale of dues which we are considering here, and which comes up again in (54) refers to annual salary. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws would like to be informed what year's salary is meant--the year beginning January 1, or what? I think most of the membership is paid for the year beginning January 1. I happen to know that one librarian is meeting with his Board tonight to determine what the scale of salaries will be, and those salaries were not known when the green slips went out. It is a matter on which we will need an answer before we attempt to phrase it.

MR. BRIGHAM: Is it not the understanding that the A.L.A. will simply accept the statement of the member as to his salary and not question it?

MR. BROWN: The information will be confidential. Any member can pay a higher fee than his salary calls for if he so wishes. The statement of the member will be accepted. My own feeling is that the salary that holds when the member pays his dues would be the one which he would naturally base his payment on. I think that is a detail that can be left to the Committee

on Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The question was: Will the Handbook carry the classification of membership which would disclose the limits of salary; and the answer is no.

MR. BROWN:

(51) That the divisions be requested to accept membership of the Class A members without allotment.

(52) That the class to which any member belongs shall not be specified in the Handbook and shall be regarded as confidential. Allotments are to be made to divisions in lump sums accompanied by a list of members whose dues are allotted but without indication of the amount allotted for any one member.

Is there any question on that?

(53) That dues of lay members, trustees, etc., shall be fixed at a minimum of \$3, such members to receive the Bulletin without the Proceedings and the Handbook. It is hoped that many non-librarians will elect to pay dues at the higher rate or to become sustaining or contributing members.

(54) That dues of libraries and library schools as institutional members shall be fixed as follows:

Income \$20,000 and under . . . . .	\$5
Over \$20,000--up to and including \$40,000 . . . . .	10
Over \$40,000--up to and including \$70,000 . . . . .	15
Over \$70,000--up to and including \$100,000 . . . . .	20
Over \$100,000 . . . . .	25

All institutional members are to receive the Bulletin, Handbook and Proceedings.

In regard to (54) I should like to give credit to Mr. Galt of Buffalo. At the New York State meeting he made a very

eloquent speech on the amount of money saved by libraries through the work of the A.L.A. He pointed out that the larger libraries are saving thousands of dollars and it was really ridiculous to pay \$5 when the library was benefiting by thousands through the work of the A.L.A. and the A.L.A. committees.

My library is not one of the larger ones, but we are saving on our importation of German books \$4,000 a year through the work of the A.L.A. Committee of which Dr. Bishop was the guiding star. It is absolutely ridiculous for a library like mine to pay \$5 a year. There are immense savings through the use of printed cards, cooperative cataloging, and other services. That is why we are proposing this scale of institutional dues.

MR. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN (Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.): Mr. Chairman, I would not rise to speak except that I think I represent not only my own institution, but certain others. I have been chagrined for a number of years that the comptroller of the United States would not allow our library to become an institutional member of the A.L.A. We have to put in the bill always as subscriptions to publications of the A.L.A. It has been brought out that now some of the publications of the A.L.A. are worth something less than \$100, but something more than \$50. If it were possible, I should like to have the language of this paragraph amended so that it could read something like this: "The dues of libraries

and library schools or their subscriptions for publications of the A.L.A. as institutional members shall be fixed as follows," and in the case of the last item, make that a more flexible item than \$25; because we want in our library--and I think it is true of other libraries--to pay for all we get, and we won't be able to pay to do it in any other way. We want to be able to pay more because we expect the A.L.A. will go on publishing more and there will be more publications.

I ask if the Committee cannot formulate the phraseology to cover my objection so that we can be an institutional member and get by the comptroller without getting certain language written into our appropriation act to make us an institutional member.

MR. BROWN: I think that is a very excellent point. I wonder if it would be satisfactory if we referred it to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, because Mr. McDiarmid is Chairman and he would study it and put the proper phraseology in the By-Laws. This is in principle and the phrasing of all of this must be rewritten very carefully. Mr. McDiarmid has been a member of the Third Activities Committee and he is Chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee. Would that be satisfactory?

MR. BOWERMAN: Perfectly satisfactory.

MR. LEWIS: The last paragraph says that all

institutional members are to receive the Bulletin, Handbook and Proceedings.

I move the paragraph be referred to the special committee with regard to divisional publication to which (50) was referred to.

MR. BROWN: That is to take care of the possibility of a divisional journal being substituted for the Handbook and Proceedings.

PRESIDENT MUNN: It has been moved that the last paragraph of (54) be referred to the Special Committee on Substitution of Periodicals.

... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

MR. BROWN:

(55) That dues of other institutional members shall be fixed at \$5.

(56) That institutional memberships shall be accepted at \$5 for branch libraries and departments of any library which is an institutional member under the regular rates.

That is, if a library as an institutional member at \$25 takes out memberships for the branch libraries, it will be \$5.

MR. BOWERMAN: I think the same thing would apply, because in the case of our larger branches we wish to subscribe for all of the publications for larger branches, and I think the same thing would apply with reference to that as applies to the main institution.

MR. BROWN: I know that Chairman McDiarmid will be glad to make a note of that for his Committee.

DR. WINDSOR: I am wondering if this wording can be made clear on this point--namely, that only departments in a library may become institutional members for \$5, but departmental libraries or college libraries in large universities can also become institutional members.

PRESIDENT MUNN: The Chairman of the Constitution Committee is in Champaign, and I am sure he will oblige.

MR. BROWN: We meant to include that under Departments. We included it in the broadest sense, not in the technical sense.

DR. WINDSOR: A departmental library is a semi-independent institution.

MR. BROWN: (57) is deleted as unnecessary.

After action taken on (58) the Chairman of the Activities Committee will make a motion to recommend to the Council in formal session the adoption of all these recommendations and amendments by the Council as if in a Committee of the Whole. We do have, however, four recommendations that I would like to submit before I submit (58). They have to do with reorganization.

(1) That the Committee on Committees be requested to consider an addition to the statement of the specific functions of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure to provide when may seem desirable, for investigations of cases of dismissals either directly or through a subcommittee.

I think the Board has that power now. We want it clearly stated so there can be no doubt of it. I don't think there is any addition to the function of the Board. It does make a specific statement that it does have the authority to investigate cases of dismissal when it may seem to the Board desirable.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Brown will present these three or four matters separately to you. Is there discussion on this one item?

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. President, it seems to me on the basis of performance and logic, that most of these protests, if they must come from a professional body, should be from a body that is very close to the situation. It may be that occasionally there is a national issue, but I don't believe it happens very often. At least, I hope not. At any rate, I don't feel there is very much to come from any protest from this body that would be received in some distant place about some appointment or dismissal. Moreover, what are the boundaries of those dismissals? Chief librarians, branch librarians, department heads, children's libraries--where do we stop? I think the writing of that proposal into this organization is ill advised and I hope it won't be written in.

PRESIDENT MUNN: May I reread the statement: That the Committee on Committees be requested to consider an addition to

the statement of the specific functions of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure, to provide, when they may seem desirable, for investigations of cases of dismissals either directly or through a subcommittee.

In other words, you are asked to pass this question to your Committee on Committees, and it will come up again at the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Lester as Chairman might well object, saying he doesn't want you to put it in his lap just to get rid of it. If you don't want authority on consideration by the Committee, perhaps this is the time to decide that. What is your pleasure? Mr. Rice is Chairman of the Board in question. Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Mr. President, the Board brought up this very question to the Council at the New York meeting and asked them whether the Council wished them to investigate matters of tenure, and the Council said they did. So far as the Board is concerned, it is quite immaterial whether this is passed or not. We think we have that duty at present.

PRESIDENT MUNN: What is your pleasure? Mr. Brown is asking you to direct the Committee on Committees to consider a rephrasing of the functions of the Board.

MR. DUDGEON: I so move, Mr. President.

DR. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: It has been moved and seconded that

the Committee on Committees be requested to consider this addition.

... The motion was voted upon by acclamation, and was indecisive. President Munn then put the question to vote by raising of hands, and it was carried ...

MR. BROWN: I think the others are not subject to so much disagreement.

That there be established a Committee on Divisional Relations to consider the inter-relationships of the A.L.A. and the divisions, round tables and discussion groups, and to advise such groups on reorganization and functioning.

We have had to consider the relation of this Committee to the present Committee on Chapters and Sections. It may be wise to combine the work of the two committees. In the meantime we did hope a special committee could be formed, because the Third Activities Committee has received a number of inquiries about divisional organizations. We have asked for help. Since we are about to die, we want to bequeath this job to some other committee. Dr. Windsor asked if this would be a standing or a permanent committee. It is not at the present time. In years to come, I can see where it might be desirable to have a Committee on Divisional Relations to bring together the chairmen of divisions at various times to consider divisional projects. This may develop into something along that line, but we are not considering it at the present time.

Is there any objection to a Committee on Divisional

Relations? (No objection expressed.)

We will pass on to the third resolution, which came as a result of action taken by the presidents of the state associations. It is a rather important matter, but I think there will be general agreement.

The presidents of the state associations, meeting day before yesterday, asked for the appointment of this committee.

That the Council authorize the appointment of a joint committee on state relationships which shall consider the inter-relationships of the A.L.A. and state associations and shall facilitate the interchange of information between the state associations on organization and functioning. Three members of this joint committee are to be appointed by the State Presidents and two by the Executive Board of the A.L.A.

Is there any objection to that? It is to help out the relationship between the states and the A.L.A. Is there objection? (None)

I will pass on to two which came from the Executive Board, but which the Third Activities Committee unanimously endorsed.

That the Executive Board of the A.L.A. be given authority to participate with other national associations in appointing a joint committee on relations between the several associations.

Again this is a special committee. I am hoping there will be a permanent committee in time so the officers of the various national library associations can meet together and discuss affairs relating to a number of the organizations. Does

anyone object to a joint committee to work with other national organizations? (There was no objection expressed.)

That the Council authorize the appointment of a Committee on Reorganization to be composed of the chairmen of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Committee on Committees, and the Committee on Chapters and Sections (or Committee on Divisional Relations) an A.L.A. representative from the joint committee on relations with national associations, and the joint committee with state organizations; of Charles H. Brown, and with the President of the A.L.A. as chairman.

This is the will of the Third Activities Committee.

That is a committee that will have the function of carrying out the implications of this report in so far as they are not definitely referred to other committees. Is there any objection to that? (None)

(58) That any personal or institutional member shall be permitted to pay a higher rate than is called for by the two scales.

Does any member of Council want to prohibit any member from paying a higher rate?

I move you, Mr. President, that the Council, acting as if in Committee of the Whole, recommend to the Council in formal session the adoption of all these former recommendations as amended by the Council acting as if in a Committee of the Whole.

PRESIDENT MUNN: You have heard Mr. Brown's motion which automatically puts us back in formal session of the Council of the A.L.A. The motion calls for you, as a Council, to

affirm all that you have done so painstakingly yesterday and today when acting as if in Committee of the Whole.

Is there any further discussion? All those in favor will please raise their hands.

... The motion was carried unanimously by raising of hands ... (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNN: That applause is proper, because this Committee has worked as I hope never to be called upon to work myself. I find it extremely dangerous to draw any distinctions between A.L.A. committees, because as soon as I do, I find another committee that sat up until one-thirty in the morning to get something done. But this Committee deserves the greatest applause that you can possibly give to it.

... The Council and members of the Association rose and applauded vigorously ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: We all mean that to every one of the Committee.

The unfortunate part of this procedure is that there are a great many people who, thinking the Council has voted on this at 12:26 Friday afternoon, these changes are going to be made more or less automatically. Putting them into effect is going to be a long and tedious process. Some of these changes actually cannot be made for more than a year. There are constitutional reasons which prohibit their being made, no matter how alert

your officers and committees may be. So please do not think that the A.L.A. suddenly is going to blossom forth without any of these frailties that we have been talking about here. Through two days of work here you have put your seal of approval on the months of work by your Activities Committee, and the stage is set now for real progressive development, I am certain.

Now we have disposed of the parts of the Activities Report which relate specifically to the reorganization of the Association. It is 12:27 and there remain several items in which some people are very much interested. What is your pleasure? Do you wish to sit further this morning? Do you wish to have an afternoon or evening meeting? Do you want to postpone it? What is your wish?

All of those who wish to proceed will please say aye.

... The question was carried unanimously ...

MR. BROWN: Mr. President and Members of the Council: I feel as though the dead has come to life again. The Council, acting as if in a Committee of the Whole, considered a point raised in regard to the present limitations on meeting in the South. Some southern librarians told me they did not want to present this point themselves, and I am doing it for them. I am wholly in sympathy, however, with their point of view.

The Council, at a meeting held in December of 1936 passed the following resolution:

"That in all rooms and halls assigned to the Association for use in connection with this conference or otherwise under its control, all members shall be admitted upon terms of full equality."

The agreement which is made in contracts with hotels reads as follows:

"To guarantee that every member of the A.L.A., regardless of race, be furnished with equal rights in all rooms and halls assigned to the Association for use in connection with its conference or otherwise under its control."

These resolutions seem simple; in effect, they prevent the A.L.A. from meeting in the South.

I move you, Mr. President, that a special committee be appointed to study the need for reconsideration of the resolution adopted at the December, 1936 meeting of the Council and printed in the January, 1937 Bulletin, page 38.

This adoption of this resolution does not permit the Council to do anything. The special committee will report back to the Council. I do think that the matter ought to be considered again.

MR. BRIGHAM: May a delegate from south of the Ohio second that motion?

PRESIDENT MUNN: It is seconded by Mr. Brigham.

... The motion was voted upon by acclamation, but was indecisive. President Munn then called for raising of hands, and the motion was carried ...

MR. BROWN: There are some very debatable sections in

some statements of function. The Chairman of the Third Activities Committee would be glad to have the recommendations discussed. If there is any disagreement, we would prefer to have action go over for the later meetings of the Council in June. We do not want to rush through the Council any statement of policy.

The recommendation printed on page 797 of the Bulletin.

(1) That the present policy of the Association in recommending for appointment to professional library positions, librarians duly qualified by education and experience be continued.

That policy has been challenged. We have a placement bureau at A.L.A. Headquarters. We feel that the policy should be continued. If any member of the Association objects to that, or any considerable number, I think it ought to go over.

I move the adoption of that recommendation, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Do I hear a second?

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there anything further to be said? (There was no discussion)

... The motion was voted upon and unanimously carried ...

MR. BROWN: Recommendation 2, on top of the second column of page 797:

(2) That the present policy of the Association in opposing the appointment to professional library positions of those not, in its opinion, by education and experience fitted for positions be continued, with due discretion, with an appreciation of the special factors affecting some individual appointments, and, in local cases, only after consultation with local leaders.

I move the adoption of this recommendation.

MR. DUDGEON: I second the motion.

MR. SHERMAN: In order to be consistent, I still hope it will not prevail. I am opposed to the principle.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Sherman has voiced his opposition. Is there anything further?

... The motion was voted upon by raising of hands and was carried ...

MR. BROWN:

(3) That increased emphasis be given to, and when feasible increased funds be allotted for, activities on personnel questions--economic status, salaries, appointments, dismissals, tenure of office, and especially the enactment of adequate certification and civil service laws.

I move the adoption of the recommendation.

MR. CRAVER: I second the motion.

... The motion was voted upon by raising of hands and was carried ...

MR. BROWN: There is a statement on page 798 in regard to functions. If there is any considerable minority who oppose this statement, I think it ought to go over.

The Council of the American Library Association expresses its belief that after the expiration of a period of probation librarians and library assistants, appointed on a

merit basis, should have permanent or continuous tenure, and their services should be terminated only for adequate cause, except in the case of retirement for age, or under extraordinary circumstances because of financial exigencies.

I move the adoption of that statement of policy.

MR. DUDGEON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Is there any discussion desired on this? (None)

... The motion was voted upon by raising of hands and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: That is passed unanimously as a statement of policy.

MR. BROWN: The last motion gives me the greatest pleasure.

I move that the report of the Third Activities Committee be accepted (not approved) and that the Committee be discharged. I move you, Mr. President, the adoption of this motion.

MR. McDIARMID: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNN: Mr. Brown and his Committee have worked so hard here, and now we come to the very end.

... The motion was put to a vote by raising of hands and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT MUNN: It is an honorable discharge indeed which we give to our Third Activities Committee. Is there anything further that must come before the Council?

MR. BRIGHAM: In order to give formal recognition of our appreciation, I think we should include in the record this expression of our gratitude as an Association to the Third Activities Committee for the magnificent service they have rendered.

PRESIDENT MUNN: I am sure we all feel that, and Mr. Brigham's statement will be in the record.

You will have further occasion to become better acquainted with some other members of the Activities Committee next year--Mr. McDiarmid and Miss Morsch and some of the rest of them who have helped put this in shape so that it would be practicable and usable.

If there is no further business, I declare the session adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:40 P.M. ...

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