PROCEEDINGS

MIDWINTER CONFERENCE

of the

Council

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

December 27-29, 1946
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FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 27, 1946

The first session of the Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association Council convened in the Ball Room of the Drake Hotel, at two-fifty o’clock, President Mary U. Rothrock, presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I am sure that we are all glad to attend this Council for the Midwinter meeting of 1946. I am sure we are happy that the Chicago weather is as balmy and sunny as it is, knowing as we do, from painful past experience, that it can be much colder and darker than this.

Perhaps I should refer you first to your printed program of the Council’s sessions. My purpose in referring to this is to warn you that except for the first two items you have a surprise party before you. We have changed this meeting, and there is no predicting on our part as to what will happen next.

We are most happy that one added evidence of returning peace is with us today in the presence of three foreign visitors. I am going to ask Miss Ludington to introduce them.

MISS LUDINGTON: Miss Rothrock, I do not know who the third foreign visitor is, unless it is myself. It is a very great pleasure to present to you two librarians from far distant parts of the world. I shall introduce first the librarian who has come the greatest distance, although he has been in the United States a greater period of time. Mr. S. C. Chew of the
National Teachers College of Peiping, China, who has been studying at Columbia University, and who is going to stay on in the United States for a time at the University of Washington, as a visiting lecturer before he returns to his library post in Chicago. Mr. Chew. 

(Applause)

Our second foreign guest is one whom it gives me particular pleasure to introduce to you, a man whom we have heard about, and many of us have wanted to meet. I have had the privilege of introducing him once before. I know that he is a person that you will enjoy talking with about your problems and the problems of librarians in England. Mr. F. C. Francis, Secretary of the British Museum. 

(Applause)

Mr. F. C. Francis: Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I detain you just one moment to say what a pleasure it is to me to be here and to be allowed to attend your meetings. I should also, if I may, like to convey to you the friendliest possible greetings both from my own library, the British Museum, whose business it is that brings me to your country, and also from my colleagues in British libraries, and from the British Library Association.

Two of my chiefs in the British Museum, Sir John Fosdick and Sir Henry Thomas, were in your country just two years ago. They have profited immeasurably by their experience here, and I know that they would like me to take this opportunity of giving their best wishes to all of their friends over here. They
of results, it seems to me that none of us can fail to feel the
utmost encouragement that such a meeting was held, and that
librarians constituted an essential part of that group, and we
may hope that as the younger generations arise they will follow
more closely behind the scenes, as well as before the scenes of
routines for getting reports adopted.

This music which we provide as an undertone, we want
you to regard as symbolic of the harmony that is within our fold.
(Laughter) We come now to that part of the council meeting
which is concerned with committee reports and action on them.

You will recall that last year the practice was adopt-
ed, and with your consent it will be continued this year, of
presenting to council members the mimeographed reports and of
laying the responsibility upon the committee chairmen to present
their reports, not reading what is before you, because we all want
to improve in our reading anyhow by reading it ourselves.

But we want to ask the committee chairmen to summarize
the high spots, or to elaborate on any point which members of
the council and non-council members who are present, may wish
to have explained. When we come to discussion, may we remind you
to give your name, and the place from which you come, in order
to help with the record.

The first of our committee reports is a report of the
Committee on Chapters, of which Harold F. Brigham is Chairman.
Mr. Brigham.
MR. HAROLD F. BRIGHAM: Madam President, Members of the Council, Members of the Association: While Mr. Milam was away from 50 East Huron Street the Committee on Chapters was helping Cora Beatty keep the home fires burning.

We have had three petitions for chapter status since the June meeting in Buffalo; two from state associations and one from a local association.

The report that we are submitting means that there is only one state association which is not now officially affiliated with the American Library Association as a chapter, - the State of Idaho. We hope they will become associated in the near future.

Madam President, may I present this resolution: The Committee on Chapters has reviewed the following petitions for chapter affiliation and has examined the constitutions and by-laws of the respective associations, namely:

The Nevada Library Association,
The New Mexico Library Association, and
The Wichita, Kansas, local association

which will assume the name of Wichita Chapter of the American Library Association. The committee has acted to approve these petitions and hereby recommends that the council give its approval and extend chapter status to the three associations named.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee, by your speaker. Madam President, I move the adoption of this recom
... Motion seconded by Miss Newberry Library, put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I want to thank Mr. Brigham for the firm tone, and the brevity of this report.

We next have a report on institutional membership dues which Emerson Greenaway will present as chairman.

MR. EMERSON GREENAWAY: Madam President and Members of the Council and Association: A year ago this committee was asked to make recommendations regarding institutional dues. At that time the recommendation was made that the committee bend every effort toward getting new institutional members within the association, as well as the other members.

Possibly 423 new institutional members have been received due to the efforts of the membership department of ALA and the regional membership committees throughout the country. That nets the association approximately $2300, and is but a drop in the bucket, so far as the needs of the association are concerned.

Several members of the association have felt that a maximum of $500 for membership dues was needed, in view of the fact of the great aid given many of the larger libraries, and the committee struggled with that figure, but finally came through with the recommendation which you have before you.

... Document attached as Paper No. 1 ...

According to the best statistics that I have been able
to gather, approximately 6200 libraries are receiving $25,000 or less per annum for their expenditures. There are about 397 libraries in the country receiving in excess of $25,000 annual budget moneys.

The position of the committee was that it was essential that we find some means of bringing in further money in the way of institutional dues. We, at the same time, recognize that in certain states there are limitations regarding the payment of association memberships by either libraries or in some institutions they are hampered by institutional regulations regarding association memberships.

Then too, we also realize that many libraries are going to say, "What is there in this membership scale for my own library?". Being a Yankee, I can only say, "What would there be for you in the professional world without an ALA?".

The committee also considered other scales, for instance, the Association of American Museums has membership dues up to $250. Social Service organizations have memberships up to exceeding $1000, so that we felt that we were being somewhat modest in our professional scale of dues for institutions.

You have before you the recommended scale, and you will notice there is provision for those libraries paying $100 or more to receive, at no further cost, one copy of each book and periodical issued for sale by the American Library Association during the membership year.
Madam Chairman, I move the adoption of this new scale of dues by the association.

... Motion seconded by Mr. Rice ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion and the second. The report is now open for discussion. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question?

MISS (Newberry Library): I would like to ask whether this includes the publication of the divisions and sections which might be put out by the ALA or whether it includes merely the books that are published in that way? I was thinking of such things as Topical News, for instance.

MR. GREENAWAY: It includes only those publications issued for sale by the publishing department of ALA and does not include the many publications by the divisions, which I understand ALA often does not have any knowledge of.

DR. KUHN: Did the committee consider the other side of the question, as to what is to become of the institutional news, in the early report of the Third Activities Committee? The hope was expressed that ALA be adjusted to the reorganization that increasingly a larger proportion of the institutional dues would go to the division. This mentions nothing of what proportion of this money will go to the divisions. That is one point.

A second point is this: I think that you have passed the law of diminishing returns by going as high as you have in
your institutional dues, unless a very large percentage of the institutional dues goes to the division, to go into service that will benefit special types of libraries.

MR. GREENAWAY: These dues, I believe, are subject to division, Mr. Kuhn.

MR. KUHN: Which is 20 per cent.

MR. GREENAWAY: 20 per cent.

MR. KUHN: If you go back, the 20 per cent would become effective after the ALA income reaches a certain stage. I believe that so far none of the divisions have gotten any of the institution dues back, because it has been ruled that, -- unless it was during the past year, -- they haven't up to last year, I do not believe, gotten any help in any division.

MR. GREENAWAY: We did not change that because the Activities Committee is considering the problem of allocation of dues. Until that committee brings in an allocation we did not feel we should change that at the time.

MISS MARTHA MERBELL, (Wisconsin): Will they give us the ones that come within that?

MR. GREENAWAY: There are approximately 6200 libraries in the country that spend less than $25,000 a year on libraries. There are approximately 400 libraries that spend in excess of $25,000 a year.

MR. NYHOLM: (Northwestern University): Would you tell us the average cost of the publications issued by the Associa-
tion? Would you also tell us what the previous dues amounted to?

MR. GREENAWAY: They took in approximately $16,000.00 in this last membership year. The average cost of publications for the last 6 years amounted to $49.

MR. ORLEANS: Have you attempted to find out how many libraries might consider dropping out?

MR. GREENAWAY: I have heard a number of comments. When the institutional dues were recommended by the Third Activities Committee a number of libraries did at that time, as did a number of individual groups, drop out of the American Library Association.

A curve always indicates when a new dues scale goes into operation, and in that there is a dip in that curve. In time that curve again goes upward and beyond the point where new scales caused that dip.

QUESTION: Are all institution dues $25 for little libraries?

MR. GREENAWAY: No, the present institution dues run from $5 for those libraries receiving less than $25,000 a year, to $25 a year for those libraries spending $100 or more.

QUESTION: Libraries receiving $25,000 are now paying $20, are they?

MR. GREENAWAY: They are paying $10.

QUESTION: Are there many $25,000 income library paying members?
MR. GREENAWAY: It was impossible for us to get the number of libraries under the present basis, to compare it with the new scale, because the amount of money does not coincide with the old scale. The bulk of the memberships at the moment are in the lower income brackets.

THE FLOOR: I was interested because $30 sounds, for a library with an income of $25,000, like a lot. I think a library getting $25,000 and less, are living close to their subsistence level, and do not have much extra.

MR. GREENAWAY: We have, - I believe Miss Beatty would agree, - a rather sizable number of institutional libraries from the lower income brackets, more in proportion perhaps than the upper.

MR. NYHOLM: Mr. Greenaway you state you have taken into consideration the situation that the number of libraries are restricted who would be members of an organization. What exactly does that mean? What have you done?

MR. GREENAWAY: I believe that quite a number of libraries are not permitted to be a member of an institution, unless they can prove that the amount of publications they receive from that organization is worth the institutional membership fee, and that if they can get the same publications some other way, at a lower cost, they are not permitted to be members of the organization.

I assume that in the case of the library organization,
such library could get dispensation from others.

MR. NYHOLM: But what have you done? You stated that you took into consideration the fact that there were certain restrictions for membership.

MR. GREENAWAY: Mr. Nyholm asks whether or not the committee took into consideration the restrictions imposed by the state or institutional regulations concerning the payment of dues and concerning the inclusion of publications at a lower rate than could be purchased through normal channels.

The committee consulted with some libraries, one was Ohio, who is affected with this regulation, and I understand New York also. The committee could not find a way out of the problem.

Many of those libraries do not now have institutional memberships, and we do not see that a change in dues scales would affect that, Mr. Nyholm. Institutional members get the publication for the value of their dues.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there any further comment?

What it looks like is this: By-laws may be adopted or amended by vote of the association upon written report of the Executive Board or Council, or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon.

This committee is a special committee presenting a report. Its report was approved by the Executive Board this morning. My interpretation is that if you approve the recommendations
of the committee, the Council is thereby recommending this change in the by-laws to the association, and that the vote will be taken at the next conference of the association, unless you order a mail vote.

Is that legislative point clear? Are there any further comments on the substance of the report?

If not, all in favor of the adoption of the report, which will then have the effect of approval by the Council of a change in the by-laws, make it known by saying "Aye". Contrary, "No".

... Motion put to a vote ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Would you like a count? Otherwise the chair will rule the vote was affirmative and the motion passed.

... Motion carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Greenaway.

We next have a report of the Committee on Council Practice and Procedure, Mr. John S. Richards, chairman.

MR. JOHN S. RICHARDS: Madam President and Members of the Council: The Council will remember that just a year ago the committee gave a detailed report which was published in the December issue of the ALA Bulletin, just a year ago.

At that time, at that meeting of the Council, a committee was appointed to review the points of which there were six, having particularly to do with council procedure and practice,
The problem has been stated. I am sure that the Executive Board would appreciate receiving comments of the Council members, and members of the Association, to assist in reaching a satisfactory arrangement.

Let's have a show of hands as to how many prefer to have it at this time, between Christmas and New Years.

... 88 hands shown for this date ...

We will now have a show of hands as to how many prefer it later in January.

... 96 hands shown for the later date ...

MR. HENKEL: I want to raise the question about the possibility of postponing these sessions somewhere until the end of the scheduled conference. If you will notice, on the last of the program, we have committed December 27 through December 30, but actually there is only one session set on December 30. Does our prior reservation on the hotel space extend through that day? If so, we could postpone a greater concentration of meetings in that last day, and have sessions beginning on the afternoon of the 27th, not earlier than the evening, possibly, or not until the morning of the 28th, which would make it possible for a good many members of the association to remain home on Christmas Day.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: If I understand your comment, it is that we begin our Midwinter meeting one day later?

MR. HENKLE: Yes.
PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there any comment we need to make on that, Mr. Milam, from our previous experience?

MR. MILAM: The schedule, including closed meetings, close on the 30th, but I find only one scheduled for the 30th. The point has usually been, that there was about the same demand to get home for New Year's Eve as there was to remain home on Christmas Day. We have, in the main, tried to allow the various groups scheduling their meetings, the widest possible latitude. They have not this year chosen the 31st except for the International Relations Board. In the main, I think that you are right. We could start half a day or a day later, and still hold most of the meetings, and let some people get home for New Year's Eve.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The Nominating Committee is now ready to make its report, and I want to ask Miss Nancy Hoyle to present the report. They are asking for suggestions for officers and Executive Board and Council members to all state associations of librarians and to many local library groups and individuals.

MISS NANCY HOYLE: The following responses were made to requests for suggestions:

- 63 names suggested for First Vice President;
- 61 names suggested for Second Vice President;
- 85 names suggested for Treasurer
- 100 names suggested for the Executive Board;
- 106 names suggested for Council.
In a number of instances the same names were suggested for various offices, and 14 people could not be considered by the nominating committee because they were not paid up members of the American Library Association.

... The speaker presented the names submitted by the Nominating Committee, paper marked No. 3 ...

MISS HOYLE: I move the adoption of the report.

... Motion seconded by Mr. Lane ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The report of the Nominating Committee is now before you. Are there any additional nominations?

Mr. Milam, will you refresh my mind, as nobody else needs it refreshed, on the significance of the action to be taken at this moment on this report.

MR. MILAM: My interpretation is, from the by-laws which I have just re-read, that unless there are other nominations, this report can be approved by acclamation. If there should be three candidates for two positions on the ballot, there must be a secret ballot; subject to challenge, if anybody thinks that I am interpreting this incorrectly.

... Motion put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion is carried unanimously.

Thank you, Miss Hoyle.

May I ask at this point if there are any chairman on active committees which may perhaps be scheduled to report at a
later council meeting, but who are prepared to report now?

What this comes to is that we are in such agreement that we are getting along so fast we have cleared up the agenda for the day.

... Announcements ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: If there is no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

... Meeting adjourned at four o'clock ...
SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 28, 1946

The meeting reconvened at two-thirty o'clock, President Rothrock presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: This is the legislative body of the Association. It is the body which preserves the right of free speech and of dissent. We are anxious to expedite the legislative business of the Association, but also to maintain the free channels of communication as an example to the rest of the nation and the rest of the world so members of the Council are asked to sit up here among their fellows, and we will get ahead with the business.

We have some very interesting topics to come up this afternoon. We received some complaints that the meeting adjourned too early yesterday afternoon, and if that is the way you feel about it, it is in your hands to hold the meeting longer this afternoon.

For the first topic under consideration, I am going to ask Miss Florabelle Ludington, Chairman of the International Relations Board to make the introduction. Miss Ludington.

MISS LUDINGTON: Madam President, I hope that all of the Council members have in their hands this mimeographed report to the International Relations Board on international activities of the American Library Association. If you do not have copies, if you will raise your hands, Miss Kelly will see that you have them.
This report has been made at the request of the International Relations Board by Mr. Ralph Shaw. The Board of International Relations is well aware of the fact that we were created by the Council at a time when wartime conditions made our activities somewhat unusual. We realize that we are now entering into a period when we will more closely approximate the interests and activities in the field of International relations of the peacetime period, for the next 5 or 6 or 10 years may be ones which will not necessarily be typical of our future.

At the October meeting of the Board, the Board requested Mr. Shaw to make a survey, - a fact-finding survey, - and a survey which would incorporate his recommendations as to our future work and activities.

The report which is being made to Council in mimeographed form does not call upon you for any legislative action at this time. We, however, wish to keep you informed of our thinking and of your interest. The Board on International Relations has not yet studied the report. We are not yet ready to ask you for action. We do, however, solicit your advice.

We know full well that you cannot read the report while you are here in Chicago. We hope that you will take it home with you, that you will study it, and if you have criticisms and suggestions to make to us, will you kindly send them to us at the International Relations Office in the Library of Congress Annex?
The rest is now with Mr. Shaw, to try and intrigue you and to interest you in that report to such an extent that you will really read it, and that we may really have the benefit of your advice and counsel. Mr. Shaw.

MR. RALPH R. SHAW: Madam President, Members of the Council: As Miss Ludington has said, this report does not require action at this time. I hope that you will look at it. There are several points that I think require careful study. Some of them may be outside of the scope of the International Activities.

The purpose of the report was to prepare for the Board an evaluation of their own work over the years, and if possible, to indicate the direction in which international relations work might well go over the next few years.

There were several things that were expressed in the discussion of it, although I received no instructions from the Board as to the content or nature of the report. I had research assistance from Mr. Eton, who interviewed the staff, examined all of the files, and I think actually read all of the Board minutes. I didn't do all of that myself. We did scrutinize the work of the Board very carefully. We looked at the reports in the terms of reference, three terms of reference, really, which I think are indicated in the letter of transmittal.

First, did the board do what it was set up to do in accordance with the charter? There we found that they had done remarkably well. As a matter of fact, it took about 8 or 10
pages to tell the Board and office what to do, and it took me 60 single-spaced pages to tell you what they have done. So, they pretty well carried out that part of the job.

We were given war jobs such as setting up the Latin-American Library, the Jalisco State Library Project, (Rockefeller Foundation), and other projects for State Departments. They did those jobs remarkably well, and they were also charged with developing policy.

The report brought me a little worry as I looked over the volume of the work, because I became convinced it just was not possible for so few people to get so much work done, at so little cost, and I had to go on and enumerate the things that they did not do.

Having been convinced that they did more than we had any reasonable right to expect, I am not in a position to complain about the other things. All I can do is to enumerate the things that are still to be done. You will find that is true.

I do want to give you one indication of the extent to which the office has done the job over and above the call of duty. In normal concerns, if we do not spend over 10 per cent of our budget on administrative overhead, in an outfit that spends less than a million a year, we consider that pretty good.

In operating something like $1,800,000 worth of programs over these years, the office operated those at an administrative overhead of 4 per cent. In addition, they did a
great deal of advisory work, consultations and the like.

I think in terms of operations, this program was a distinguished program in terms of building good will for the association. It was a distinguished program, and I have outlined in my conclusions, as well as in the body of the report, the things that they have done, and the things that they have not done.

There was one thing that I want to look at particularly, because this has been criticized by the membership, - not very much, - and I am sure not very seriously, for that matter, but there has been a criticism or question of the propriety of the ALA spending so much of its time and money on foreign affairs, instead of local affairs, and there I found something that sort of surprised me, and I think you will be interested.

I found in operating the program of International Relations that was bigger than all of ALA's other activities put together. They spent less of ALA members' own money than they had before the war when they were doing little tiny programs, because before the war, it came out of your dues, and since the office was set up, it was supported entirely by foundation grants, so in operating this gigantic program there has been almost no expenditure of ALA money for International Relations.

It has been profitable from every point of view for every one of the operations for the ALA. On the recommendations, there are two. I wish you would look at it especially carefully
when you get home.

You need do nothing here now. You are not going to vote on any of them. No. 3 and No. 11, I think may be the most controversial, and the ones therefore that need careful consideration.

In No. 3, which is amended by the way by these corrections sheet, are at the suggestion of Dr. Leland, and a very good idea. I didn't think of it in time to get it in the mimeographed form. When you read No. 3, read the correction sheet with it.

We have at least 4 or 5 international programs in library matters in which the ALA is concerned, four which are operated outside of the International Relations office. And by the way, there again I should say when I say lack of liaison, I mean lack of formal liaison, because through Dr. Lydenberg's wide contact, his memberships, folks he knows, and people who also come to him for advice, there actually has been a closer liaison than there would be in the natural structure, but recommendation No. 3 does propose that we set up a formal organization representing not only the International Relations program, but all other Library Associations programs in one office.

Recommendation No. 1 is my minimum base of support recommendation, and that merely suggests that the International Relations Board recommend to the ALA Executive Board, that it consider the possibility of establishing a single office in
Washington to represent all library interests, including International Relations, and all other library relations work in Washington headed by the Executive Secretary.

We recommend, of course, that we should not have library service units of less than 25,000 or 35,000 now but we have a number of small units, each one of which stops working when the boss is away. There are none of them too deep any more, so that I think administratively, that ought to be considered, but there is a recommendation for consideration.

There are a few of the things in the recommendations on the constructive side, I hope, that I feel fairly strongly about. I think that our great weakness is that we have failed to develop younger people in International Relations, so that we know what folks are talking about when we talk about international relations or the library situation abroad, and there are very few people who know much about the foreign scene, of their own knowledge.

The only recommendation about which I feel even more strongly myself is that we ought to get a two-way flow in our international relations. We have a great deal to gain from libraries and librarians abroad as well as things to give. I think that every public library has a stake in a 2-way relationship.

I think there is a great deal that has been done, although its not known, because Dr. Lydenberg and his staff
were never ones to toot their own horns, but I think there should be case histories. I think there is a great need for a two-way flow.

Then we come to the $64 question, and that is the question of the expanding federal international program in the library field. Is there any point in maintaining an international relations board? That one I gave more time to than almost any other.

I consulted with a good many people around Washington, people representing Unesco. They all told me that the need is greater than ever before, that, for example, the United Nations cannot get in touch with every library or librarian in every country with which they deal. They must have channels of communications with libraries and librarians in various countries, and the more active their program becomes, the more they are going to need the help of non-governmental agencies which can really help in the community, both governmental and non-governmental.

So far as stopping international relations work, that is ridiculous. You cannot do it. We did get a great deal in the early days from other countries. We are giving a little of it back now, but I don't think we realize how much there is to learn until we get over and see for ourselves. Before we had to throw away every letter that came in bearing a foreign postmark, because regardless of whether you have the thing set up in the budget, as a set item, or use staff time as ALA used to before
the war, you are spending money on it.

That is, Mr. Milam, had an assistant to the secretary, before we had an International Relations office, who spent at least one-half of his time on the International Relations Board, so I do not see that there is any question of giving up International Relations work.

We cannot, if we have a great stake in it. The only question is, how can we better carry on; what are the most important lines of direction; how long ahead can we forecast our lines of activity?

Now I suggest that the war emergency is not over. I think projects will still have to be handled on an emergency basis is for at least another 5 years. Rehabilitation of libraries is not going to be done in 5 years, so we must allow for the next five years, or so, for both your emergency projects and long range planning programs, after which I think we ought to have report numbered 3.

I hope that you will study this. I hope you will send comments and criticisms to the International Relations office.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Shaw. Now that we have Miss Ludington and Mr. Shaw, and other members of the International Relations Board with us, it is a good time to ask any questions, request any information, or make to them any comments which you feel the occasion requires.

... Report attached as Paper No. 4 ...
It seems to me we should give clear emphasis to the continuing and increasingly important matter of International Relations functions, and counsel members of the Association are earnestly asked to give careful attention to this report.

If there are no comments on this item of the docket, I want to remind you that at the June meeting of the Council, a special committee was authorized to give study to the association policy with respect to the use of its endowment fund, and the committee was asked to bring in a report at this December meeting of the Council.

I want to call on Mr. C. F. Gosnell, Chairman of the Committee to make a report at this time. Mr. Gosnell.

MR. C. F. GOSNELL: Madam President, I report with what may be mingled feelings, that this committee has taken a leaf from the book of International Relations. You know the old Spanish Proverb which says, "Don't put off until tomorrow what you can put off until next week.

Your committee, therefore, has felt that the problem involved in the United States, or conversion of the endowment were so serious that there was need for much wider participation in the consideration and the discussion than could be provided for in the short time.

The report, which was placed before the members of the Council a few days ago, was entirely a tentative draft made more as a point of departure than anything else by the chairman for
consideration of members of the committee. It was not intended to be final in any sense of the word.

As a result, we are here to present three resolutions this afternoon, and I will describe them briefly.

(1) The council reaffirms the action of last Sunday in approving the expenditure from the principal of the endowment of $20,000 a year for three years.

(2) The council approves the expenditure of an additional sum of not to exceed $10,000 to cover expenses incidental to moving to the new headquarters building.

We were informed by the Executive Board that the expenses of moving to that building were greater than had been anticipated because of the difficulties of the situation that we all know so well; that while the purchase of that building was properly charged to capital accounts, some of these expenses were questionable items. It was the feeling of this committee that we might well recommend that they be grouped with the $320,000 a year sums.

The committee proposes that its life be extended to the June 1947 conference, and meanwhile we hope to present for consideration of the membership as a whole, the argument pro and con for the use of the endowment.

The committee will endeavor to bring in a final report representing the findings of the committee, or at least the majority of the committee, if not of the association as a whole.

... Paper attached as Number 5 ...
Parenthetically, I would add that the committee would like to endorse the report which will come before this group later in the afternoon for an amendment to the constitution of the Association, making it legally possible to spend endowment in capital rather than in income.

That's enabling legislation without any commitment as to the policy other than simply making it possible. The committee has no recommendation today as to the amount of endowment that should be spent, or as to the length of time over which such expenditure might take place.

Do you want me to read these resolutions in detail?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You might pause for a vote on each one.

MR. GOSNELL: (1) Resolved that the council reaffirms its action at the June, 1946 conference, in approving the expenditure of the endowment fund of $20,000 per year for three years. I move the adoption of this resolution.

... Motion seconded by Miss Merrell, put to a vote and carried ... 

MR. GOSNELL: (2) RESOLVED that the Council approves the expenditure of an additional sum of not to exceed $10,000 to cover the expenses incident to moving to the new headquarters building.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

... Motion seconded, put to a vote and carried ...
MR. GOSNELL: (3) RESOLVED that the Projects Committee to consider use of endowment funds which was authorized at the June, 1946 Conference, be requested to give wide publicity to the issues involved, and be authorized to bring in a report for action at the annual conference in San Francisco in June, 1947.

That resolution has the effect of extending the life of the committee until next June. If you don't think that the committee has done a good job, you can vote "No", and I don't know what will happen then.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

... Motion seconded by Miss Ludington ...

MR. LYDENBERG: I am hesitating to vote on these problems because I myself do not know what the effect is going to be on the general financial situation of the association, with this draft on our endowment.

Would it be fair? Is it fair here to ask of you or the treasurer or the executive secretary or someone who can give us a general idea of what we are drawing on, and what it means for the future. Mind you, I am not opposing this. I am merely seeking for light. If I am alone in this, I will be glad to be ruled out of order.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Lydenberg, I'm sure is by no means alone in that interest in the future of the association and its capital fund. Is Mr. Dooley in the room?
It seems to me that this is a matter for adoption by the association financial officer, and I certainly think that the council should have all of the information it is possible for us to give on the subject.

MR. DOOLEY: The Carnegie Corporation fund is two million dollars. The application of a one per cent charge against it for current operating expenses would amount to $20,000 a year. The action of the corporation was to permit the use of up to 10 per cent a year which would mean if 10 per cent actually were used each year for 10 years, it would reduce the entire fund in a 10-year period.

That would be the expenditure of $200,000 a year, instead of $20,000 a year. The expenditure of $20,000 of the capital fund during the next three years, $20,000 each year, would decrease the fund $60,000, off of the two million, or leaving a balance in the capital fund of $1,940,000.

It means also, of course, the loss of interest that might be earned by the $20,000 per year. That is expended. That roughly is just the over-all picture of what would happen.

The second resolution added $10,000, not for each of the three years, but for only one year, which means a total of $70,000, unless you take further action in the next three years to raise it or lower it, which would mean a balance of $1,930,000.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is that a sufficient amount of information, or are there other questions to be asked of Mr. Dooley while we have him here?
MR. LYDENBERG: So far as I am concerned, I am happy to say it is very lucid.

MISS McPHERSON: I would like to ask, has it ever happened before? Has there ever been a drawing on the principal of the endowment funds for any purpose?

MR. DOOLEY: No. When the second grant, if I recall the correspondence of many years ago, was made by the corporation, the door was left open then by Dr. Koeppel in his letters of transmittal suggesting that this might not need to be an endowment in perpetuity, even at the time. At that time the association made no move in the direction of releasing any of it.

The move to release came only after the release by the corporation itself.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I take it, it was the Council's recognition of the seriousness of the problem that led it to create this special committee whose report you have just heard.

MR. HALVORSON, (Johns Hopkins): This action, I take it, is the result of some somewhat strange or unusual circumstances, and is in the nature of an emergency. Am I right in so assuming? Or, is this a precedent-setting action which will be repeated at the expiration of the three years? Principal which others have built up is very easy to spend. To build up once on principal is something else.

I wonder if there is any possibility, -- I am not voting against it. I am raising the question as to whether or not
some action could be taken at different times from the present to reimburse the principal with this amount that is being withdrawn now to meet these particular circumstances? That is, in the long range program. These are questions only.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Speaking as an individual who has had individual financial stresses, I would say that it is both in the nature of an emergency and a precedent. I believe that it is fair to say that the general views with respect to permanent endowments have been critically reviewed within recent years, as there is a serious question among many as to what the proper policy for an association such as ours should be.

Your action at this moment is with respect to extending the life of the committee, and with a view to bringing in a considered report which may point the way to the action which the Council wants to take in June.

MR. HAYNER, (University of Minnesota): Madam President, are these funds to be used for any special project, or for general expenses?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I believe I will ask Mr. Dooley to comment on that.

MR. DOOLEY: It is to be used for operating expenses. However, there are additional new operating expenses in the picture during this budget year which were not there last year. It has not been budgeted for new or unusual special projects. The office of the executive secretary of ACRL is being set up
soon after the holidays, we hope, and that was included in the instructions, I believe, by council in the June meeting, so that is provided for out of these funds.

Also at that time considerable emphasis was placed upon the necessity for increase in salaries in the headquarters' staff. As most of you know, the salary problem in headquarters is probably not greatly different from what it is in many other libraries. The actual salaries paid, both clerical and professional, had gotten behind what imperative needs were. This is a somewhat serious situation, at least, and part of the funds were to be used for that purpose.

The Budget Committee and the Board voted fairly substantial and very gratifying salary increases to the staff on the basis of a definite salary classification, so that the funds are in effect being used for those two particular purposes, discussed in June, although there is not a separate budget set up for it except the $20,000. It is in the operating revenue of the association for the year.

At the moment I do not recall any major things which would be new or different. Salary increases are not new and different, but they are a little more in size this year than they have been in the past.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: It happens that Mr. Lester, the Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, is in the room, and I know that we would be glad to have any comments which Mr. Lester
is willing to make about the point of view of the Carnegie Corporation toward this matter.

MR. LESTER: Ladies and Gentlemen: I had no idea that I was supposed to talk on this subject at this time. In fact the present moment is the first warning I have had of it. I think the announcement was probably made at the meeting last June or July, that the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation had released, under certain conditions, the restrictions that had been placed on all endowment grants ever voted by the corporation.

These endowment grants dated back, - many of them, - 10, 15, 25 and 35 years, having been voted out at various times according to the best judgment of the trustees and officers of the corporation to meet needs that seemed most compelling at the time the grants were made.

If you will look back in your own mind, from your reading or from your own experience for a generation, you will recall that many institutions and organizations were insecure and insufficiently financed 25 or 35 years ago.

It seemed to be a very desirable thing at that time that foundations should spend their money in providing endowment grants, in large or small amounts, in order to stabilize the operation of institutions and organizations.

As the years have passed there has come about a change of thinking in regard to philanthropic funds. For example, it is
very easy for persons sitting on 5th Avenue in New York, to determine to make an endowment grant. That form of grant is a very restrictive use of philanthropic money. If those persons voted a philanthropic endowment, and intended for that endowment to be maintained in perpetuity, then those people have put upon the constituents, the enjoying of the fruits of that endowment, and an obligation to go on forever along certainly fairly well-defined courses and procedures.

For a Foundation to decide that a grant is to be used for endowment removes from a constituent the obligation to determine its own fate. It is determined by the terms of that endowment. Consequently, the Trustees of the Corporation, in looking back over the history of the corporation, in distributing more than 200 million dollars, decided that they were no longer willing to accept the responsibility for the future of many of the endowment grants that had been voted. They determined, therefore, to pass back to the recipient institutions or organizations, the responsibility for running their own business and determining their own affairs.

This action on the part of the Carnegie Corporation was similar to an action taken by the Rockefeller Foundation, and the General Education Board under which their endowments were released to be spent over a somewhat longer period than that permitted by the corporation.

You may wonder, for example, as to how an endowment
would not work out well as an endowment. If you would read the history of philanthropic funds you would be surprised to find that there have been endowments left by well-meaning individuals to support activities the need for which has long ago disappeared.

There is one Foundation in one city in the United States, - one small town, - that has an endowment fund left by a citizen, the income of which is to be spent in perpetuity, for the maintenance of hitching racks for the farmers to use around the Court House Square, when they come to town on Saturdays.

Likewise, you will find that there are many Endowment Chairs in Colleges and Universities for the endowment of the teaching of subjects which have disappeared from the Curriculum. You will still find a few Endowment Chairs of Sanscrit, and some of Greek, when there are no students for Greek in the particular college where that Endowment professorship exists.

Those are some of the examples that led the corporation to determine to release the endowment grants and to permit an association, such as the American Library Association, to determine under certain conditions, the use for the fund which belongs to that Association.

I do not know that there is anything more, Miss Rothrock, that I can say on this particular point. (Applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, very much, Mr. Lester. Is there any further discussion? The question is upon
extending the life of the special committee authorized by Council to bring in a report as to the Association's policy in regard to its endowment fund, - to bring in the report at the June meeting in San Francisco.

... Motion put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion is carried.

As Mr. Gosnell indicated, this committee report ties in with another committee report which is to follow. It has been discovered that the Council's previous authorization for the expenditure of funds calls for a constitutional amendment which is in the nature of a permissive change.

Mr. Coffey is Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and I will call on him at this time for a report. Mr. Coffey.

MR. COFFEY: Madam President and Members of the Council: A number of matters have been referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Unfortunately, most of them were referred to us too late to permit us to discuss them and make recommendations at this meeting. We did, however, receive a proposal to amend Article IX of the Constitution which relates to Endowment Funds. This proposal has received the very careful consideration of our committee, and I might say that the proposed amendment was drawn by a firm of lawyers in Chicago, a firm that has acted as legal counsel to the ALA for a great many years.
Our committee is prepared to recommend the adoption of this proposed amendment with the deletion of one sentence, and that is in line 6, under Section 1, in the mimeographed copy you have before you, (Attached as Paper No. 6) which relates to the removal of a Trustee.

The provision that was suggested by legal counsel was as follows:

"Any trustee may at any time be removed from office by a majority vote of the executive board at any meeting of said board."

Some little objection was raised to this, and it seemed to our committee that it was not fatal to leave this in, and it was not very serious to omit it. So, to keep peace in the family, we decided that we would recommend that this particular sentence be deleted.

As I mentioned before, it will make no real difference, because a trustee can always be removed for malfeasance. I think that this proposed amendment was circulated to all members of the council and you have all seen it. I will not read it again at this time.

Madam President, I move the adoption of this amendment. ... Motion seconded by Miss Briggs ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there any discussion? ... Motion was put to a vote and unanimously carried ...
PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Coffey.

MR. MILAM: This motion must be passed again by the Council in order to amend the Constitution, and then it must be approved by the Association. It appears that we do not wholly trust ourselves on our decisions, which may be wise.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The next item to come before us is a topic in the nature of information to the council and members of the association. No action is requested upon it at this time, but we are glad to see it come before you now to bring it to your attention, and enable you to be thinking about it, and discussing it, and to enable you to raise any question which occurs to you now.

Mr. Keyes Metcalf will present a report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee. Mr. Metcalf.

MR. KEYES METCALF: I suppose that some of you are wondering why a report of the committee that is working on plans for the Library of Congress should be brought to the attention of this group.

It seems that because we believe the library resources of the Federal Government are important to American libraries, and that you ought to know what is going on, on an occasion of this kind, I ought to give you first a little background of the committee.

The Library of Congress, as you may know, has to all intents and purposes, two boards of trustees. One is called the
Joint Committee on Libraries, that is, a Joint Committee of Congress, some of the members coming from the House of Representatives and some from the Senate, and that is a policy-deciding committee.

The second Board of Trustees is the Appropriations Committee of Congress which decides on the budget, supposedly along the lines approved by the policy-forming group. The Library of Congress, as you all know, has, during recent years, been expanding its activities. All of us have been affected by that expansion in one way or another, and last spring the Library of Congress asked for another very considerable expansion in the budget, and in the activities. When it appeared before the above committee, the committee said to the Library of Congress, "These recommendations that you make seem perfectly reasonable and sensible, but they are for activities that the policy-deciding committee has never indicated belongs to the Library of Congress. You are establishing a National Library, and that has never been formally authorized. You go back to the Joint Committee on the Library and get them to go on record as to what they think the Library of Congress should do, and then we will be in a better position to consider the appropriations that you ask for."

The Library of Congress felt that all things considered, it was better to ask an outside committee to make the report to the Joint Committee of Congress, than to prepare the report
itself through its staff, and so this committee was arranged for.

You will find the names of the members on the report, copy of which has been placed in your hands. (Copy attached as Paper No. 7) This committee, of which I happen to be the chair-

man, is now at work on a report to the Joint Committee on the Library, - the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library.

A tentative report has been prepared, which is the re-

port which you have in your hands. I must emphasize the fact that it is a tentative report. You will see in the covering letter, in connection with it, that the rest of the Committee has not seen it yet. I do not mean that the committee has not met and considered the various problems that have come up, but the last meeting before this draft was written came too late for it to be passed on by the committee in this form before you today, so this is a draft.

It is presented to you not for formal action, but for criticism and suggestions. I am not going to read the 18 or 20 pages of it, but I do want to summarize it, and give you an idea of what it contains so as perhaps to form a background for a discussion of it here this afternoon.

This report is presented to the Joint Committee on the Library in the hope that it may serve as a basis for what might be called a charter for the Library of Congress, which if approv-
ed by the Joint Committee on the Library, will provide the Leg-
islative basis.
The report has been reduced in terms, and does little but answer three questions, and to make one definite recommendation. The three questions are as follows:

1. What should be the relationship between the Library of Congress and the Congress, and the other federal libraries, and what service should it perform for the Congress, the other federal libraries, and the employees of federal agencies?

2. What should be the relationship between the Library of Congress and non-federal libraries, and what service should it provide for those libraries and for individuals who are not federal employees?

3. What material should the Library of Congress acquire in order to maintain properly the relationships and to provide the services proposed for it?

The first question you remember was the relationship between the Library of Congress and the other federal libraries, and there the draft as it has been placed before you is, I am sure in an unsatisfactory state.

It was written with the Library of Congress in mind, quite naturally, perhaps, more than with the other federal libraries in Washington in mind, and a redraft has already been made of that section.

If there are any questions about it later, I will be glad to read the redrafted first paragraph of that section, where, I think, much more consideration has been given to the
other libraries.

But we do say, after discussing the different types of federal libraries, that all federal libraries have mutual interdependence, and that all government agencies should rely in large measure, upon one of the National Research Libraries for the material that they require only occasionally.

The extent to which the Library of Congress collects and services are definitely determining the extent to which other agencies can rely upon that library, and thus determine, in large measure, the extent to which the collection and service in the other agencies must be developed.

In order to provide the most satisfactory library service for all government needs the Library of Congress should take the initiative in establishing a federal Library Coordinating Council, and then we go on and speak of the different services that the Library of Congress should perform for the other federal libraries and the employees of the federal agencies.

Let us go on now to the relationship between the Library of Congress and non-federal libraries and the service that the Library of Congress should provide for those libraries and individuals who are not federal employees.

We start off by saying that the Library of Congress is a National Library, and the largest and most complete library in the country, and should supplement and complement the other libraries in the United States, and take a leading part in a co-
operative movement among libraries, and thereby bring about satisfactory library service to research workers and the seekers of information.

The Library of Congress is a National Library, and should take as its share of the national library program the following services, and we list those services.

For non-federal libraries and individuals who are not federal employees, we list those services. I am not going into them in detail. We begin with a bibliographical service which would include the University catalog department and distribution service, and a general bibliographical reference service, and general reference service in the little loan service, extension service to state and small local libraries.

There, we have a problem to know just how far the Library of Congress ought to go, and we do not want the Library of Congress to step on the toes of the State Library Commission, State Agencies, or on the toes of the Office of Education setup.

We have made some changes from the original draft which you have before you, because we felt that we had gone too far, or, I felt we had gone too far in that connection. I say, "I" felt, because, as I said at the start, this has not been discussed by the Committee as a whole, as yet.

We then considered services to individuals; services to the blind, a publication program, and so on.

On the third question we have built up a program along
four lines which I think may be worth summarizing.

... Mr. Metcalf read this part of Paper No. 7 to the assembly ...

MR. METCALF: Finally in this connection, we make a recommendation that it should be the responsibility of the Librarian of Congress to arrange for the building up of a National Research Library for the field of science and technology as a part of the Library of Congress.

We feel that perhaps the greatest single lack in Washington today is the great need of a science and technological library. It is something that is very much needed under present conditions.

So much for the three questions that we consider important, and now for the definite recommendation. That has to do with the name and the actual position of the Library of Congress. I am going to read a part of our final recommendation on that matter.

... Mr. Metcalf read the recommendation, Page 21 and Page 22 of Paper No. 7 ...

So much for the summary of the report.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Metcalf has offered to try to answer any questions you may have.

MR. METCALF: You will remember that this is a draft form. We are very anxious to have suggestions and criticism, but we do want them promptly. The next meeting of the Planning
state level there have been demonstrated definite advantages in a close-working relationship between the state library and the library extension, or the state as a whole, and much might be said for similar advantages, if there were a close-working relationship at the national level.

MR. METCALF: I have not thought of it that way before, but I think it deserves consideration.

MR. NYHOLM: Mr. Metcalf, I believe that most of us are very happy that the committee has advocated that the Library of Congress be a National Library. There is one question that comes up in my mind, and that is, what is exactly meant by the word, "National"? I do believe that if you consider a National Library of other countries, that would take libraries that would attempt to acquire all of the literature published in the country for which it is the National Library.

The Library of Congress, of course, does receive a tremendous amount of material by copyright. Is it the intention of the committee to suggest that being a National Library, that the Library of Congress should acquire everything published in the United States?

MR. METCALF: I would hate to say, "everything published", but "everything that might be of use" in such a library. I am not sure whether they need to collect all of the comic books that come out, for instance. I think they should have a selection. I am not sure they need to try to preserve them by micro-
film, as they do the pulp magazines. I think that they should preserve some of them. There, I think that we can rely on the Library of Congress doing what it can to acquire as inclusive a collection as is necessary, of American publications. That is certainly one of the duties of the National Library.

There are certain fields, however, such as those covered by what we are designating as, "The National Research Library", where the Library of Congress would not try to overlap. The field of Medicine, and the field of Agriculture, those are two libraries that are already considered as National Research Libraries in their respective fields, and the report does include arrangements by which other libraries in Washington recognize them as National Research Libraries in their special field.

MR. MUNN: May I ask whether the committee has any recommendations in connection with the great film library that has been announced?

MR. METCALF: There is a statement, - a very, very brief one, - in the report as it now stands, that because of the responsibility that has been put on the Library of Congress by Congress, that it must build up a collection of films.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any other comments?

MR. RALPH MUNN: Madam Chairman, Mr. Metcalf in his short summary did not say anything about the international aspect of the Library of Congress operations. Those will be included, however, in giving considerable emphasis to the work?
MR. METCALF: I think, perhaps, the best way to answer that question is to say that I have a note in regard to that which is to come before the committee on the 6th and 7th of January. We haven't discussed that in either of our meetings so far. But I am sure it is something that needs to be discussed, and it is something on which, as chairman of the committee, I would be very glad to have suggestions and guidance from this group.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there other questions or comments?

MR. Metcalf entertained the Executive Board last evening, and more briefly this morning, and I am going to ask him to summarize for you the result of those discussions.

MR. METCALF: The executive board passed a resolution reading somewhat as follows, in regard to this report:

"The Executive Board of the American Library Association, realizing the importance of the library resources of the Federal Government to American Library scholars and research workers, and to the general welfare of the people of the United States, has considered and discussed the tentative report of the Congress of Library Policy Planning Committee, dated December 10, 1946, and on behalf of the American Library Association approves specifically the recommendations that the Congress officially recognize that the Library of Congress is the National Library of the United States, and it also heartily
approves of the report in principle, and it goes on record specifically in approving:

(1) its recommendation that the Congress recognize officially that the Library of Congress is the National Library of the United States;

(2) that it approves the acquisition program proposed in the report; and

(3) approves the proposed relationship between the Library of Congress and non-federal libraries and the services that the report recommends that the Library of Congress should provide for those libraries and for individuals who are not federal employees, and in addition it endorses the recommendation that closer relationship be established on a basis that will insure a continued support, of the working collections and special services of the libraries in government and agencies, and improve service by the Library of Congress to all Government libraries and other agencies."

I am hoping, of course, to pass on to the executive board, just as promptly as possible, any revisions that are made in the report.

PRESIDENT ROTHEROCK: Is there anything further with reference to this report? We all recognize that this report comes very close to our interest in a number of ways, one of those being the Federal Relations Program of the Association.

Mr. Raymond Lindquist is going to give us a report of
the Federal Relations Committee. Mr. Lindquist.

MR. LINDQUIST: Madam President, and Members of the Council, Fellow Members of the ALA: Ordinarily, the report of the Federal Relations Committee would have come to you through the Chairman, Mr. Carvis, who unfortunately is not able to be here today, so because of that I, as the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, have been asked to read the report to you. Since I must read it, I regret very much that it is not written in Chinese, so the effect would be nodding approval.

... Mr. Lindquist presented the prepared report ...

(Applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You will observe that that is a report of a continuing program and does not call for action. It does, however, call for comment, I think. We have had a remarkable demonstration through the work of the Federal Relations Committee of the possibilities which lie in the cooperative efforts of such a committee, and of the library personnel in the whole nation.

You will see that 44 out of the 48 states have had actively functioning committees, and we must assume that the rather remarkable record of the Library Demonstration Bill in the last Congress, is to be credited partly to this Federal Relations Board, and largely to the efforts out in the states, perhaps we should say to the joint endeavors of the National Committee and the state cooperating groups.
Are there any questions or comments on this report?

If not, I would like to claim just about two more minutes of your time to mention the meeting tonight, which is to begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

... Announcements by president ...

... Meeting adjourned at four-ten o'clock ...
SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 29, 1946

The meeting reconvened at two forty-five o'clock, President Rothrock presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The meeting will please come to order. Again this afternoon we have some matters of general interest.

While Mr. Greenaway is proceeding to the stage, I will observe that he is to make two committee reports. He will make a report on the committee activities of the ALA Activities Committee, and also one on the Relation of Divisions to ALA. Mr. Greenaway.

MR. GREENAWAY: Madam President, I apologize for being a moment late. I was doing a little missionary work on atomic energy, and I feel to a certain extent that this is a trifle compared with the atomic energy problems.

If I may make my two reports together, Madam President, I think that they will be a little more in logical continuity.

... The prepared report of the committee on relations of Divisions to ALA attached as Paper No. 8 ...

MR. GREENAWAY: The Committee on Relations of Divisions to ALA, met in September at Chicago, and at that time they adopted 8 resolutions which in turn have been approved by the Executive Board. Those resolutions, important as they are, should be read and not summarized.

... Mr. Greenaway read Paper No. 8 ...
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The meeting reconvened at two forty-five o'clock, President Rothrock presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The meeting will please come to order. Again this afternoon we have some matters of general interest.

While Mr. Greenaway is proceeding to the stage, I will observe that he is to make two committee reports. He will make a report on the committee activities of the ALA Activities Committee, and also one on the Relation of Divisions to ALA. Mr. Greenaway.

MR. GREENAWAY: Madam President, I apologize for being a moment late. I was doing a little missionary work on atomic energy, and I feel to a certain extent that this is a trifle compared with the atomic energy problems.

If I may make my two reports together, Madam President, I think that they will be a little more in logical continuity.

... The prepared report of the committee on relations of Divisions to ALA attached as Paper No. 8 ...

MR. GREENAWAY: The Committee on Relations of Divisions to ALA, met in September at Chicago, and at that time they adopted 8 resolutions which in turn have been approved by the Executive Board. Those resolutions, important as they are, should be read and not summarized.

... Mr. Greenaway read Paper No. 8 ...
MR. GREENAWAY: The chairman of these two committees is the same person. I don't know if that is fortunate. This set of resolutions will give the Fourth Activities Committee a route to follow, and one which I think all will have a great bearing in its work.

In other words if the President of the Divisions approves these resolutions for future exploratory work, we shall go into the work of the problems raised with considerable confidence that we should achieve thereby some degree of unanimity in our decisions, and so we are going to try to pattern some of the work of the 4th Activities Committee along the lines of these resolutions.

Some of the specific things that we are doing and that we have started work on, and which we hope to have definite reports on for the San Francisco meeting are:

(1) The exploration of the possibility of unified collections at the local level. This is now being discussed and tried experimentally in some sections of the country.

Closely tied to this is the possible structure of ALA on a regular basis.

... Mr. Greenaway presented his prepared report ...

The 4th Activities Committee, rumors notwithstanding, has no idea what the final solution is. Ruth Rutzen of Detroit is studying the patterns of national organizations, and she with Ruth Ersted of Minneapolis will, I hope, have some definite
statement on this in 2 or 3 months.

They are going to be aided considerably in their problem by a chart of organizations of ALA which Richard Logsdon, the other member of our committee is working on, and which we hope will show very graphically not only what the organization is but also what its objectives are, and the functions of the various units of the organization. We feel that this is going to be most important.

Of finances you have heard no end, and we realize very, very keenly that many of the problems are accentuated and sharpened by the lack of finances, either for divisions, committees, round tables, or the organizations as a whole. We are hoping to lean very strongly on the recommendations of every one of the several other committees, -Luther Evans' committee for one.

We are hoping when the institutional membership scale of dues is approved in San Francisco that that will bring material aid to the organization. We also realize that within the organization itself we need to restudy the matter of divisional apportionments. For instance, the question was brought up in the council meeting the other day about the divisional apportionment of institutional memberships, "Is the head librarian going to decide the apportionment according to his own interest, or is he going to say that an institutional membership should be divided between the various divisional activities that the libraries are interested in?".
Another important factor in the work of this committee is to keep in communication with the other affiliated or non-affiliated organizations who are interested in the same professional problems as we are, and it seems to me that if we can get all of our feet together under the same table, and look as objectively as possible at the problems that I have outlined, I do not see why we cannot go ahead with a broad professional program with room for all to carry on the activities that are so needed. (applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Greenaway.

Would you like to act on the adoption of the report on Relations of Divisional ALA, or would you like to discuss the two reports at the same time? If so, I suggest that Mr. Greenaway move the adoption of the first report.

MR. GREENAWAY: I so move.

... Motion seconded by Miss Merrell ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The subject is now open for discussion upon the two reports which, as you observed, tied in very closely together.

Is there any comment on the statement of principles relating to the divisions and ALA. It is pretty important. It is the first, so far as I know, the first attempt to set out some of the refinements of organization which were developed by the work of the Third Activities Committee. Would you like to give the Fourth Activities Committee a piece of your mind about the committee's endeavors? Do you trust them that much? (Applause)
... Motion put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I suspect that all of us have heard from time to time rumors and rumblings of financial strains and stresses in ALA. That condition of unhappy tension led to the formation of a special committee to give intensified attention to the problems of ALA income.

I feel that we were fortunate in the personnel of the committee, and in the chairmanship of the committee by the Librarian of Congress. I want to ask Dr. Luther Evans to report to the Council on the Special Committee on ALA income. Dr. Evans.

DR. LUTHER EVANS: Thank you Madam President.

My qualifications for this job is that I have been having a bigger financial problem financially in my own institution than any of the rest of you have had. I know of no other reason why I should have been asked to take over this committee assignment.

I suppose that the financing of libraries and libraries activities is certainly one of the most important assignments that all librarians have, except a few who have an endowment that they can sit around and play with, and they usually go to seed pretty quickly.

The life of a librarian, therefore, is under considerable pressure, concentrated on the question of securing sufficient income, and thinking out the reasons why they ought to be given more income.

This committee has had a meeting on September 30, to
get organized, and has thought of a new method of going about increasing its income. It has not yet through through the problem entirely, of just what kind of activities new income is needed to support; what kind of activities increased support justify getting additional funds, but we see enough right off to make it clear that there was a problem requiring our attention.

As we go along I think that we will wish to say that we would be willing to extend ourselves to raise money for certain activities; we would not be willing to extend ourselves quite as much to raise money for certain other activities. We would, of course, try to express the feeling of the association as a whole, in the fixing of priorities in this area.

I might say that as I have thought about the question some since our meeting, it has appeared to me that we might emphasize to our own membership, - because additional money must come from that source it seems to me, - the contribution which group activity can make to the things which all of us are individually fighting for, and that means, it seems to me, that there has got to be a closer knot integration between our individual problems and the work of the organization.

That was mentioned at our meeting as one of the lines of development. By that, I mean something like this: When one of the institutions from which any member of ALA comes, gets into a difficulty in explaining its program to its source of funds, the organization ought to have a program to deal with that kind
of a situation.

I remember last spring, or sometime or other recently, the New York Public Library was given quite a whacking cut by the Board of Estimators, or some outfit in New York City government, and we all sat around and said, "Gosh, I hope those boys pull through all right," but did we do anything about it? No.

I think if we had we might have signed up some more members, if there are any members of the staff of the New York Public Library who are not members of ALA. We could create a greater sense of identification of interest between our members and our organization if we had a more highly developed program for helping them win their local battles, and I am not asking you to help me with Congress, at this moment.

I mention this threshold problem, because until we do more thinking on this threshold problem, this committee is not going to have any very fruitful proposals to make, or any fruitful action to report as to the development of additional sources of income.

We did decide that the committee ought to have the status of a special committee for at least a year, and beyond that leave to the future the decision as to whether it ought to be a committee, or be constituted a board.

You old hands on ALA affairs know more of the difference between a board and a committee than I do. We decided that
the members of the committee should represent the association as a whole, and not speak for any subordinate part of the organization from which they might be drawn.

We decided that the committee could add to its membership. It has not done so since it was set up by arbitrary action of the President of the Association. The membership includes myself as Chairman, Miss Ludington, Mr. Vitz, Mr. Weadock, and then we have certain headquarters people whom we call in to make sure that we do not get off the track.

Present at our first meeting were Mr. Milam, Mr. Volley, Miss Beatty and Miss Olga Peterson. We have thought that in increasing our membership, we are having a meeting tonight, we may get a chance to discuss it then, -- we should add somebody who knows something about fund raising, - possibly a trustee, - the minutes say, and perhaps one of the endowment trustees.

The committee defines its function as follows, - and I do not know, Madam President, about routine here. Perhaps I ought to ask for an endorsement of this description of our duties.

I will quote them to you as we framed them.

"The committee's duties shall be to explore sources of income for activities endorsed by the executive board, and to recommend to the board methods of financing these and other activities and of increasing the association's general income.

"The committee may call on related committees for recommendations."
I think that is a pretty safe definition of the functions of the committee. We won't set up the internal arrangements of the Association very much by having those functions approved. Of course the committee would secure from the executive board, from time to time, any financial information which is needed, and any information from the board as to activities which have the board endorsement, and would report back to the board activities which it might think ought to have endorsement which the board which do not already have it.

In discussing what we ought to do, the idea was mentioned that we ought to have a folder of projects, which people think ought to be pushed, that are within the framework of policy endorsed by the board, so that we can have something always to build on, and to talk about.

Projects usually need a good deal of thinking through before they are ripe for processing with a source of funds, or ripe for scheduling for action, and I think it was generally approved in the committee although no formal vote was taken, that we should start at once to build up a brochure of approved projects which are deemed to have a high value and high priority.

As to getting new money we didn't go very far, but we did have an idea or two. One was that Greenaway's committee on institutional dues ought to raise the top limit to perhaps $500.

I believe that the committee has other ideas, but we will work on that problem together.
We also gave general approval to the idea that we should go to certain financial sources, with particular reference to an adult educational program in the library field. We are working on that, as you might say, as the highest priority project in terms of an activity to be supported. We have not secured the money as yet.

We also approved the idea that Miss Peterson should be given an assistant, and should spend a considerable amount of her own time in soliciting special memberships. I am informed that Miss Peterson has recently employed an assistant for this purpose, who is actually on the job, and that she will go out very soon to solicit an increase in the special membership.

In this connection we decided to bring a recommendation to the attention of the committee on constitution and by-laws authorizing, which would authorize if passed, more remunerative classes of special membership. We have not thought through and accepted as yet, a precise definition of those classes of membership, so we have not yet made any proposal to the committee on constitution and by-laws.

Another idea which we discussed somewhat, was the possibility of additional cooperative enterprises, which libraries would finance with their present resources, but could finance them on a basis which would make the present resources go further, and do more good to the community served by the library.

We mentioned the possibility of cooperative financing
of more statistics than we have available at present, the possibility of more financing of publishing enterprises and cooperative purchase of materials.

We have had some experience in this last field in recent months, and perhaps we can do additional cooperative programmed projects.

The question was also discussed of having an association secretary of the ALA, who would serve as the executive assistant to the committee. That is in the dream world, so far, but we at least recognize the need of additional staffing of this kind of activities.

It also was suggested that we put on a real drive to increase the membership of ALA of from 50 to 100 per cent by our sesquicentennial, our 75th Anniversary, I should say. Somebody said something about a realistic appraisal of big ideas of growth, which we should emphasize in our membership campaign.

I am afraid that that is about all there is to report at the present time. I would like to extend an invitation to all members of the ALA, and particularly those of you who have responsibilities in the organization, special responsibilities, to give us whatever ideas you have, not only for sources of funds, but the projects that ought to be given priority and special attention, because it is in terms, usually, of good projects, that additional funds can be secured.

The people from whom we raise funds usually have some
special thing they would like to support, and it is important in getting widespread additional support, to have good projects, well thought through, and scheduled for action with an indication of the kind of work procedure to be followed, the type of end result to be aimed at, and all of those things will be welcomed. I hope you will send them in. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You who have been attending these meetings so conscientiously and industriously have observed the change in the seating arrangement. Inasmuch as this arrangement makes it more difficult for those in the rear to hear, we invite you to move up closer.

I think that the report of the income committee, which we have just heard has a significance considerably beyond the, "cash on the barrelhead" attainments of the committee up to this moment. I believe that constructive thinking toward sound solutions of our problems is being done by this committee.

I believe that the council will feel, as I certainly do, that an action to accept the report of the committee is appropriate. Is there a motion to accept the committee's report?

MISS McPHERSON: I move that we accept the report.

... Motion seconded by Mr. Land ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You observed that Dr. Evans sketched out the committee's conception of its functions. We might refer that definition to the committee on committees. I think that the outcome would be the same in either case.
Will you allow the chairman to refer that definition to the committee on committees for checking against our total committee structure. I take it there is no objection, and that that may be done.

... Motion put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion is carried and the report is accepted.

The next item on the docket is the report from the Board of Personnel Administration, of which Mr. Nourse is Chairman. Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: Madam President and Members of the Council: First, I want to congratulate the Arrangements Committee for this safe and sane platform. As I recall, at the Buffalo meeting we had a very high platform, and very narrow, and when I introduced the original policy statement and stepped back for the motion, I stepped off into space. With this barricade here, I feel as if the occupational hazards of delivering this report is practically zero.

Today, I wanted to make a brief progress report on what has been done to implement the salary policy statement since it was passed by council in Buffalo in June. First the statement was printed in the October number of the ALA Bulletin thereby making it available to the entire membership of the Association, and a number of requests for additional copies and information have come in.
Secondly, 10,000 copies of the policy statement have been printed, and of these, over 6,000 have been distributed, 3,000 have been sold, and 3,000 have been distributed free of charge in small quantities.

Early in September, a number of copies were mailed out to a select list of people. First, all members of the Council received copies with a covering letter, suggesting ways in which they might be used, to all members of the executive board, all members of the professional staff at headquarters, including the National Relations Office and International Relations office, the directors and officers of the ALA Trustees' organization, and the Presidents of the State Trustees' Organization, as well as to 400 members of the ALA Trustees' Division.

The statement was sent to all librarians of public libraries of more than 35,000 population, over 30,000 county libraries received special attention. 100,000 university libraries and 37 teachers' colleges and normal school libraries, and in some cases a statement was sent out; a sample newspaper release which might be helpful, in contacting local papers in case the local library staff or the local library decided to make a survey of the local library situation or take special action in any way that might be used as publicity, and here is the type of response we have received from this effort.

A state librarian wrote back, "We know of a number of libraries that have revised their request for 1947 salaries in
according with this schedule.

Many others were circularized including the directors of all library schools; the presidents of provisional library associations, and director of provisional library extension agents; city school library supervisors; state institutional library supervisors; all of the state library associations listed in the hand book, directors of the state library extension agencies, and editors of state and regional library bulletins.

Now as a result of this effort we know that the statement has been presented to a number of state association meetings. Indiana has adopted the statement, Colorado, Missouri, California adopted the statement, I believe, but raised the minimum from $2100 to $2400. The statement has also been printed in several state bulletins.

Several libraries have sent their salary schedules into the headquarters office, which have been helpful in building up a file of salary schedules here. The libraries have asked for help in revising their salary schedules. Yesterday, at a meeting of state association presidents and editors of bulletins, a discussion of the policy statement took place, and a resolution was passed stating that they hoped state associations would give prior consideration to the subject of salaries, and that every state association would finally take action one way or another on the policy statement, and also a third recommendation that state associations which do not have personnel commit-
tees would establish such committees and use them as spearheads in working on our problem. This evening, representatives of the State Associations are meeting with the Board of Personnel Administrators to discuss every possible way and means of promoting our program.

Our future plans call for following up on things that have been started, to see that eventually every state association handles the question in one way or another, and that in addition library groups discuss the salary policy statement.

Also a special trustee’s committee is being organized to get the support of trustees behind this, and I might say finally that we are hoping and expecting that council members who represent state associations will return home and make certain that their state associations are doing all that can be done.

I do have one motion to make since the Buffalo Conference, many college and university librarians have felt that some revision should be made in the Section II b, covering the minimum annual expenditure for sale, and books in libraries and institutions of higher education figured in terms of the library service unit load.

Each of you have a copy of this in your hands and the section that we are suggesting the revision of, is the (b) part on the back of the printed sheet. Also you have attached to that, this amendment which I know you will want to know has been cleared with the ACRL board as well as the board on personnel administration.
... Document attached as Paper No. 9 ...

I move the adoption.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion to adopt the amendment as presented. Is there a second?

... Motion seconded by Mr. Carpenter ...

MR. NOURSE: I would like to call your attention to the last sentence on the mimeographed sheet. This sub-committee considered this recommendation as a temporary one, pending its future investigation and revision of the classification in paid plans. Inasmuch as all of the classifications and pay plans are going to be revised, we felt this would fill in that deficiency until there is a complete and thorough revision later on.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion and the second. Is there any discussion?

... Motion put to a vote and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion is carried. There was a progress report, and it will be assumed that it is accepted as a progress report without formal action unless the council desires to take formal action.

Our next committee report is the report of the committee on Awards of which Mr. William F. Carlson is chairman. Mr. Carlson.

MR. WILLIAM F. CARLSON: Madam President, Members of the Council: I am going to correct our President. I am not the chairman of this committee. Agnes Camilla Hansen is the chairman
of the committee. I am reporting for the committee as the only member who is present at this conference. Doris Hoit of Pasadena is our third member.

I think that the members of the Council know that some years ago, we had a White Award which was awarded for distinguished educational, - or I should say distinguished professional writing in the library field. That award was discontinued about 1940 or 1941, ostensibly because we did not, in the opinion of the Awarding Committee, have people qualifying for the award.

Last year, I think about a year ago now, Mr. White again signified his willingness to reestablish an award. Later on, in accordance with a suggestion emanating from our committee, he signified willingness to make that award, an award in the form of a Library school scholarship to be known as an ALA Library School scholarship.

... Mimeographed copy of report attached as paper No. 10 ...

The committee has considered this offer of Mr. White's very carefully. Our chairman, Miss Hansen, has before the time of this committee, visited the White offices in New York, and observed how they work. We have had a meeting of Miss Hansen and myself in Portland and Miss Hansen and Miss Hoit in Pasadena and the result of our deliberations are, as given in the report in your hands, which I will not take the time to read.

Madam Chairman, I move this report for a re-establishment
of the White Award, as a scholarship to be established and awarded to that library school which is deemed to be making an original contribution to professional education for librarians, be accepted.

... Motion seconded by Mr. Russell Munn ...

MR. NYHOLM: I note that Mr. Carlson, in presenting the report stated that the most original contribution would receive the award. It does seem to me there is no doubt in giving an award just for producing the most original departure. Should that not be amended to read the most "constructive"?

MR. MILAM: I think that is a technicality. I am perfectly willing to have it amended in that way.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: With the consent of the spokesmen for the committee, it will be amended by inserting "original "constructive" in place of "original", if the council is willing.

All in favor of adopting this change in phrasing say "Aye".

... Put to a vote and carried ...

MR. MILAM: Considerations of awards during the past year have caused me to further consider the possibility of obtaining awards for distinguished service in the library field. As I read the educational and scientific periodicals I observe that a great many teachers and school administrators and professors and scientists and engineers are given awards from time to time for distinguished service.
These two are a good start but it seems to me that it is entirely possible that with a little canvassing we could find other opportunities, other financial resources for award for distinguished types of service in the library field.

I wish to propose, therefore, that the council authorize the appointment of a special committee to consider the whole question of awards for library service.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the suggestion. Does any member of the council feel disposed to give it corporate being by specifying it in the form of a motion.

MR. GOSNELL: I so move.

... Motion seconded by Mr. Shaffer, put to a vote and carried ... 

MR. MILAM: Madam President, there is in preparation, and I thought practically completed, a resolution for this council on atomic energy. I wonder if some of my associates would inquire in the headquarters office whether that resolution is ready for presentation?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Meanwhile, we have for presentation to the council, a communication from the Audio-Visual committee. Is Mrs. Graham, chairman of the Audio-Visual Committee here? Will you please come up, Mrs. Graham?

... Mrs. Graham presented a resolution of the Audio-Visual Committee ... (To be attached by Mrs. White)

MRS. GRAHAM: I move the adoption of this resolution.
... Motion seconded by Mr. Calvin ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: All in favor of the motion as placed, putting the council on record continuing and strengthening its encouragement of the strengthening and improvement of library service, as read by Mrs. Graham, signify by saying "Aye"; contrary "No".

... Motion put to a vote and carried ...

... Announcements by President Rothrock ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Brigham, are you prepared to present a resolution?

MR. BRIGHAM: Madam Chairman, Members of the Council, Members of the Association: This is a venture in social action. Last night we heard a program of great, timely importance and great significance for all of us. It was a demonstration of an adult education technique if we want to look at it in that way, that we might carry back to our own libraries in order to make known the significance of atomic energy to our people.

It was an educational venture for us here at the meeting, to learn more about that subject. It was more than that. It was a meeting which I think all of us felt certain precipitated in our own hearts and minds an urge to do something about. It provoked a realization that action is important to go hand in hand, or immediately following the educational process, so the suggestion was made that perhaps the council of the association, thinking back on all that we heard last night, might wish to
take some action today, action that would be addressed to those in authority who could do something to help bring about international control of atomic energy, and that might be considered action that could be taken here today would be suggestive of similar action that could be taken by other groups of this kind, groups of all kinds, that would help to meet the crisis in the limited time we were told last night we have for such action.

A resolution has been prepared. It has had limited clearance. It is important enough to deserve very careful consideration and discussion, and suggestions from the floor. I will read the resolution to bring it to the council for its consideration.

The consideration or action that might be taken could be one to refer it for further editing to the executive board if the substance were generally acceptable, but that is for the council to decide. The resolution is as follows:

It is addressed to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the delegates of the United States to the United Nations, to Members of the U.S. Atomic Energy Control Commission, and to members of the Congress of the United States.

"Subject: International Control of Atomic Energy.

WHEREAS a durable peace and the preservation of this nation, and of all nations of the world are dependent above all other considerations, upon early action by the United States to
assure early action by the United Nations to assure unqualified control of atomic energy so that this force of nature may not be used again by any nation for military purposes;

WHEREAS, the people of the United States are dependent upon their elected and delegated governmental representatives to act in their behalf to protect their welfare and preserve this nation;

WHEREAS, under the democratic process there is a moral obligation upon all responsible organizations in this nation to do everything in their power to promote a true understanding of atomic energy and to make known to the governmental leaders of the people their convictions on a public question of such critical importance to all of the people;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

(1) That this council urge upon all libraries and all library organizations the immediate necessity of utilizing every means at their command, at state and local level, to advance a true understanding on the part of all of the people of atomic energy and its meaning for civilization;

(2) That the American Library Association address this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Delegates of the United States to the United Nations and Members of the United States Atomic Energy Control Commission, and members of the Congress of the United States, expressing appreciation of their efforts in behalf of international control of atomic energy and urging the intensification
of these efforts to the end that the full influence of the United States may be exerted to obtain favorable action by the United Nations;

(3) That the Council urge library organizations and individual librarians and library trustees to take similar action, making their convictions known to the responsible leaders of the Government of the United States."

To get this resolution before the Council, Madam President, I move the adoption of the resolution and the authorization of the, - shall we say the Executive Board, - to transmit it.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

... Motion seconded by Mr. Compton ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there any discussion? I do not know whether there is a clear precedent for this type of action by Council.

MR. MILAM: Madam President, may I make a suggestion for a slight revision? It was addressed to the President of the United States, etc, etc. It seems to me it would be better if this resolution began with the subject:

"International Control of Atomic Energy"

and was not addressed to anybody, because you don't exactly address a communication to the President, urging all libraries, and all library organizations to do certain things. I would
there suggest, instead of addressing it to these people, there
be a final paragraph instructing the officers of the association
to transmit copies of this resolution to libraries throughout
the United States and to the President, etc, etc, etc.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I take it that is the type of
editorial revision which is acceptable to those who present the
resolution, and without objection that change will be made. Is
that agreeable, Mr. Brigham?

MR. BRIGHAM: Yes.

MR. GOSNELL: I would like to ask, what is the point
of the resolution? Is it to show these people that the American
Library Association is alert, or is to get specific action out
of them, or just what is it?

MR. BRIGHAM: Mr. Milam last night made the statement
that the educational process logically results in action. That
is the hope of all of us undoubtedly. It is, however, a matter
which might be open to question in actual practice.

This resolution does attempt, first of all, to trans­
late our own education into action to do the things that we
consider important. It is done, I would say to suggest both
education and action at local levels, and it might be added in
the third place, that assuming action is important and urgent
now, this resolution would suggest action on the part of other
organizations, other bodies in this country, that would bring
these convictions to the attention of the leaders of our govern-
ment, who need to do all that it is possible to do, to bring out early control of the atomic energy.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: This discussion is not confined to members of the Council. If the members of the audience wish to participate they are at complete liberty to do so. Is there any further discussion?

MR. PERRY: I wonder if we could have the resolution re-read?

... Resolution read again by Mr. Brigham ...

THE FLOOR: I think the date should be in there. Would there be a possibility of inserting therein that copies are being transmitted to representatives of other countries on the commission?

MR. BRIGHAM: That was considered and felt more appropriate to direct it to members of the United States delegation.

MISS CULVER: Since it is included, should it go to Canada?

MR. BRIGHAM: It would be helpful if our friends from Canada could advise us on that subject, that Canada be more definitely recognized in the resolution.

MISS CULVER: As the Canadian representative, I think that Canada should be more definitely recognized.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Without objection, I will rule it is so ordered.

... Motion put to a vote and carried as corrected...
PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We are almost at the conclusion of this final session of the Council. Two brief reports remain, both of them to be made by me. I want to ask Mr. Rice to come and take the chair and gavel.

... Mr. Rice assumed the chair ...

CHAIRMAN RICE: The chair recognizes the Chairman of the Budget Committee.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. First Vice President, as Council knows, the Budget Committee is an ex-officio committee consisting of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Treasurer, the President-elect and the President. The Budget Committee has the duty of meeting in the fall prior to the meeting of the Executive Board, reviewing the figures of the receipts and expenditures, and going over the preliminary drafts of the budget figures for presentation later to the executive board.

Your budget committee held such a meeting and it now wants to make this general report to the Council on the budgetary affairs of the association as the committee sees them.

... President Rothrock presented the prepared report of the Budget Committee, (Paper marked No. 11) ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report.

MR. MILAM: Madam President, may I make one amendment to bring this up to date. It was up to date when the Council started its session, but the sentence which reads, "$9,400 of the deficit was deferred, assuming it could be amortized over
future budgets", should now have added, "Council has authorized payment of this deficit from endowment capital". That brings it down to this date.

... Motion seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

CHAIRMAN RICE: We now are ready for the President's Report.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I was both being cagey and considerate in asking that this report be delayed until the last moment, thinking that after the other members of the Council and the Association did their duty, it would be easier, both on you and on me, to fill in the gaps of the Association's activities for this first one-half year.

I am going to try to be very brief because I believe that you will all feel that you have had a very fair summary of the association's business from the reports and discussions which you have heard.

We may divide the association's interests, broadly speaking, into three groups: (1) ALA international affairs, (2) ALA national affairs, and (3) the internal affairs of ALA.

Our International Relations Board has had a vigorous program for many years, a program so vigorous that some of us have sometimes wondered if we had again a case of the tail wagging the dog.

In these recent years of international tension and strife, all of us have been reassured as to the substance and
value of the international relations program of the ALA as
developed and administered by our International Relations Board,
and that we are now reaping results from sustained and intelli-
gent effort over the years as evidenced by several facts that
have come to our attention within these two or three days.

For example, the fact that Mr. Ulveling is our repre-
sentative on the United Nations Committee for UNESCO; that
Mr. Milam has returned within the last few days from a month or six
weeks' participation in the meeting in Paris, where he served
as advisory to the American delegation to UNESCO; the fact that
we learn from several reports that the activities of inter-
national library fellowships are being renewed and restored.

The International Relations Board is approaching the
end of one phase of its existence. Many changes have come
about as a result of the success of its efforts. A fairly
sweeping reorganization of its program is a certainty within
the next few months.

Mr. Ralph Shaw's report, which he presented in summary,
and briefly described, is an attempt to analyze the problems, and
to point toward desirable solutions. May I remind you that cop-
ies of that report are obtainable at the international relations
office desk in the Walthom Room, and every Council member, and
member of the Association is invited to obtain a copy and give
it earnest consideration, and make any reports and comments that
he may like, either to Mr. Shaw, or to the International Rela-
tions office.

The National affairs of ALA—among those we have mentioned first, of course, the National Relations Office, which is actively known to the librarians in 48 states, and organically related by correspondence at least, to committees in 44 of those 48 states.

Activities of the National Relations Office are directed primarily at this moment to three efforts of accomplishment. They are the expansion and strengthening of the library service division in the Office of Education; the reintroduction and passage of the Library Demonstration Bill, and, the establishment of the Library of Congress as a National Library.

The Metcalf report, which was presented to us in a form not as yet final, is another document which is earnestly called to your attention, and you are asked to give it your critical and your constructive attention. You are asked to communicate with Mr. Metcalf as to your views, both favorable and critical, in order that the plan when it is finally drafted will represent as nearly a perfect representation of a national plan as the group effort of librarians can make it.

A second topic under the heading of, "National Affairs of the ALA", is the increasing emphasis which you have noted in various reports and comments, on regional organization, as a means of membership participation, the accomplishment of professional work, and the strengthening of ALA; the achievements of
the membership committee, as recently reorganized, - and by "recently" I mean last year, - on a regional basis, having occasion for encouragement to all of us. There seems to emerge from those successes a new opportunity for the use of members, for the association to use the regional membership in advancing the total objectives of the profession.

Now to summarize briefly what we may call the internal affairs, we know that the Activities Committees are the Association's machinery for review and adaptation to changing circumstances. You heard Mr. Greenaway's report as chairman of the 4th Activities Committee, and you know that that periodic examination and review is progressing; and you also heard his report in respect to the relations of divisions with the ALA.

Not so much has been said in the Council meetings about the Wheeler Report which has to do with professional training for librarianship. It is good to know, however, that the Board of Education and the other groups of ALA directly concerned with the problems of personnel professional education and recruiting, have been and are in closer review of this report and of action programs towards which they are advancing.

The American Library Inquiry is the name of a proposed study of the American public libraries as a social institution. It has been in the idea and planning stage for somewhat more than a year.

I had the privilege about a week ago of attending a one-
day meeting of a preliminary planning committee on the American Library Inquiry in the offices of the Social Science Research Council in New York. The Inquiry is still in the planning stage. It is hoped, and there is encouragement to so believe, that the Social Science Research Council will agree to conduct a comprehensive and searching study of the American public library as it is, and as it might be, for its study, for completion within a period of some 2 or 2½ years.

I hope that this summary is sufficient to indicate the great variety of enterprises with which the membership of the association, as a whole, is concerned, - enterprises that are directed toward our total common objective; enterprises that are not ends in themselves, but that are means to the end of the diffusion of ideals, and for human survival, and if we survive, for human advancement.

With that thought in mind, the executive board has selected as the theme for the San Francisco Conference, "A moratorium on trivia". By so doing, they have got your President into a somewhat embarrassing situation, because I never have been long on Latin. I take it however, that the meaning is clear to the pure Americans. (Laughter)

It is hoped that the divisions with their sections and sub sections and the affiliated groups will so plan their programs at San Francisco that a maximum of the energy of the Association may be pointed to a consideration of the major prob-
lems and opportunities of librarianship.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN RICE: I am sure that after the rather de-
pressive statement of the budget committee, that the council
will be pleased to learn how much the Association has accomplis-
ed in the past 6 months, notwithstanding.

I will now turn the meeting back to the President.

... President Rothrock assumed the chair ... 

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you very much, Mr. Rice.

Is there any further business?

If not may I say that we tremendously appreciate the
cooperation of the membership, and of the Council which has made
this a most enjoyable if strenuous, occasion for us.

If there is no further business the meeting is adjourn-
ed.

... Meeting adjourned at four-fifteen o'clock ...