PROCEEDINGS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sixty-Third Annual Conference

COUNCIL

Copley-Plaza Hotel
Boston, Massachusetts
June 19 and 24, 1941
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THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION
June 19, 1941

The first session of the A.L.A. Council, held during the Sixty-Third Annual Conference of the American Library Association, convened in the Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, at two-thirty o'clock, Miss Essae M. Culver, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT CULVER: We have a good deal of business to transact, and I will ask the Council to please come to order. This is the last meeting of the old Council of the American Library Association.

The first order of business is a Petition for Affiliation from Music Library Association, presented by Miss Miriam D. Tompkins, Chairman of the Special Committee.

... Miss Tompkins read the petition ...

MISS TOMPKINS: Madam President, I move the adoption of this recommendation.

MRS. PATRICIA L. STEWART (Fort Collins, Colo.): I second the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: The next matter of business on the program is the Committee on Divisional Relations. This is one of the very important subjects that we are going to discuss and I will ask Mr. Brigham to come to the platform, please.
MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM: Madam President and Members of the Council: The Committee on Divisional Relations will present only one recommendation today. This early in the conference it has not been possible for the Committee to resolve some of the other problems and questions and even petitions that have come before it. We are requesting that we have the opportunity to report again to the Council at its second meeting, bringing additional recommendations.

At this time the Committee is pleased to recommend that divisional status be granted to the Trustees Section.

Madam President, I move the adoption of this recommendation.

MRS. HOLTEN: I second the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: The next item is the Reports of the President and the Executive Secretary. Mr. Secretary, have you a report?

SECRETARY MILAM: After you, Madam President.

PRESIDENT CULVER: I have no formal report to present to you, but because I felt that I knew so little about what the President of the American Library Association has to do during the term of office, I thought I would just tell you very briefly some of the activities that have fallen upon the President during this year.

You heard a formal report at the Mid-winter Meeting,
of the activities of the President and Secretary in connection with the Committee work.

This, then, is a very brief report.

No small part of the work of the President is the job of attending the Executive Board and Committee Meetings which included this year meetings of the Budget Committee, National Defense Committee, and of the Advisory Committee to the Commissioner of Education.

In addition to two trips to Washington and three to Chicago, I attended two Regional Meetings in the Southwest and the Southeast, two State Meetings, and I found it necessary to decline invitations from twenty State Associations. This I regretted very much, but, due to conditions in my own home state, I was unable to be away more than for the meetings I have already reported on.

The volume of correspondence has been made as easy as possible for the President by the A.L.A. Headquarters Office, and this was very much appreciated.

It has been a very profitable year in the knowledge gained of the workings of the National Association and of the library interests and problems over the whole United States.

Now the Secretary will present his report.

SECRETARY MILAM: The Members of the Council will recall that this business of making a verbal report is new. I find it somewhat embarrassing to stand before you and select
a few of the things on which I can comment in five, or ten, or fifteen minutes, out of the dozens which I might profitably talk about so far as my own interest is concerned.

The difficulty comes from two facts. One is that anything worth recording has already been reported in the Bulletin, unless it happened the day before yesterday. The second fact is that I don't know what you would like to hear me talk about, what questions are in your mind. I have here, therefore, a series of topics. I am going to submit myself for the next few minutes, as long as you may be interested, and as long as the President permits, to any embarrassing questions which you would like to throw at me, as the Executive Secretary.

I will read or call your attention to some of the topics which occurred to me on which I thought you might like to ask some of these questions, questions of fact or even of opinion, but especially questions in which you think others as well as yourself might be interested.

Federal aid—we spent a lot of time on that this year and haven't got much to show for it.

The Lanham Bill—which is a little side-shoot of the federal question.

The U.S.O., which Mr. Joeckel had so much fun with yesterday.

The results of the various studies in the defense
activities of the libraries which have been included in the
last few months, and concluded since the last meeting.

The Army libraries, and the Navy libraries, and
book campaigns, defense in democracy, the publications of
the A.L.A., reorganization—how is it getting along? What
does the membership think about it? What divisions are be-
ing organized? How is the money coming in? Resources,
survey of defense materials, conference on specialization,
study of union catalog, international relations—quite a lot
of them in spite of the fact that we are in a difficult
international situation—and that includes as a subhead, a
very important subhead, Latin-American relations; the protec-
tion of cultural materials against possible air raids; plan-
ing for library service after the emergency.

Which one do you want to hear about, if any?

Now, in all seriousness, I don't want to make an
address—for one reason, I have got to make a report in the
next two or three months which presumably you will all look
forward to reading with great eagerness—

MR. C. B. JOECKEL (University of Chicago, Chicago,
Ill.): How is the new system of dues working out—the real
lowdown?

SECRETARY MILAM: Is Miss Beatty present to support
me? Come up here, Miss Beatty.

Generally speaking, the report from the Comptroller's
much as was anticipated, and it doesn't mean quite the same thing for direct A.L.A. expenses, even if we got the same thing, because payments are made to the Divisions.

In that connection it may be pertinent to report that many more members of the A.C.R.L. have chosen to receive College and Research Libraries in place of Proceedings and Handbook, than was anticipated. I am sorry I can't remember the figure, but it is a very sizable proportion of the total number of subscribers to College and Research Libraries. If it is five hundred copies, for example, the saving in expense for eliminating five hundred copies of the Handbook and Proceedings, does not compare at all with the cost of producing an extra five hundred copies of College and Research Libraries, which is issued in a comparatively small edition.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, would you be willing to repeat the statement you made yesterday about the relation of the A.L.A. and the U.S.O.?

SECRETARY MILAM: The American Library Association was invited to join the Committee several months ago which later became the United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc., and declined.

A few months ago we were invited again, at the suggestion of Charles P. Taft, the Assistant Coordinator, under Mr. McNutt, of Welfare Activities in the Camp and
Defense Areas, and I talked with Mr. Taft within a day or two after that invitation came and explained to him that the A.L.A. is an organization which largely represents public institutions, whereas the members of that organization are largely or wholly of the other type, that is, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the National Catholic Welfare Council, and the corresponding organization of the Jewish group, the Travelers' Aid, the Salvation Army. He at once agreed with me that it was inappropriate for the A.L.A. to join with that organization under the circumstances.

The following day I submitted that as a recommendation to the Defense Activities Committee of the A.L.A., and the Committee endorsed that position. At the same time I made every effort, and others have done the same, to assure Mr. Taft in the Government, who will work with the U.S.O. very closely and the officials of the U.S.O. itself, that the A.L.A. was eager to cooperate with that group in the actual operation of services, and we have sent communications, if I remember correctly, to the state agencies and the State Library Associations, and the librarians in the principal defense areas, giving them such information as we had, in order that the libraries might make direct contact with the representatives of the U.S.O., and of the Coordinator, Mr. Taft, in order that when the buildings are opened and service starts, there will be the desirable collaboration
between the local library or the state library agency and the reading room or library room of that community service building under the supervision of the U.S.O., and the buildings are expected to be constructed with Government funds--three or four hundred of them.

QUESTION: Mr. Milam, I would like to ask if you think it is likely that the A.L.A. will sponsor a book drive for any purpose.

SECRETARY MILAM: The direct answer is yes, but perhaps that isn't accurate. I think most of the persons in this room would be surprised to know from how many different sources proposals of that sort have come for the A.L.A. to solicit books for one purpose or another.

I might recall two or three or half a dozen of those to give you some indication of the variety. The last one was a request from the Australian Library Institute for the collection of books for Australian soldiers in connection with an educational program about to be inaugurated or being inaugurated, and also for recreational purposes. They say that they have been collecting books now for many months and appear to have exhausted the local supply.

We have also a similar request from South Africa, which is now nearly six months old, and we have a recent request from Gibraltar, saying that the supplies from England have been stopped and they don't quite know where to turn for
reading matter.

Of another type, of course, is the request which came nearly a year ago, eight months or a year ago, from the National Y.M.C.A. and various other national organizations, for books for the British prisoners of war, and requests from similar sources for the German prisoners of war in Canada.

There is, of course, the big question of what North American librarians can do to help to reestablish the libraries in Great Britain and on the Continent, and in the Far East, which have been and are being, and will be destroyed by the military action. There are a good many in England which have gone pretty completely, others which have been very sadly damaged.

We have a Committee on Aid to Devastated Libraries, which is giving consideration to this problem and which may be able, before long, to announce a generous contribution from one of the foundations for a very special purpose in connection with that problem, but it will not by any means meet more than a fraction of the total problem. The question is, therefore, whether we ought now or, if not now, when, to make a national campaign for books, for many purposes, including the needs of the devastated libraries, perhaps making special efforts to collect from libraries themselves their duplicates which are useful, or are likely to be useful for replenishing the devastated libraries, giving, perhaps, the
devastated libraries all books collected, but making use of the ephemeral material for the innumerable requests which are pending.

You will realize that the officers are not unaware of the shipping problems. At the same time it can be said for the International Relations Committee and the Books for Europe Project, that we are managing to ship $15,000 to $20,000 worth of books—is that right, Mr. Danton?

MR. DANTON: Eighteen thousand dollars' worth this year.

SECRETARY MILAM: Eighteen thousand dollars' worth to Europe in spite of the difficulties. Not all are going to Europe but to Canada and foreign countries.

Perhaps I might mention that one of the interesting things which the foundation allows that Committee to do was to make a grant of $2000 for the purchase of books for Canadian libraries, and the Canadian Advisory Committee recommended that that money be used for the purpose of aviation technical books for five important large aviation training centers in Canada. Maybe that isn't books for Europe, but I was awfully glad they were permitted to do it.

This isn't a report. I should be glad to answer another question or two, but I think Miss Culver is getting restless, and I would like to have you ask the questions you don't know the answers to, or you think our answers are
wrong. Bring them out in the open.

QUESTION: I would like you to tell us how books can be sent to British prisoners of war, or other prisoners of the Axis powers.

SECRETARY MILAM: I wonder if I might ask Mr. Young. Mr. Young, would you answer? Mr. Young would know even better than Mr. Danton.

... Mr. Young was not present ...

MR. DANTON: I will take a shot at it, but it probably will be a little wide. We have given $500 to one group which is serving German prisoners of war. We have given about $500 all together, recently given, I might say, so it is by no means all being spent for books to British and to German prisoners of war—distributed chiefly through agencies in Switzerland.

I think we have not yet had reports that any of the books which have been sent have been received, but we have had letters from the other side saying that the books could be distributed, and would be definitely welcome, and that is about all I can say.

SECRETARY MILAM: Do you know, Mr. Danton, whether there are possibilities of shipping direct from one individual to an individual? Do you know what those regulations are?

MR. DANTON: No, I don't.
SECRETARY MILAM: Could this lady send to John Smith, somewhere in Germany?

MR. DANTON: I think if that were asked at the second Council Meeting, where Mr. Young would be, a satisfactory answer could be given. He has spent a great deal of time in communication with the Post Office, in checking up the various aspects of distribution to Europe.

SECRETARY MILAM: I would rather trust the Post Office than even Mr. Young. I think the Post Office is the one to answer that specific question.

Are there any other questions you want to ask me on any other subject related to A.L.A.? I am surprised nobody wants to know why we didn't get some federal aid. Are there any other questions you want to ask?

Thank you, and presently you will have an Annual Report from the Executive Secretary which I hope you will read with great enthusiasm. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: You will remember that at the last meeting it was decided that in order that Canadian members might participate more directly in the Association's affairs, a Committee was appointed to make recommendations as to how this may be done, and Mr. Sanderson is the Chairman of that Committee, and I will ask him now to make his recommendations to this Council. Well, I find that this is my error. This will come up at the next Council meeting.
The Report now is on the Committee on Refugee Librarians, Miss Jennie M. Flexner, Chairman.

... Miss Flexner read the report of the Committee on Refugee Librarians ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: I think this report shows a very wonderful amount of work performed by this Committee and I wonder if any of you would like to ask any questions.

I think we might have a second to the motion that Miss Flexner made in the report, first, and then we will discuss it. Is there a second to the motion? I believe there are really two motions in that, Miss Flexner.

MR. CHARLES H. COMPTON (St. Louis, Mo.): I second both motions.

PRESIDENT CULVER: It seems to me it might be better to vote on them separately. The first is--well, it seems that this is a question and not a motion. The question is: What is the wish of the Council for this Committee? Do you wish it continued until the Mid-winter Meeting, as suggested?

MISS AGNES CAMILLA HANSEN (Brooklyn, N. Y.): I move that it be continued until the Mid-winter Meeting.

MR. COMPTON: I second the motion.

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

MISS FLEXNER: I am sure that I, and most of you here feel just as I do, awfully glad that your ancestors took the right boats.
PRESIDENT CULVER: The Division of Cataloging and Classification have a resolution to present, and Dr. Andrew D. Osborn is the Chairman of that Committee. Is he here?

DR. ANDREW D. OSBORN: Madam President and Members of the Council: The purpose of the Division of Cataloging and Classification in presenting this resolution is twofold. In the first place, we have the desire to express our appreciation of the notable steps that the Lake Placid Education Foundation has taken toward making the Dewey Decimal Classification more what the libraries need; so I am anxious to emphasize the note of appreciation.

The second purpose is to express certain needs, though in expressing those needs in very general terms. I have had word from Dr. Godfrey Dewey and other members of the Lake Placid Foundation saying that they welcome an expression of opinion on the part of librarians. They want us to say just what it is that we need.

In recent months something like eight hundred and sixty librarians, individually or collectively, have expressed their opinion on this matter. In addition, some regional catalog groups have expressed their feeling. These expressions of opinion were concerned at this stage simply with the question of spelling to be used in the fourteenth edition of Dewey.

Partly as a result of those expressions of opinion,
the Lake Placid Foundation has made a decision to use standard spelling at least in the relative index in the fourteenth edition of Dewey. That is something that we appreciate very much.

At this time and stage I feel that the time is opportune to introduce several other needs that we feel very strongly.

When the thirteenth edition of Dewey came out, Professor Gjelsness, in reviewing it, made it clear that what we want is a standard, well rounded edition of Dewey. That is something that we must attain as soon as possible. We probably can't obtain it with the forthcoming edition. It will be an edition after the next before that objective can be realized, but I think if we, as librarians make it clear to the Lake Placid Education Foundation that that is what we want, we will have an excellent chance of getting it.

The Foundation is genuinely interested in giving us what we want. It remains for us to say what we want. I think in the past we have been rather silent. We haven't expressed our opinion in this matter sufficiently. That is the reason the Division feels it is desirable now for the American Library Association to express its feeling.

At the same time, since such a resolution has to be put in very general terms, we would like the individual members of the Association to write to the Foundation in
considerable detail, stating exactly what would be desirable for various types of library. Such information will be welcomed by the Lake Placid Education Foundation Committee.

In the resolution that I want to put to you on behalf of the Division of Cataloging and Classification, I want to raise three separate matters apart from the expression of appreciation. The expression of appreciation, I think, is of very great importance, since the Lake Placid Foundation has shown such interest in giving us what we need.

The three points that I want to bring out in the resolution concern, first of all, the use of standard spelling. We would like to have standard spelling used throughout the Dewey Decimal Classification. That will be an advantage to all users of the Classification. It would be a great help in teaching the use of the Classification in library schools. It will be of very great help in foreign countries.

The second point is the very general statement that what we want is a standard, well rounded edition of Dewey. You have all heard the expression that the Dewey classification is Procrustean. That rather spoils many of its excellent features.

The Dewey Classification is an excellent scheme. It has first class potentialities. What we would like to see is those potentialities exploited in the interests of American libraries.
So, speaking very generally, then, our desire is for a standard edition, one that won't change as much as the previous editions have changed from edition to edition, and one that will be worked out with an average amount of detail in all the various schedules.

The third feature that I would like to mention is that while we admire very much the Brussels Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification, as it is coming to be called, we realize that that is a bibliographic classification that, as such, has never appealed to our very practical minds; therefore, when we find elements of the Brussels Classification being introduced increasingly in the Dewey Classification, we rather feel that that is an undesirable tendency, when you think in terms of our very practical needs; and so the third part of the resolution is simply a statement that we would like to see the Dewey Decimal Classification developed rather along the practical lines that our libraries need and not along the lines of the Brussels Classification.

Madam President, I would like accordingly to move the adoption of the following resolution.

... Dr. Osborn then read the resolution which is in mimeographed form ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: You have heard the motion that this resolution be adopted. Is there a second?

MR. RALPH MUNN (Pittsburgh, Pa.): I second the
motion, and in doing so, may I say on behalf of the individual members of the Lake Placid Foundation, in about three sentences what Dr. Osborn said in one?

He told you that these recommendations could not be effected in the forthcoming edition. The members of the Foundation are particularly anxious that this resolution, if it is passed this afternoon, be done so with full knowledge that you will shortly be asked to purchase an edition which will not reflect these changes, and the changes will be effected only in the fifteenth edition.

DR. HARRIET D. MACPHERSON (Lawrenceville, N. J.): Madam President, Dr. Osborn, and Members of the Council: I happen to be a member of the Lake Placid Foundation Committee, and at our meeting, the last meeting which we had, which was on May 16th, in Washington, we voted that we would have standard spelling in the index of the fourteenth edition which is about to go to press.

The regulations have been drawn up for this new edition have gone so far, and the type was so nearly ready, that it was not considered possible to have revised spelling throughout the text and have the edition go to press, but there is to be the standard spelling in the index.

At that meeting we also voted that the next edition would be the standard edition, which we hope will be a well rounded edition and which we hope will be in standard spelling,
but probably it will be some time before it can be prepared because of the task of cutting down a great many numbers that are worked out too far and extending other numbers that have never been touched so far as expansion is concerned.

MR. RALPH R. SHAW (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.): Might it not be well, to avoid misunderstanding, that we recommend standard spelling in the fifteenth edition? If that is what we are asking for, why not say so?

DR. OSBORN: The purpose of this resolution is simply to express our general desires in the matter. The sooner we can get these ends accomplished, the better. If it is going to be the fifteenth edition, as it seems likely, why, we are happy to have such assurance.

The resolution is simply a general statement. I don't want to have it thought that this is bringing pressure in any way. The way I am putting the matter is this, that from Dr. Godfrey Dewey I have assurances that the Lake Placid Foundation is anxious to know what we want, to have us speak in general and detailed terms of our needs, so that I am not asking in any way that the Lake Placid Foundation be influenced by such a statement, that we need it in the fourteenth or the fifteenth edition. These are the things we do need. When we can get them, we will be glad to get them.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any further discussion?

... The motion for adoption of the resolution was
put to a vote and was carried ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: We have come to the end of our docket, but since Mr. Compton has his report here, on the Federal Relations Committee, we have asked him if he won't present it at this time.

MR. CHARLES L. COMPTON: Madam President, Members of the Council and of the Association: I regret that Mr. Spaulding, the Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, is not here to make this report. Mr. Spaulding has been more active than I have in what has been done recently. I think that the Association owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Spaulding for the contribution he has made in the last six years in which he has given his time so freely and so generously in the work of this Committee. (Applause)

Now, the report that I am making is to be a report of progress, and I am using the word "progress" advisedly. You may think, after I have read this statement, that we have lost the battle, and perhaps we have, but not quite yet, but we have not lost the war.

You will remember that some five years ago at the Richmond Conference, the Council of the American Library Association endorsed a program of federal aid after a special committee had worked for a year in drawing up a program and making certain definite recommendations. Part of that program which has been attained is the establishment of a
Division of Libraries in the Office of Education and that, I consider, is one of the most significant things in the history of the American Library Association in the past, at least, twenty-five years.

I feel that I want to emphasize the fact that this question of federal aid is a long-time program and there is no reason to be discouraged because we haven't attained it as yet. I do think that it is a crucial time. It is very easy for us when we don't get things immediately, to lose our enthusiasm and to lose our ability to work with enthusiasm for such a cause. Anyone who has made even a superficial study of federal aid in other projects knows that it took many years to get federal aid for other projects. The American Library Association has made progress.

I shall now read this report.

... Mr. Compton read the report, with one interpolation to be inserted, before the portion of a sentence beginning, "instead, we have heard public libraries grouped with moving picture houses," etc., as follows: I want to testify to that last statement. I want you to realize how much time and thought have gone into this project to the highest degree, work well done and yet we cannot report success.

... Mr. Compton then read the report to its conclusion, and added the following:
That completes that part of the report.

One point I want emphasized is the fact that our representatives in Washington make this very definite report. It is not news to us; we know it is true. It is a fact which we ought to face with more reality. It is the fact that our representatives in Congress are not well informed in regard to libraries as a whole. A few of them are, but they are not well informed in regard to libraries, as a whole. That is the spade work that has to be done. We all have that responsibility. We have not been as active in that respect as we should be.

The formation of citizens councils in various states, the organization of trustees, and so forth, is along the line I think that we should work towards that objective.

It was mentioned in the Federal Relations Committee meeting last night that word from interested citizens, from mayors, or city managers, who were enthusiastic about libraries, had much more weight than the word from librarians; so we also should work along that line.

My last note is the one that I sounded in the beginning, that we should not be discouraged; that this is a report of progress, and that we should go ahead on a long-time program for it may be a long-time war.

I have here a telegram which I shall move that the Council approve, after I have read it. It is addressed to
Senator George I. Radcliffe, at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

The Council of the American Library Association, representing sixteen thousand members, meeting at Boston, voted to endorse the proposed amendment to Federal Security Appropriation for Library Service in Defense Program, and appreciates your understanding of the need and your leadership efforts to meet it.

I move, Madam President, that the Council approve sending this telegram to Senator Radcliffe.

MR. JOECKEL: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: This motion is on the sending of the telegram.

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

SECRETARY MILAM: Madam President, I should like to say just one thing. There are two beautiful young women at this convention who stopped over in Washington the other day and spent quite a lot of time with the Senator from their state. I hope that all of you who are going back through Washington will pay a call on your Congressmen and on your Senators.

MR. COMPTON: Do you have to be beautiful?

SECRETARY MILAM: Mr. Compton asks whether you have to be beautiful—no, but you have to be good! (Laughter)

PRESIDENT CULVER: What will you do with the report of this Committee?
MR. RALPH MUNN: I move it be accepted with thanks to Mr. Compton.

MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM: I second the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: There is one more report that we would like to hear this afternoon, that of Mr. St. John, on the Book Post Committee. Is Mr. St. John here?

MR. FRANCIS R. ST. JOHN: Madam President and Members of the Council: I wrote a report for our Committee about three weeks ago and I was going to be very formal and give it to you, but three weeks have elapsed and the Report of the Book Post Committee which I wrote is completely out of date, so if you will bear with me, I should like to make my report this afternoon, the report of my Committee, very informal and tell you a little bit of what we have been trying to do and what has been accomplished in the last six months especially.

The Committee, as you know, was appointed about a year ago to cooperate with the Committee to Abolish Discrimination Against Books. Morris S. Ernst is the man who is really running it, and he is a very capable man to have on our side, we have found.

We were asked to cooperate with this Committee, and we were asked to do two other specific things, and one was to see if, with them, we couldn't have the President's
proclamation in regard to the book posts, the one-and-a-half-cent rate irrespective of zone, continue. That book post rate, as you know, as far as the President's proclamation is concerned, ends on June 30 of this year.

We were also asked to see what we could do to straighten out the matter of reference books and bibliographies, about which various rules have arisen usually due to interpretation of the local postmaster—what we could do to straighten that out and cooperate with the other educational agencies that were collaborating in this national association.

Our Committee has tried to do that. We have met with Mr. Ernst's Committee and we have called upon all of you, or at least a good many of you, as many as we could get in touch with in a comparatively short time, when there was an immediate need, and I want to thank you now for the response that you have given.

From the Committee, from Morris Ernst, from the Senators we have been in touch with, from the Post Office Department, I have reports of complete amazement that librarians could respond so quickly, and not with just telegrams, saying: "I like this and want you to like it, too," but they gave them facts and reasons why they should like it; and, to carry that over into what Mr. Compton has just been telling you, I think it is something we might carry on in all our federal relations. I know from our experience it has really
I worked in this Book Post Committee.

Two bills were introduced, one by Senator Mead in the Senate, 337, about Christmastime, with very general wording, almost exactly like the President's proclamation. It was to include reading matter with miscellaneous advertising, lists of books, or something like that, very short, and the Post Office Department was fairly liberal in interpreting that.

I will get to specific cases of that in just a few minutes. To back that up, another bill was introduced in the House with exactly the same wording but, since it was Senator Mead's baby, as the Representative said, they wanted Senator Mead to bring it out in the Senate first, and to see whether hearings would be held by the Senate Committee, and it was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Senator Kenneth McKellar was Chairman.

Apparently being Chairman of a Post Office and Post Roads Committee in the Senate or the House means immediately you are taken ill and sent to bed and not available for some time because from around January until around the present time, Senator McKellar has been sick, and until the last week no action has been taken on any bill by the Senate Committee.

In the House pretty much the same. Representative Romjue, who is head of the House Committee, was also taken sick, but that didn't matter so much to him because they
didn't know so much about him. Mr. Ernst, and the A.L.A., and our Committee tried to find some means of getting around that obstacle by having another subcommittee appointed to take over this work, and finally, last week, a subcommittee was appointed, and we were fortunate enough in having Senator Mead as Chairman of that subcommittee and, naturally, he was favorable to it because he thought enough about it from the beginning to introduce it.

The libraries were asked to be represented at the meeting and I was there to represent the Committee. Mr. Dunbar was there representing the Office of Education, the Division of Library Service, and Dr. Griffin, from the Library of Congress, was over to represent the Library of Congress.

All of us had a chance to say our two cents' worth. Mr. Ernst had the thing very well organized as far as making sure that all the various points were brought out. We didn't have much fear anywhere along the line, but so far as the bill itself was concerned, the general bill for one-and-a-half-cent postage, we felt that was going through. There might still have to be a slight compromise as far as the one-and-a-half-cent rate is concerned, but I even doubt that, judging from the reactions of the subcommittee; but the thing we were awfully interested to have the Senate Committee say something about, to back up our work with the Post Office
Department was in regard to these bibliographies and reference books, and that came out from three or four different people, so much so that Senator Mead, before the hearing was over, turned to Roy North, Third Assistant Postmaster General, who was there representing the Post Office Department and said he would like not only the statements, the financial statements showing how much this had cost the Post Office Department, but also a list of the regulations stating definitely what they were including and what they weren't including; so that it looked as if the subcommittee was going to say something about that, too.

That, of course, isn't written into the bill. It probably would be better not to do that. That seemed best to the Committee and Mr. Ernst. We thought we would get more by having this bill written in a general fashion.

That was last Thursday, I believe, and since then I don't believe it has been brought back into the Senate. I had to leave Monday afternoon and I haven't heard anything since about whether it actually will be introduced, but there didn't seem to be any question about that bill passing in the Senate. We are not particularly worried about that but the catch to it is that it can't be introduced into the House except by unanimous approval, until the 7th of July, which is seven days after June 30, but Miss Jones and Miss Dubell had apparently taken care of that, and they assured
me if it didn't get through the House and the Senate, that we would have another proclamation, carrying it on from June 30, of course, and, of course, we can't speak for the President, but I think there is a pretty fair chance of that being done for say another six months until this legislation has a chance to get through.

From the letters you have been kind enough to send in to me, copies of letters you got from your Senators and Representatives, I have gathered there is an overwhelming feeling in favor of this bill, and largely because of what the libraries have done, for the book men are interested in it, the education groups are interested, the schools are interested, but I really think more action has been taken by you than by anyone else, except two or three book sellers.

The thing that the Senators and Representatives are interested in is the benefit to you, and we felt sure that there wouldn't be any question at all about its going through.

Now, there is one other point I would like to bring up in that respect. I have had letters from a good many of you, sending specific matters, citing specific cases. We have asked for them and would like to have them. We would like specific cases cited where your postmaster has turned down something which you think should go through. A good many of those we have taken over to Mr. Wenzell, who is Chief
of the Classifications Department at the Post Office, and talked to him about them or gotten in touch with him in some way and there is no question on some of them, and he will so rule, when that is the case, but on a good many of them we are really wrong, and you must all realize the limitations of the Post Office Department when you expect everything to get through. They have a chamber of horrors over there which it would really be interesting for you to see.

Since this Book Post Bill has been in effect there have been many unscrupulous people, trying to send through playing cards that have a verse on them, calendars that have a single line of poetry on them, calling those things books. They are making things twenty-four pages long, making a game so that it could be called twenty-four pages, and are trying to send that through at the Book Post Rate. He has an office full of those things over there and they have had to make pretty definite rules in regard to some of the things. A good many of them are wrong, and I think if this Committee is continued, a lot can be done about straightening that out next year.

We found them fairly cooperative when we talked to them. Mr. Wenzel has been trying to stick pretty much to the letter of the law, but lots of times we can stretch it a little bit so it will go through, but it needs more persistence to do that.
of the Classifications Department at the Post Office, and talked to him about them or gotten in touch with him in some way and there is no question on some of them, and he will so rule, when that is the case, but on a good many of them we are really wrong, and you must all realize the limitations of the Post Office Department when you expect everything to get through. They have a chamber of horrors over there which it would really be interesting for you to see.

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We found them fairly cooperative when we talked to them. Mr. Wenzel has been trying to stick pretty much to the letter of the law, but lots of times we can stretch it a little bit so it will go through, but it needs forebearance to do that.
Thank you!

PRESIDENT CULVER: Those of us who have worked with state legislatures know what a tremendous amount of work has gone into this bill, promoting this bill, and those of us who were in Washington this year and tried to look up our Senators and Representatives, know what a tremendous amount of physical exertion must have been put into this effort in Washington just getting around to see people and visiting the various offices.

I think this is a report of wonderful activity and I hope somebody will move to accept it with thanks to the Committee.

MR. COMPTON: I so move.

MISS MARY U. ROTHROCK (Knoxville, Tenn.): I move its acceptance with thanks to the Committee.

MR. COMPTON: Then I second the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: We have come to the end of our business docket and you have been very amiable, and we have had a very pleasant and a much briefer time transacting business than we had this morning in the Executive Board.

There is just one more thing that should come before this group. In the reorganization, as you know, some of you will go off the Council and others will come in, and I want Mr. Milam to read who are the members of the Council
following the adoption of the new Constitution.

SECRETARY MILAM: I remember a few years ago that a member of the Executive Board who had completed his term, showed up unexpectedly when the new President was presiding for the first time, with considerable embarrassment to everybody concerned. I suppose one of the purposes of this statement is to avoid embarrassing you if your term expires by reason of the reorganization.

This statement has the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and has been prepared with the collaboration of the President and others.

... President Culver read the mimeographed statement referred to ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: You have heard the request. What will you do with this recommendation?

... It was regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. The motion was put to a vote and was carried ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: The meeting is adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at four-fifteen o'clock ...
TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

June 24, 1941

The meeting convened at two-thirty o'clock, President Culver presiding.

PRESIDENT CULVER: I know that all of you are anxious to complete the business as quickly as we possibly can so without delay we will call for Mr. Brown on the Appointment of the Finance Committee for 1941-42. Mr. Brown is Chairman of the Committee on Committee Appointments.

MR. CHARLES H. BROWN: Councilors: This is the first meeting and you are no longer "Members of the Council"; you are "Councilors."

I wish to apologize for presenting this long report. It is almost impossible to know who are the members of the Council. As far as we know, we are sure of only about twelve Councilors at this meeting.

In behalf of the Committee on Appointments I beg to present the name of Miss Anne Morris Boyd, of the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois; and of Miss Ruth E. Hammond, of the City Library, Wichita, Kansas; and Mr. Ralph M. Dunbar, of the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., as members of the Finance Committee for the coming year.

We present these names for several reasons. We wanted some members of the Committee near Chicago, on account
of expense, and we put on Mr. Dunbar, and we hope when he comes to Chicago, he can come on Government expense.

I am not a member of the Council, so the Committee on Appointments presents these three names to you as members of the Finance Committee.

... Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted to adopt the recommendations of the Committee ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Mr. Brown will also report on the Committee on Boards and Committees.

MR. BROWN: My next report has to do with the Jury on Awards. As you know, the Lippincott Award has been discontinued. It seems desirable to some of us that we reconsider at this time the whole question of awards to the A.L.A. We, therefore, recommend, in behalf of the Committee on Boards and Committees that the Jury on Awards be discontinued and a new Committee on Awards be appointed to study the whole question of awards and to report to the Council at the December meeting.

PRESIDENT CULVER: You heard this recommendation. What will you do with it?

... It was regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. The motion was put to a vote and was carried ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Mr. Brown, what will you next report on?
MR. BROWN: Well, this next is really a report of the two committees. I am reporting as Chairman of the Committee on Appointments and also as Chairman of the Committee on Boards and Committees. A new organization has been born in the last two or three days, the Canadian Library Council. There is to be a close tie-up with the A.L.A., but that tie-up requires action by this Council.

I am going to make a motion and then I am going to ask Mr. Sanderson to give you all the details of this, and what this group expects to accomplish in the next few years. My motion will be, after Mr. Sanderson finishes, that the A.L.A. Council instruct the A.L.A. Executive Board to appoint as members of the Board on Canadian Library Consultants, the members of the Executive Board of the Canadian Library Council, recommending also that the present Committee of Canadian Library Consultants be made a board.

I shall make this motion after Mr. Sanderson, who is the father of the Canadian Library Council, tells you the details.

MR. CHARLES R. SANDERSON: Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I will be very, very brief. For some years it has been felt that the A.L.A. could do something more for librarianship in Canada, and it was felt also that something could be done to consolidate the library movement in Canada, and this year President Culver appointed a small committee of
consultants to look into this thing and see what could be done, and that Committee brings forward a report which I am not going to trouble you with, a report which has two main highlights.

The first is that Canada is much less organized than the States as far as libraries are concerned. After all, with an area as big as the United States, and a population of only eleven million, libraries are far apart and communication is not easy. There is a need for some body, some group, in Canada, to speak with a united voice for Canadian librarianship.

One example, only: We have at this moment not only to pay 11 per cent exchange duty on every book we buy from the States—we also have to pay an additional 10 per cent war defense tax on every book we buy from the States, and there is no body in Canada which can speak for the united libraries of Canada, face to face with the government to try to get relief from that 10 per cent war defense tax. The same kind of relief has been given in Britain, even though everything else is taxed to the hilt there.

The body that does that, must be purely Canadian. It must be free from any suspicion of being tied up with American publishing, and therefore it must be a purely Canadian body; and so it is proposed to bring into existence a Canadian Library Council, with representation spreading
right across the Dominion, and it is proposed that the Executive Committee of that Canadian Library Council shall act as a liaison between Canada and the American Library Association, by being nominated as the Canadian Advisory Board on Librarianship.

To do anything, some appeal will have to be made for a small grant, and the Canadian Library Council hopes that the American Library Association may see fit, through its Council or Executive Board, to back its appeal to one of the financial foundations, to enable it to do several jobs it has in view. The money will not be spent on administration work but only on the projects which are taken up but some small amount of finance will be necessary, and therefore this embryonic Canadian Library Council throws itself on the generosity of this Council and asks for its support.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. Milam reworded the motion, and I am perfectly willing. If you adopt this motion, you also adopt a statement of the functions of this new board which will be the Executive Committee of the Canadian Library Council. Mr. Milam, will you read it?

SECRETARY MILAM: "That the Executive Board be authorized to appoint the members of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Library Council as a Canadian Library Advisory Board on matters affecting the American Library Association."
Mr. Sanderson, is that the thing we agreed upon yesterday?

MR. SANDERSON: I think so, sir, if you will include a phrase you had here in the original report. There is a phrase which is slightly better, I think. I think if you include the word "consultant" somewhere in that motion, it would be perfect.

SECRETARY MILAM: "That the Executive Board be authorized to appoint the members of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Library Council as a Canadian Library Advisory Board--"

MR. SANDERSON: "--to act as consultants--"

SECRETARY MILAM: "Advisory" implies that.

MR. SANDERSON: All right, I stand corrected--I sit down corrected.

SECRETARY MILAM: I have no pride in authorship.

MR. BROWN: We will adopt that, ending "Canadian Library Advisory Board," and then adopt later the functions of the new board as defined by the Committee on Boards and Committees.

SECRETARY MILAM: "--to act as consultants on any matters affecting Canadian library interests and the American Library Association, to see how the A.L.A. can be made more useful to Canadian libraries and librarians."

MR. BROWN: Is that acceptable to you?
MR. SANDERSON: I think so.

MR. BROWN: Then we present a combination of Mr. Milam's motion and this statement as a joint motion. Appearances may be against us but I want to assure you that we three people who met yesterday were perfectly sober, though each one had a different conception of this motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Will somebody move that this motion be adopted?

MEMBER: I so move.

MEMBER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: It has been moved and seconded that this motion be adopted. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary, "no." It is unanimously carried.

MR. BROWN: The balance of the Committee Report of the Committee on Boards and Committees will be presented by ex-President Ferguson, a member of the Committee.

MR. FERGUSON: Madam President, it is a foreign body out here now I am speaking to. You see this Bulletin? I don't intend to read all of it, and if you will conspire with me, I think we can reduce the reading of this paper to a minimum. It might be questioned but, after all, Congress does adopt measures without reading every word of them.

This Report of the Committee on Boards and Committees is before you. The report, you see, carries the very
significant words "no change," so that part need not be read.

Now you have the rest of it, the changes that have been made. If it can be considered that you Councilors have read that part of it, it would be necessary for me merely to advise you where changes have been written into this document.

Madam President, has anyone so far any objections to the report of the Committee as set down in the mimeographed sheets before you?

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any objections? I hear none.

MR. FERGUSON: May I turn to those few committees in which our Committee has offered a word or two? For example, on the Federal Relations, on page 6, the Committee now recommends that after the word "libraries," the third line in the Handbook, these words be inserted: "---not specifically assigned to other Boards or Committees."

There is nothing very significant about that change, and the changes from beginning to end are in the nature of clarification of the descriptions as set down in the Handbook.

I hear no objection to that, Madam President, so I will turn to the next one, which is on page 9, under Library Architecture and Building Planning.

The Committee feels that a word should be inserted
for the word "assist," as "To gather, and to advise," instead of "assist," "A.L.A. Headquarters" and so forth.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any objection to this change? I do not hear any.

MR. FERGUSON: Then I will pass on to the next one.

The Committee would like to say that the full description of the powers and duties of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure is made at the request of that Board. That is the longest description you will find in this document. It is much longer than the salaries you are receiving.

I think that is all, Madam President, and if I had the power to do so, I would move that these changes be adopted by the Council—but I haven't, so I will leave it to you to see how you can do it, getting it through.

MR. BROWN: May I add to the report that on your mimeographed sheets, on page 2, you should cancel the "Awards, Jury on"?

MR. FERGUSON: You said that a while ago.

MR. BROWN: I want to make sure the sheets are corrected. So you already have acted on that and that is cancelled.

QUESTION: May I ask what becomes of the White Award, which has not been discontinued?

MR. BROWN: We can tell you in December when the new Council comes in and then you can decide when you get the
It gives you six months to study the matter.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Do I hear a motion that the report of this Committee be accepted?

... Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted that the report of the Committee be accepted ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: We will next hear from the Jury on Awards. Mr. Hopper is Chairman of that Committee.

MR. FRANKLIN S. HOPPER: I don't know that there is really anything to add to the jury question more than what you have already heard.

Yesterday, you know, the White Award was granted and it was reported that the jury would submit a report this afternoon on the Lippincott Award. That has been mimeographed and is before you, and you have already adopted a resolution abrogating the Jury on Awards and appointing a committee which is to consider the future of these awards, and report at the mid-winter meeting.

I think, however, for the sake of the information of all of you, assuming that you may not read every word here, I might read two or three sentences from this report so you will know what the situation in regard to the Lippincott Award is. You will recall that it has been discontinued, but we want to call your attention to this:

"Mr. Lippincott has shown keen interest in
librarianship and felt so strongly that an annual award for special achievement in that field would tend to stimulate public interest; moreover, the library world is so indebted to Mr. Lippincott, that it is with great regret that the Jury, after careful consideration, and consultation with Mr. Lippincott himself, recommends the discontinuance of the annual award."

Then we quote from a letter from Mr. Lippincott, and I would like to read a sentence of that, in the middle of the second paragraph of his letter:

"I think that the Jury acted wisely and well."

(That is in regard to the previous awards, the first one to Miss Rothrock, and the second to Dr. Putnam, and in 1940 no award. He agreed with all three of those.)

"However, I feel that the award has not done all it was expected to do, that our joint efforts had in a way been expended without appreciable result or impression on the library situation as a whole. Frankly, I have found very little interest on the part of librarians in the award, and no general disposition on their part to strive to secure it. In fact, in some quarters, I got the impression that they did not particularly want to
receive something which might be considered a reward for performing what they believe to be their ordinary duties."

Now, jumping down to the bottom of the page, I will quote part of a paragraph there:

"I raise the question as to whether the award had not better be indefinitely discontinued."

Now the next is what I want us to bear in mind:

"If at any time in the future the librarians, through their Association, show a full-hearted desire for the renewal of such an award, I shall be here to listen. Meanwhile, however, I admit discouragement regardless of the fact that in my heart I believe that such an award is founded on the right ideals and principles. Perhaps I have failed in some way as donor, but you know that I have earnestly endeavored to make the presentation an Event, and the recipient conscious of the esteem in which his outstanding work was held by all."

Mr. Lippincott is a swell person, a fine person to deal with. He is keenly interested in what he visualized, in what the award might do. He was very much disappointed at the way it had worked out and I doubt if it could work
out any better unless there were some shift in the ground basis of the award.

The Jury recommends a vote of thanks to Mr. Lippincott for the generosity and continued interest in our profession that he has shown.

Then the last sentence has already been taken care of also, which is:

"Also, although no award is made in 1941, the Jury calls attention to Mr. Lippincott's promise to listen to a suggestion from the Council of a renewal of the award, and recommends further discussion with him."

I do think at this time we should definitely vote thanks to Mr. Lippincott for his generosity and interest, and I so move.

PRESIDENT CULVER: You have heard the report and the motion. Is there a second?

... The motion was regularly seconded ...

MR. GEORGE B. UTLEY (Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.): In connection with giving our thanks to Mr. Lippincott we might couple with that word of thanks some expression that no member of the Association feels that Mr. Lippincott has, as his words imply, failed in any way as a donor. He certainly has done his share.

MR. HOPPER: I will gladly accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT CULVER: All in favor of the motion with
the supplemental statement please signify by saying "aye"; contrary, "no." It is unanimously carried.

MR. RALPH UVELING (Detroit, Mich.): I am sorry, I was late getting in and I am trying to find out what has been done. Has the award been dropped entirely, the Lippincott Award?

MR. HOPPER: It has been discontinued temporarily.

PRESIDENT CULVER: We have been hearing a good deal at this conference about Book Drives, and Miss Mary U. Rothrock is Chairman of the Committee to which this matter is referred. Miss Rothrock, will you please report for the Committee?

MISS MARY U. ROTHROCK: Madam President and Councilors: The Executive Board has asked me, as Chairman of the Defense Activities and Libraries Committee to make a statement about book drives. For more than a year we have been receiving many requests from many sources. I should like to mention six typical group book needs which have received the attention of the Committee:

... Miss Rothrock read her report ...

MISS ROTHROCK: Madam President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

... The motion was regularly seconded ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any discussion on this?

MR. BROWN: I don't think that thing ought to go
through without some discussion. I have heard a good many complaints that we have not put on book drives, and also complaints as to whether we are going to put them on. There are more complaints that we have not participated. I am in favor of it and I hope some of the people who feel opposed to any book drives will talk against them. I don't think this ought to go through without any discussion at all. I would rather have you discuss it, right here and now, than write to the President afterwards.

PRESIDENT CULVER: We are not in such a big hurry that we can't stop to discuss any one of these motions you want to discuss. Mr. Brown, would you like to state some of the objections that have been made?

MR. BROWN: I wish someone who is opposed to the book drive would discuss it or else forever after hold his peace. Some object because of the expense. I am very sure the Executive Board will not approve putting into effect any book drive unless we see our way clear to raise funds enough to take care of the cost.

I can't speak on the objections because I think they are silly. I wish I could remember who wrote me some of these objections--some of the people not here. The reason for it is that book drives are going to take place, and the library is the best unit, the best institution, to conduct a book drive and sort out the books.
I got first editions being dumped into the garbage pail, and I feel if there is going to be a national book drive, it ought to be done by libraries, and we are going to be criticized if we do not do it.

Maybe we want to go into defense activities and this will give us an excellent opportunity. I am sorry I end up in talking for it, but I can't talk against a thing I believe in.

MR. DANTON: I am not one of those opposed to book drives as such, but it may be pertinent to mention that the Committee on International Relations last Saturday spent several very warm minutes discussing the problem of book drives in relation specifically to the two requests from Australia and South Africa, and the Committee was of the opinion at that time, and stated its opinion in a resolution which has been or will be transmitted to the Executive Board, that it felt a book campaign at the present time was at least tactically unwise; and if I may interpret the thinking of the Committee, I should say the principal reason behind that opinion was this: that any book campaign would inevitably be associated in the minds of those who are being looked toward as prospective donors, as having some connection with the question of devastated libraries. It could not help but be so associated, yet it seemed to us anyone who thought of this war and what is going on now, would think
that to seek books at the present time for devastated libraries
was rather silly.

We don't know how many libraries are going to be
devastated or where they are going to be devastated, and
people would be reluctant to give to libraries which were not
now devastated but might be two days after the books got
there.

The thought was that the present is not an
auspicious time. I can't speak on this for the Committee,
but personally I should rather hope that the second of the
resolutions, or the alternative resolution, namely, that the
A.L.A. is interested in the field of book campaigns, and make
an announcement that when it felt the time was right, a
campaign would be launched for such and such specific
purposes.

MR. UVELING: Is the resolution anything more than
an empowering resolution allowing the Executive Board to act
at such time as it sees fit, and probably at that time will take
into consideration all the reports of other committees? It
seems to me difficult to find any strong argument to present
against that type of resolution. You may argue against it
later, but---

MISS ROTHROCK (Interposing): It is a little more
than an empowering resolution. It provides for the creation
of a committee to study the whole question and to become the
spearhead of the Association for this action when it has been authorized by the Executive Board.

That is my understanding of the intention.

PRESIDENT CULVER: May I read this resolution again? I think Mr. Milam can make himself heard better.

SECRETARY MILAM: "Resolved that a Committee on Book Drives be appointed to consider the numerous requests for books which have come and are coming from various sources; to make plans for a national book drive; and to inaugurate such a drive when, in the opinion of the Executive Board, the conditions call for such action."

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any further discussion or questions?

SECRETARY MILAM: I think perhaps it was the intent of the Committee to have these explanatory clauses included in the formal vote. They are: "Pending the inauguration of a drive that the Committee announce the requests which have been received," and "The adoption of this resolution is not intended to limit the freedom of action by states and cities in meeting immediate local needs."

PRESIDENT CULVER: All those in favor of adopting this motion please signify by saying "aye"; contrary, "no." It is unanimously carried.

I will now call on Mr. Downs to make his report from his Committee on Substituting College and Research Libraries

MR. ROBERT B. DOWNS: At the Cincinnati meeting last year, those of you who were there will remember that the Council adopted for a two-year experimental period a plan permitting members who so desired, to substitute the College and Research Libraries Journal for the A.L.A. Handbook and Proceedings. Between six and seven hundred members have taken advantage of that arrangement during this first year.

The Committee recommending the substitution was headed by Mr. Duncan Jones, and the Committee went into the financial aspect of the substitution plan to see whether the Journal and Handbook and Proceedings were approximately equivalent in cost.

During the past few months Mr. Dooley, the A.L.A. Comptroller, has worked out expense figures which show the actual cost of the Handbook and Proceedings, and he has found that there is a saving of approximately fifty cents for each Handbook and Proceedings not printed, and that the cost of a volume of College and Research Libraries is approximately $2; therefore each substitution causes a deficit of about $1.50; and the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries has considered this problem at two sessions during the Conference, and has consulted with several members of the original Substitution Committee, who were present at the Conference.
The Board has agreed that rather than recommend that the substitution plan be dropped outright, or that this heavy deficit be allowed to run on for a second year, a compromise arrangement should be recommended, and so the Board has agreed to propose to the Council the following motion, and I believe this motion has Mr. Dooley's approval. The motion is that for the second year of the plan for substituting College and Research Libraries for the A.L.A. Handbook and Proceedings, members desiring to make such substitution be allowed a credit of fifty cents for the Handbook and Proceedings, and be required to pay the difference in cost, $1.50, for College and Research Libraries.

I move the adoption, Madam President, of that motion.

... The motion was regularly seconded ...

QUESTION: Will this affect institutional members as well as individual members?

MR. DOWNS: The same provision will apply to individuals.

QUESTION: What will be the effect of a substitution about the middle of the year which has not yet received action?

MR. DOWNS: I would like to be corrected on this point by Mr. Dooley, if I am wrong, but I would assume that anyone who has substituted in the course of the year will
receive it the full year before they are required to pay the additional dollar and a half.

The present arrangement, of course, means that a selected group of people, that is, those who have asked for this substitution, will be the other subscribers to the Journal.

... The motion was put to a vote and was carried ..., PRESIDENT CULVER: Mr. Brigham brings us a report on Divisional Relations.

MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM: Madam President and Members of the Council: The Committee on Divisional Relations has three recommendations to present, but it wishes first to make a statement concerning some problems with which it has been dealing, for purposes of clarification.

Our statement is in five parts, as briefly as possible.

The first is concerning the relation of this Committee and Chapters. The revised statement of functions of Committees and Boards that has just previously been passed, takes out of the hands of the Committee on Divisional Relations responsibility for chapters and chapter relationships. That has been in line with the wish of the Committee on Divisional Relations, in the hope that this Committee might deal with internal organizational problems entirely, and it throws into the hands of another committee responsibility for state relations, relations between the A.L.A. and State Associations,
Regional Associations, and other outside groups that might become Chapters; therefore, the Committee on Divisional Relations will offer no recommendations concerning the several petitions for chapter studies which have been in its hands.

Our second point refers to the general statement that was presented to the General Assembly yesterday, I believe, concerning whole Sections and old Round Tables, and other Conference groups. The purpose of that statement was to call attention to the fact that Sections under the old Constitution now automatically become Round Tables under the new Constitution.

It also mentioned that Round Tables and other Conference groups under the old Constitution are to be scrutinized with a view to determining what their proper status should be under the new Constitution. Some Round Tables may well become parts of Divisions that have been formed or parts of Divisions which may yet be formed; other Round Tables may retain the status of Round Tables because they meet the intent of the new Constitution; and it is in point to call attention to the fact that under the new Constitution, Round Tables are to be compared with old Sections. They are more formal bodies than former Round Tables. They are to be thought of in terms of organized bodies that have autonomy and continuity.

Still other Round Tables, under the old Constitution,
will probably be recommended for the status of Discussion Groups, as provided in the new Constitution. They will be less formal discussion bodies, usually sponsored by other boards, committees, divisions, of the Association, so we, the Committee on Divisional Relations, will scrutinize the former sections, round tables, and conference bodies of the Association.

The third point has to do with policy with regard to the organization of new divisions. The Committee on Divisional Relations has discussed with the General Reorganization Committee, of which the President of the Association is Chairman, the proposal that the principle be accepted to form a small number of larger divisions, each representing a major field of service, rather than a large number of smaller divisions.

Among the reasons for that policy are two in particular: One, it can be seen that with eight or nine large divisions in the American Library Association, the Association will be a much stronger and more wieldy organization. It is also to be seen that with such a plan, each large division to comprise a large field of service, will give place for smaller groups to be identified with the division, and thereby enable these smaller groups to share in the benefit of allotment of dues.

It can be seen that many small groups cannot
qualify for divisional status; if the group cannot qualify for such status, it cannot qualify for allotment of dues. Allotments of dues cannot be given to round tables or discussion groups; therefore this policy makes it possible for smaller groups, as now constituted, to find places in divisions that have been formed, or divisions which may be formed, and thereby they may share in the benefit of the allotment of dues.

There have been formed or will, we hope, be formed by the conclusion of this meeting, five divisions.

I find that I am a little previous in indicating what the divisions are that have been formed. They will not be formed until the Council acts on our recommendations about to be presented.

I suggest, Madam President, that if there is discussion about the proposed divisions, eight, or nine, or five, we have in mind that may be brought out in discussion.

Our fourth point has to do with a change in procedure for handling the petitions of groups that wish to become divisions. We have found, in dealing with groups, up to the present time, that it is practically impossible for a new group being organized to present a Constitution and By-Laws in final form as the basis for the recommendation of the Committee on Divisional Relations. We have, therefore, discussed again with the Committee on Reorganization, and
proposed this new procedure, the effect of which is to allow the Committee on Divisional Relations to present to the Council its recommendations on divisional status before a final constitution may be adopted.

It is our thought and intention that the Committee require any groups which are petitioning for divisional status, to meet before these four essential requirements: First, definition of the field of service—a clear definition of the field of service as called for in the Constitution; second, evidence that the proposed body can muster at least three hundred members of the A.L.A. to form the division, as required in the Constitution; third, a commitment that the body which is petitioning—a commitment to conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of the A.L.A. with reference to several items which we will be prepared to indicate—the overlapping terms of board members, that a secretary be elected for three years, and so forth, and the petition, therefore, should indicate the commitment to conform to the A.L.A. Constitution and By-Laws; and, fourth, after a Constitution and By-Laws is finally formed and adopted by the combined or the new group, that Constitution and By-Laws will be reviewed to see that it is in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws of the A.L.A.

But our immediate point is that before that No. 4 point is actually realized, that is, a Constitution adopted,
our Committee may present to the Council its recommendation to grant divisional status, on the assumption that the essentials are met and committed to, and the body can then proceed to draft and adopt its Constitution and By-Laws.

The last point in the preliminary statement is simply related to the No. 4, that the Committee on Divisional Relations proposes to draft forms which any group may use in applying for divisional or round table status. Each form will indicate what the requirements are that a group must meet in order to present a petition to this Committee for divisional status or for round table status, and the Committee then will present its recommendation to the Council.

Madam President, on behalf of the Committee on Divisional Relations, I wish to present three recommendations:

First, that round table status be granted hospital librarians in accordance with their petition, duly approved by the Committee on Divisional Relations, and that this group be designated the Hospital Library Round Table.

I believe I am not qualified to present a motion to adopt.

MR. UVELING: I move that the recommendation be concurred in.

... The motion was regularly seconded, was put to a vote, and was carried ...

MR. BRIGHAM: Our second recommendation is that
divisional status be granted the combined organization made up of the Section for Library Work with Children, the School Libraries Section, and the Young People's Reading Round Table, and that this body be designated the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People.

... It was regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation be concurred in. The motion was put to a vote and was carried ...

MR. BRIGHAM: Madam President, I wish all members of the Council could have witnessed the remarkable demonstration of constitutional procedure and the solution of very complicated problems that was demonstrated when that group of school librarians and librarians interested in the work for children and young people met in session and acted both separately and in union on the adoption of a constitution as well as on other problems relating to that division. It was a remarkable event.

Our third recommendation, that divisional status be granted the combined organization made up of the League of Library Commissions and the County and Regional Library Section, and that this body be designated the Library Extension Division.

... Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in ...
PRESIDENT CULVER: Thank you, Mr. Brigham. This Committee has done a marvelous piece of work for us, and I think they deserve our hearty commendation and thanks. I believe there is a supplementary statement that should be made and I will ask him to give it.

SECRETARY MILAM: Most of you heard the statement and joined in its adoption at the last meeting, which attempted to answer the question: Who are members of the Council following adoption of the new Constitution? This document has been mimeographed and is available for distribution.

Mr. Brigham has suggested a supplementary statement which, by the way, has not been included in the mimeographed copy, namely, that temporary or interim Councilors who are recognized for this meeting of the Council in accordance with that statement, will be understood to continue as Councilors until their successors are elected and qualified. Such continued recognition may, therefore, extend for a year in some cases. This, however, is with the understanding that the groups which elect Councilors will act as promptly as possible under the Constitution.

That, I believe, is the ruling of the Chair, made in response to Mr. Brigham's request, and it requires no action.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any other business that
should be brought up before the Council this afternoon?

You have certainly dispatched the business briefly and that brings to a close this Council meeting.

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