

A.L.A. Council Meeting
June 30 and July 4, 1947

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

The Committee on Boards and Committees presents to the Council for action the following matters relating to A.L.A. Committees. No action required on IV.

I. Functions Defined

The following definitions of functions of committees are recommended:

A.L.A. Income, Special Committee on

Appointed by the President, September 9, 1946.
To explore sources of income for the A.L.A. and to recommend methods of increasing same.

Awards

Authorized by Council, December 29, 1946
To consider the whole question of awards for library service and to report their recommendation to the Council.

Public Library Film Project

Created by Executive Board, December 1945.
To develop policies under which a Public Library Film Project shall operate, to set up criteria for the selection of participating libraries and for the selection of films, and to approve budgets for the expenditure of funds, the source of which has been approved by the Executive Board.

Public Library Office, Joint Advisory Committee to

Proposed by the Executive Board, October 9, 1946.
To assist and advise the Public Library Specialist at A.L.A. headquarters and to help avoid duplication of activity in the Library Extension Division, Division of Public Libraries, and Trustees Division.

Rural Sociological Society and A.L.A., Joint Committee

Created by Executive Board, December 1946.
To study the research aspects of state demonstration plans.

Please bring this report with you to the Council meeting.

Union List of Serials, Joint Committee

Created 1947, and the following organizations invited to appoint representatives:

American Association of Law Libraries
Association of College and Reference Libraries
Association of Research Libraries
Medical Library Association
Special Libraries Association
American Library Association

To consider desirability of a supplement or complete revision of the Union List of Serials and to make plans for publication.

II. Changes in Name

Relation It is recommended that the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born change its name to A.L.A. Committee on Intercultural Reading. Request for this change was made by the Chairman as she feels that the proposed name more clearly expresses the purpose of the committee.

It is recommended that the Committee on Intellectual Freedom to Safeguard the Rights of Library Users to Freedom of Inquiry change its name to Committee on Intellectual Freedom. This too is at the request of the Chairman of the committee as she believes that the old title is far too cumbersome.

III. Discontinuance

The committee requests the Council to discontinue the Library Buildings Round Table and to add to the objectives of the Committee on Library Architecture and Building Planning an authorization to hold such meetings as may be desirable at the annual conference.

The following committee authorized by the Council is recommended for discontinuance at the suggestion of the Chairman:

Educational Relationships in Local Communities

IV. The following committees that have never been authorized by the Council are recommended to the Executive Board for discontinuance, having accomplished the work for which they were appointed:

Information and Advisory Services
Institutional Membership Dues, Sliding Scale for
Opinion Polling
White Award

Harland A. Carpenter
Blanche Prichard McCrum
Mrs. Lois Townley Place
Paul North Rice, Chairman

May 20, 1947
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SIXTY - SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COUNCIL MEETING

San Francisco, California

June 30, 1947

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MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

June 30, 1947

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The first session of the American Library Association Council convened at 2:30 p. m., Mary U. Rothrock, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We shall try to expedite the business of the Council as well as possible in order to finish as early as feasible in the afternoon without crowding the presentation of reports and the discussion.

We will begin the meeting this afternoon with a report of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Milam.

MR. CARL H. MILAM (Executive Secretary): Madam President, Members of the Council, and Members of the Association. This is one of the most unpleasant reports I have ever made to the Council or to the Association, but I think it is one of the most important. It has to do with A. L. A., and A. L. finances, and it is not good.

... Executive Secretary Carl H. Milam read his prepared report ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: That is the report of some of the business of the Association. No action is required of the Council, but I am sure that any questions for additional informational would be welcome.

... No questions ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The next topic is "Prospects

for the International Library Congress in the United States in 1948." I am going to ask Mr. Milton E. Lord to tell us about that.

MR. MILTON E. LORD: Madam President, Members of the Council. About six or eight months ago there was transmitted in the name of the American Library Association an invitation to the International Federation of Library Associations to hold its next International Congress of Libraries and Bibliographies in the United States. At the meeting of the International Library Committee, which was held in Oslo in the month of May of this year, I supported in the name of the Association and in the name of our delegation to that meeting of the International Library Committee, the invitation which had already been extended. I am happy to announce to you that the International Library Committee voted unanimously to accept the invitation to come to the United States in 1948 for the first of the International Library Congresses which will have been held since the one in Spain in 1935.

I might go back and say that in the present organization of the various National Library groups throughout the world in its present form of the International Federation of Library Associations we have some forty-odd Associations banded together as a Federation for common ends.

From many countries there is a single member Association. It happens that from the United States there are at present three member Associations, the American Library Associa-

tion, the Medical Libraries Association, and since last Spring also the Special Library Association.

The International Federation began back in the 20's a program of an International Congress of Library and of Bibliography to be held once every five years. The first of the present series of such Congresses was held in Italy in 1929. The next took place in Spain in 1935, with a gap of six years rather than five years.

At Spain it was believed that the next Congress would take place in 1940. The war intervened and here we are now in the year 1947, twelve years after that last meeting in Spain, facing the prospect of the next meeting in 1948 here in the United States.

I might go back to say that these International Congresses have been of considerable interest to large groups of people in the library field, and had their greatest strength among the European countries, plus the North American country, which is ours.

There has, we hope, been coming into being a closer tying together of the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, so that we have both North and South America brought together, particularly with strengthening bonds through the Assembly of the Libraries of the Americas held this Spring in Washington, and with the development of UNESCO, a still further strengthening of the bonds which we believe will help to carry us throughout the world.

Now UNESCO is something in the field of operations which you are going to hear more about in the course of this week here. Let me just say here that that organization has as its platform a program of operation through existing international bodies. It hopes to operate in the library field as far as possible with the aid of the International Federation of Library Associations, just as in the field of documentation. It does so with the International Federation of Documentation and in the field of museums, with the Association of Museums, and so on, field by field by field. We hope that with the coming of this Congress to be held in the United States next year that it may be possible to aid still further the work of the whole program of UNESCO.

The date and the place of the Congress are yet to be set. There was a possibility of holding it in the Springtime, at the same time that we hold our Annual Conference of the American Library Association, which next year will be in Atlantic City. There is also an expressed wish, as we found in Oslo, on the part of those there present to hold it instead in the early period of September, feeling that that was a more convenient period for those individuals, and in the next few months there will be a period of investigation as to possibilities.

The Congress will have worked out a program in which various sections of various fields of interest will be in operation.

I would assume that here in the United States where

the distance is great for many of the people the attendance would be in the hundreds rather than in the thousands, and in the rather smaller number of hundreds than in the higher number. When I give that number I am speaking of those coming from outside of the United States. Obviously, from within the United States we hope that there will be as many more.

There will be brought into being in the course of these summer months a constitution of the various committees and the sections for the Congress and you will be hearing more of that in the early part of it.

I think there is nothing more for me to say at the present moment other than that the Congress is to be held here in the States next year. We are anticipating, for perhaps the first time, in as wide a measure as possible, a participation, not only of the European countries, not only of the North American countries, but also of those to the South of us here in the Americas, and also as far as possible from the Far East. We hope that you will find it possible, those of you who have an interest in that direction, to contribute to the development of plans and to the participation. Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any questions that you would like to ask Mr. Lord? (No response) If not, may I say that Mr. Lord's talk makes a very good introduction to the next item on our agenda, which is "The Future of the A. L. A. International Relations." This will be given by Miss Flora B. Ludington.

FLORA B. LUDINGTON: Madam President, Members of the Council and of the Association. You will recall that at the Mid-Winter meeting held in Chicago Mr. Ralph Shaw made some report to you in regard to the work that the International Relations Board has been doing. He also made a report on the activities of the Association in the field. Following that presentation at the meeting of the Board on International Relations we felt that the document prepared by Mr. Shaw covered very largely a number of points which were very important to the Association. We also felt that ~~was~~ a statement which would, in effect, synthesize and bring together into a fewer words, but of no greater import, the points which Mr. Shaw made in his report. Those you will find in Part Two of the Bulletin for June.

The opening section of that Bulletin has to do with the policy statement of the A. L. A. International Relations Board. The second and most important part of that report is Mr. Shaw's findings in relation to the work of the Association and the Board. Supplementary to that you will find the statement of the framework within which UNESCO works in the field of libraries and museums, and also an appendix reprinting the findings of the principles of Conferences on Exchanges.

The part which is of particular importance to us today in relation to the Council and its activities and its legislative functions has to do with the policy statement.

Since many of you, I have learned since I came to San Francisco, did not receive your copies of the Bulletin before you

left, I crave your indulgence to go over the five items in the policy statement for which the International Relations Board would like the approval of the Council.

Now may I pause a moment from that and say that with the post-war period coming that governments all over the world, the people all over the world, are attempting to find old ways that are strong and new ways that may be helpful to promote international understanding, and that we as librarians working with books, working with people, working with the ideas that most people will get from books, are in the most strategic position. Therefore, the Board on International Relations recommends to you this following policy statement:

1. Librarians should seek ways to promote the use of and to make available all materials which will inform the citizens of the United States concerning the issues involved in international affairs, and the points of view of other peoples of the world.

2. Librarians should lend their special abilities and services to facilitate an adequate interpretation abroad of the United States. Such understanding abroad is a matter of first importance to our country.

3. The American Library Association should accept responsibility for placing the library, bibliography, and general knowledge and disciplines needed to accomplish international programs at the disposal of the agencies which are engaged in the promotion of international understanding. Examples of such

agencies are the United States Government, international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations, learned societies, groups such as the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, and all other groups with activities toward the advancement of the international library service.

4. The American Library Association should sponsor and develop plans for an exchange of the librarians between this and other countries. It should give particular attention to providing opportunities to younger librarians, both here and abroad, to gain fruitful international library experience by means of work exchanges, visits and studies abroad.

5. The American Library Association should accept the responsibility for taking the initiative when necessary among the library groups of the United States to assure the continuation and expansion of the exchange of information and ideas between this country and all other countries.

This policy statement is recommended to you for action by the International Relations Board, with the hope and the expectation that the Association will find ways and means to continue and to expand the work in the field of International Library Relations.

Mr. Milam has already reported to you that we have received word that the grant covering the operation of the Board for 1948 is to be construed as a terminal grant. It is unthinkable, however, that the work of the American Library Association

and its cooperative interests with other library associations throughout the world should terminate with the termination of that grant. The Board hopes that it will have increasing collaboration and criticism, constructive criticism, from libraries, from librarians, from learned societies, and particularly from all of those who are interested in and believe in international understanding.

It hopes also that many librarians will seek out and find ways to make their individual libraries more effective agencies than ever before for the advancement of international understanding. It is, indeed, in the minds of men that lasting peace is to be assured. It is with the minds of men that librarians work.

Madam President, I move the adoption of the policy statement as submitted by the International Relations Board.

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

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We will now hear about the "National Plan for Public Library Service" and this will be discussed by Mr. John S. Richards.

MR. JOHN S. RICHARDS: Madam President, Members of the Council and of the Association. I don't mind saying that this is an assignment which presents something of a problem. The discussion of a national plan for public library service will be

a real challenge and a real job at any time and under any conditions, but to be asked on short notice to give a report of five or ten minutes takes a bit of doing. Consequently, I am not going to do more than highlight a few of the points.

I would like to make the statement at this time that the National Plan for Public Library Service is already a major library document. It will be referred to and discussed by librarians for years to come. Consequently, no report that I could give this afternoon is going to do the job that you should do for yourselves at your earliest possible convenience, so get the plan and study it.

I will remind you that it was presented to the Council at Buffalo last year. It was described by Mr. Lowell Martin in a paper at the Buffalo Conference, and it was subsequently printed in A. L. A. Bulletins, and since the last Conference it has been completed. The final chapter is completed and now issued in mimeographed form.

The Plan itself has been condensed into one sentence by Mr. Martin in this fashion: How library service can be brought to the Americas, such service to be provided by 1200 unit libraries in the United States in the place of the present 7500 agencies, by 2700 serving the nation, by 48 functions and effective state library agencies, and by a national bibliographic library center. These four steps of service, local, state, and national are intended to form an interlocking national system.

The large area pattern will reduce 7500 separate public

libraries to 1200 larger and more effective units. This is justified in the report by the appraisal of seven plain and simple facts about the American Public Library System as a whole. These I quote from the report. "Thirty-five million people have no public libraries and most library units are too small. Many state library agencies are inadequate. Library service in general is mediocre. Personnel deficiencies are serious. Library buildings are outmoded and outgrown. Library income is insufficient and not equally distributed."

"The National Plan foresees \$140,000,000 yearly to establish good library systems and services for all people, and I have only to remind you that up to date we have received less than a third of that amount. There is very great inequality among the States on a per capita expenditure. In 1941 the extreme range of support was from \$1.02 per capita in one State to 4¢ in another State. In five states the expenditure was less than 10¢ per capita, and in three states less than 50¢ per capita available.

Thus in that realistic manner it presents a discouraging picture of the present American Library System.

The Plan points out the establishing of libraries in communities and envisages similar service throughout the country through the general development of this larger area service.

I call your attention particularly to the Section on Dynamics Library Service. It seems to me this is one of the finest presentations to be found anywhere in our literature, and

I hope all librarians and trustees will soon have an opportunity to read it carefully and thoughtfully. Dynamic library service will come only from leadership with a sense of purpose and sense of the reading process and sense of community identification. An institution which educates is an explicit conception of improvement through which it aims to foster its constituents. No matter how extensive the facility and agency which has not adopted ways of removing foreign intolerance and insensibilities is not an educational institution, but a supply source for whoever decides to make demands upon it.

I think that represents the very high purpose and very high performance of the National Plan I present to you. My understanding is that there will be no attempt at this time to take any action by Council. I think it was presented and accepted, was it not, at the session a year ago in Buffalo? Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Richards. Are there any questions of Mr. Richards? (No questions)

If there are no questions we will go on to the next, "National Relations" and I will ask Mr. Paul Howard to report.

MR. PAUL HOWARD: Madam President, Members of the Council, and of the Association. If I were to try to sum up the report of the National Relations Office in one session I would have to go into medical terminology and say that the patient is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

The National Relations Office, as you know, has been

established since October 1945. The members of the Council have received a mimeographed report before coming to this meeting, and I will only try to give the gist of that and then report on activities since that report was issued.

I might state that any report of the National Relations Office made tomorrow or next week would be different from the report that could be made today. As you know, there is a great deal happening in Washington now and the situation changes from time to time. The National Relations Office has been working under the direction of the Federal Relations Committee on a three-fold program. One is with the Federal agencies in Washington, two with the Congress of the United States, and three with other national associations located in Washington. The office is in reality a branch or a part of the Public Relations Movement of the American Library Association. Its chief purpose is to create a willingness to cooperate with librarians in advancing the cause of libraries throughout the United States. We are working in a number of fields that way. We have had some successes and we are, I think, in a much stronger position than we have ever been.

I know that you will want to hear about the Library Demonstration Bill first, because that is one of the major functions of the office. The Library Demonstration Bill had a successful hearing before it was sent to Committee on the 16th of May. The report of that Committee has not come out as yet. If and when the report comes out of the full Committee and the

Bill is placed on the calendar of the Senate I am sure that we have between 55 and 60 votes in the Senate favoring it, which would mean that it will pass the Senate. Of course, that depends upon the leadership of the Senate, whether or not it is allowed to come to a vote. I think that there is a chance.

In the House we have not had a hearing and we will not be able to have a hearing this session. The Chairman of Subcommittee assured me Friday morning that we will have a hearing early in the session next year. He feels that he has done a great deal in securing the favorable report of his Subcommittee for Federal aid to education, and that to try to do more at this time might jeopardize any program that he is working on. I might say that he is entirely favorable to our Bill and is working with us.

I feel that if we get sufficient reports from librarians and from friends of librarians at home that we have a good chance of securing the passage of the Bill next year. Of course there is the factor of November, 1948 coming up, which is a considerable factor. It depends upon the tactics we use whether that factor will work for us or against us. I think it can be made to work for us.

Now as to the activities of the National Relations Office, these are a great many. I might say that in the last two weeks I have represented the A. L. A. at three three-day conferences in Washington, and they were important conferences. One of them was a conference held by the Office of Education to

discuss the development of library service in the United States and the relation of the library service section of the Office of Education to that Department. Another one called by the Office of Education to discuss the Audio-visual Education Programs throughout the United States, the types of statistics, the types of research needed, and the relationship of libraries to Audio-visual Programs to schools and colleges, and other institutions having audio-visual educational programs.

In addition to that we have been working on such things as the Bill to increase postal rates. I hasten to assure you that the postal rate on library books will not be increased. Postal rates on postal cards will remain at one cent. Those two concessions are in the Bill and they were about the only concessions in the Bill as reported out. That means that the action of the National Relations Office, plus the acts of all the librarians who supported it have prevented an increase in library costs of approximately \$250,000 a year. I might say that the proposed postal rate Bill will not pass Congress this session. It will not come to a vote even in the House or the Senate. A joint resolution has been presented and introduced to keep all the postal rates the same for another year. However, I am sure that there is to be an increase in postal rates of some kind. Congress feels that there should not be a deficit of some \$300,000,000 in the Post Office Department budget. I think that libraries will fare well under that.

Another thing that we have gained through legislation

is that there is still in the appropriation for the Department of Commerce -- and that has been considered by both the House and the Senate Committees -- a sum of \$40,000 for the distribution of Department of Commerce publications to help especially small libraries. The appropriation started out with a request for \$100,000 which was cut by the Bureau to \$60,000, it was cut by the House Appropriation Committee to \$40,000, but it seems to be destined to get in this year.

There have been a number of other things on which we have been working. In fact, the last month I have been more or less a trouble shooter. I would receive a call about something dire that was going to happen to somebody's budget which would affect a Federal library or a Library Program, which is important, and I would have to see what I could do in the name of the A. L. A. to support that library service. Not all of it has been concerned with the funds included in the budget. An example of this other type is the appropriation for the National Archives, which had a proviso that none of the funds in the appropriation for the National Archives could be used to pay the salaries of any employees of P-5 or CAF-11 grade or higher, who were first appointed to the National Archives staff under a war service appointment, unless they were veterans or members of the organized reserve of the U. S. Army. When one analyzed that, that came down to affecting four people. As near as we could tell it was a disguise Bill of Attainder. I felt -- and I think you will support me in it -- that we don't want any interference of that

kind which would be unconstitutional if its purpose was out in the open. We don't want any interference like that through an appropriation bill. A protest was made to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and I think it will be successful.

At the time we left Washington the Executive Session of the Committee had not been held, but I know the protest was recorded. There are a number of things of that nature.

The Library of Congress appropriation has received some pretty rough treatment. I came out here before we had taken action about that, but the Executive Board yesterday took action to call to the attention of the proper committees of the Senate that there is pending before Congress a policy statement which will clarify the entire situation of the Library of Congress. No action which would destroy some of the functions of the Library of Congress should be taken until that policy statement is adopted or rejected by the proper Committees of the Congress.

Now there are a great many things like that going on all the time. I don't like to take up your time going into details, but the function of the office has been to support the development of libraries, whether they occur in the Federal Government, or whether they occur otherwise. It is our desire to make Federal officials, Congressmen, officers of other national associations aware of the importance of libraries, of their contribution to American life, and of ways in which those agencies can use libraries in the development of their own educational programs. I think we have been successful in a great many ways

in this, and I believe that although with the Library Demonstration Bill we have been pulling upstream in rather muddy water, that now we are making considerable progress, and I have hopes that we will be able to give an entirely favorable report at the next meeting in Atlantic City. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Does anybody want to ask Mr. Howard any questions about the National Relations Office or activities? (No response) If not, we will go on to the next item which is a Report on Salaries by the Board on Personnel Administration. Mr. Louis Nourse.

MR. LOUIS M. NOURSE: Madam President, Council Members and Members of the Association. Since the question of salaries has been of paramount interest and importance, especially since there has been a great scarcity of librarians, the Board on Personnel Administration has been driving to give progress reports twice a year. I have a four-page report here which I hope will bring us up to date.

... Mr. Nourse read his prepared report ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the report of the Board on Personnel Administration. We now come to the opportunity for the Council to hear a proposal for a Library History Roundtable. Mr. Benjamin E. Powell will give us that report.

... Mr. Powell read his prepared report ...

MR. POWELL: Madam President, I should like to move the adoption of this report.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you. You have heard the

motion. Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and un-animously carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We will next have the report of the Committee on Boards and Committees by Mr. Paul North Rice.

MR. PAUL NORTH RICE: Madam President, Members of the Council, and Members of the A. L. A. I am reporting here for the Committee on Boards and Committees which consists of Harland A. Carpenter, Blanche Pritchard McCrum, Mrs. Lois Townley Place, and myself, Paul North Rice, as Chairman. We are making this report, part of which will have to be approved by the Council, but all of which has been in your hands, and I hope it will not be necessary for me to read it.

We first define the functions of six Committees, A. L. A. Income Committee, Awards, Public Library Film Projects, Public Library Office, Joint Advisory Committee on Public Library Offices, Rural Sociological Society, and A. L. A. Joint Committee Union List of Serials, Joint Committee -- and I might say only one of these Committees has already been approved by the Council. Three were set up by the Executive Board and two approved by the President.

Unless it is desired, Madam President, I will not read the functions of these six Committees.

Our second section suggests Changes in Name. It recommends that the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born --

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: (Interposing) Would anyone like

to have the functions read? Most of you have copies of the report. (No response)

MR. RICE: They are very uncontroversial, but I will be glad to read them if you wish. The President says not to read them if there is no opposition.

The second part of the report suggests Changes in Name. It is recommended that the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born change its name to A. L. A. Committee on Intercultural Relations.

We found that we made a mistake in suggesting that institutional membership dues sliding scale might be discontinued as they have not finished their work. We have removed that.

Madam President, I would like to move the adoption of this report so far as the first three sections go. It must be approved by the Council.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion; is there a second?

MR. CARL H. MILAM: Madam President, the International Relations Board is a little bit concerned about the possible misunderstanding that may result in another Committee being called the Committee on Intercultural Relations. It has been suggested that this matter be postponed until a later time after the International Relations Board has had a chance to consider it and make suggestions.

MR. RICE: I wonder if Miss Phillips is here. Maybe she would like to talk on that subject.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Miss Phillips, will you come up here, please? Miss Phillips is the chairman of this Committee.

MISS EDNA PHILLIPS: It would seem to me it would be a very nice thing to talk it over with the Board if there is any question on that whatsoever. I might mention that in the beginning my own suggestion to our Committee members was to call it a Committee on Intercultural Reading, and more than one member of the Committee felt that was a little narrow, and that the phrase "Intercultural Relations" would better express what we have in mind to do. That is the reason that title was given. However, I would be very glad to consider anything that they might want to bring up in that connection. I personally felt that there was a question of confusion on the part of the membership as a whole. I felt it would create a great deal of confusion if there were two Committees which had names that were somewhat similar. The fact that the other one would be "International Relations" and would have the title of "Board" rather than "Committee", we hoped that might distinguish between the two.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Miss Phillips.

MR. RICE: Since it has been brought up I wonder if it would be better for me to remove that section of the report and ask for approval of the rest of the matter, and then that can come up again at the Midwinter meeting.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Will the seconder of that motion consent to that change?

... The seconder of the motion consented to the change ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Then by consent the motion now stands as stated, with the exception of the reference to the Work with the Foreign Born. That Committee will change its name to A. L. A. Committee on Intercultural Relations. That is fine for the present. Is there any discussion on the motion as it now stands? (No response)

MR. JENS NYHOLM (Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois): Would you enlarge upon the definition of the functions of the Rural Sociological Society and A. L. A. Joint Committee to Study the Research Aspects of State Demonstration Plans? What is meant by that?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Nyholm asks Mr. Rice to enlarge upon the functions of that Committee.

MR. RICE: The Rural Sociological Society and A. L. A. Joint Committee was created by the Executive Board in December 1946. The functions were defined to restudy the research aspects of state demonstration plans. I think that possibly Mr. Howard could explain that.

MR. HOWARD: I hope that I can. This Joint Committee arose out of two things, one was a workshop held in Michigan by the State Library and the State College, and another a talk which I made to the Rural Sociological Society last December. The Rural Sociologists are interested in studying the methods of bringing information to people and in defining what the needs of

people are in the rural areas. They are beginning to find that libraries are interested in the same problems and they want to work with the librarians in working out methods and studying the research techniques and the application of research techniques to solving some of the problems in the rural areas. They feel that the study of state plans with demonstrations is one of the ways of going about that.

I might state that the Committee has been working together for sometime and in Michigan especially they have uncovered some very promising material.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any other questions?

(No response) Are you ready for the question on the adoption of the report?

... The motion as previously stated was seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The report is adopted. We now have the matter of some resolutions to be presented. I will ask Mr. Morrin of the Headquarters Staff to present them.

... Mr. Morrin read the resolutions as prepared ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Now what will you do with these resolutions? Would you like to vote upon them separately? If so we will be glad to have a motion covering a resolution of the Carnegie Corporation.

... A motion to adopt the resolution was made, seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I know that this is much more

than a perfunctory action on our part. I am happy to see that this is unanimously adopted.

Now may we have a motion upon a resolution directed to the Rockefeller Foundation?

... The motion to adopt was made, seconded, put to a vote and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We will now have a brief report from the Library Public Relations Service by Mr. Harold Hamill.

MR. HAROLD HAMILL: Madam President, Members. I am sure that by this time practically all of you have heard something about Library Public Relations Service and the Mitchell McKewon organization. Just by way of brief review I would like to say that about a year ago a Public Relations Committee, and particularly the Staff in Chicago began to actively explore the possibilities of a service such as described here. It was our feeling that it would be an effective thing to do, to secure a group of professional public relations counselors to aid libraries in their programs for more money and for effectiveness. When Mr. Johnson made his remark a number of years ago that library publicity and public relations would not sell a five-cent bar of soap, I have always felt that the answer to that is that we are not trying to sell soap, as important as it is to keep clean. Our service is extremely important and on an extremely different level. So we have sought the services of a firm which has had considerable experience in non-commercial accounts. I have before me a partial list of the organizations served by this

organization. Just by way of quick reading, among them you will be interested to hear there is the American Red Cross (Chicago Chapter), the Boy Scouts of America, George Williams College, Kemper Hall, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Provident Hospital and Training School, St. Luke's Hospital, and so on. I think that is sufficient proof that this organization has had adequate experience in dealing with non-profit institutions.

Now during the last year this material has been presented to librarians and libraries generally, and about 70 organizations have agreed to take the service. However, it is not enough. Among these libraries are some of our most distinguished libraries and library institutions in this country. I have a list of them here, but which I will not read at this time. In addition to it there are many smaller libraries. One of the great troubles in getting this service established has been that it has only been possible or thought possible to offer it on the flat basis of a cost of \$200 for each library, regardless of size.

Now in response to a considerable investigation the Public Library Public Relations Service is offering this service on a sliding scale or service basis. Those libraries which have an annual income of \$100,000 or more will be offered it for \$200; those with an annual income of \$85,000 to \$99,000 will be offered the service for \$150; those with an income of \$50,000 to \$84,000 will have it for \$100, and those with an annual income of

less than \$49,000 will pay \$50.

I am not here to be a commercial salesman, but I am here to urge you to realize the importance and the possibility of this service. If so many distinguished libraries feel it is a worthwhile service can you feel that you are in a different class? Is there a single library in this country which cannot progress by improving its public relations?

The important thing now is that we are going to have one more final count at this time to make up our minds on the new service basis. If sufficient orders are not received by July 23 we will lose for a good many years perhaps a chance to have a service of this kind.

I will not try to describe this in detail because of limited time, but I have before me one copy, and unless some of you brought copies it is the only copy here. Fifty copies of this have been mailed, but they have not yet been received. It consists of six items. The first is the laying of the foundation for a public relations program. In my judgment that brief bulletin in itself is worth the price of the service.

Now I just have one or two additional observations and that is if you will take this service you don't have to continue it. We have an opportunity to achieve something new, but if you try this service and you feel that it is not worth while, which I don't think you will decide, you can after a year abandon it.

There is one other suggestion and that is it is in a

sense a periodical. That is, the primary service is a periodical consisting of several parts coming out each month. It is possible for libraries to subscribe to it from their book and library periodical fund. A great many libraries have done that. Libraries have said that they would like to take it, but due to financial restrictions, and so forth, they can't take a service of this kind. You could in a sense consider it a periodical.

Now I shall be most happy at any time that I am here to talk to any one of you in greater detail about this service. Miss Olga Peterson knows more than anyone else, I think, about it and she also would be very happy to tell you what she knows about it, and to let you see this material. This will be on file at the Library Public Relations Service, at the Public Relations Office in the northwest corner of this building.

I am very glad to have had this opportunity to endorse this service for the Public Relations Committee and to offer any additional information which we can at this Conference. I would like to stress that many of us feel that it is a very important opportunity to achieve higher levels in library service, and we have one more chance under the service basis. Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: There is just one brief announcement and then we will be ready to dismiss.

... Announcements ...

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

... The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m. ...

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FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

July 4, 1947

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The second session of the American Library Association Council convened at 10:20 a. m., Mary U. Rothrock, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The first item on our agenda this morning is a matter which probably should have come up at the Monday session and for that reason we want to put it first this morning.

I want to ask Mr. Marco Thorne of Nevada to come up and give us his proposal.

... Mr. Thorne read his prepared paper ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Do you move the adoption of the report?

MR. THORNE: I move the adoption of that resolution.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion has been seconded. It is now open for discussion. Is there a discussion? You understand that the proposal is that the Council refer to the Executive Board the request that an American Library Association Western Field Office be established.

MR. MILAM: I hate to correct my superior, but that was not the motion. It was a little more specific than that, I fear. My understanding of the motion was that the Council instruct the Executive Board to plan for and establish a Western Field Office. Was that it?

MR. THORNE: Yes.

MR. MILAM: So that is a little bit stronger than referring it to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Yes.

MRS. ELIZABETH BRITTON (Washington, D. C.): May I ask for a definition of "Western States"? What is included in that?

MR. THORNE: That is very easy to define. If you will look on the map of the United States you will find that the eleven Western States cover a large area. We believe, in general, that about the center of what we call the Western States would be a twelve or fifteen hundred mile radius from Chicago, and it includes at least the eleven Western States, Alaska, Hawaii, and possibly the Western part of Canada, because we do have Canadians in our American Library Association. I think that just about fits it now. We haven't said it must be only these States, but in general geographically it covers the eleven Western States, Alaska, and Western Canada.

MR. CHARLES COMPTON (St. Louis, Missouri): I would like to move an amendment that this be referred to the Executive Board for consideration. I think the language that has been used is going a little too far.

MR. FORREST SPAULDING (Des Moines, Iowa): I would like to second Mr. Compton's amendment. Frankly, I don't feel that I am sufficiently informed now on such a proposal to vote intelligently. It seems to me it is a matter which might be

given considerable study.

That resolution, frankly, surprised me because I thought that transportation and communication was bringing the country closer together, rather than separating it into different sections. I would like to give a great deal of consideration to that before we move to sectionalize the American Library Association.

I speak as a person in a part of the country that is referred to by those from Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington as an Easterner, and at the same time most of my friends around New York and New Jersey think I am a Westerner.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there any further discussion?

MR. THORNE: I hope you will pardon my eagerness. In the first place, I am willing to wager that most of the librarians here are from smaller rural libraries. If you have worked with these people as we have in Nevada you will find out that they want some help. They are not asking for charity. If they join the A. L. A. they want representation. Mr. Spaulding mentioned transportation is much easier nowadays. It is easier, but not that much easier. If you ever travel around the Mountain States you will find long distances and it takes a long time to get around. If you take the high-priced fast planes you will spend all the money to make the short trip. It is not the economical way.

We are not trying to sectionalize, but we are trying to strengthen. I want to tell you that in our own Library

Association we had our second convention within a year and we have sixty-five members. We started with five a year ago. We mention to people about joining the A. L. A. and their reply is, "Why give the money to A. L. A. back there? We would rather give it to the Nevada Library Association. We will never hear from the A. L. A."

Now I happen to be the Membership Chairman for Nevada. I am speaking bluntly. The gentleman said it was a strong motion. We meant it to be strong. Something has to be done and we wouldn't be standing up here unless we wanted something strong done.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I am indebted to Mr. Thorne for that comment because had he not made it I should have felt compelled to express a little more sense of regionalism than Mr. Spaulding did. I see the faces of other acquaintances here whom I know would differentiate between the divisive influences and the binding influences. Is there any further comment or discussion?

MR. LOUIS M. NOURSE (St. Louis, Missouri): I think that the gentleman from Nevada weakened his argument by saying there were sixty-five members in the State Association. I am expecting the Representatives from the Eastern Seaboard to rise up and say that they must have representation on the East Coast because most of the libraries in the United States are located on the Atlantic Seaboard with the large cities. I do think it would be very desirable if we had lots of money to have repres-

entatives on the West Coast. It would be fine, but A. L. A. is faced with a deficit so how can we extend our service? It is a difficult problem at this time. It is a matter of philosophy. I get awfully tired of having people say that they won't belong to the A. L. A. because they don't get something from it.

It seems to me that as a professional librarian we have a duty to make a contribution in our state, and if we have strength enough left then we try to make a contribution on the national scale. It is the whole philosophy of giving and getting. Some people concentrate on the giving and some on the getting. I say let us not forget that we have the responsibility to give a little and let's balance the thing up a little bit. (Applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: May I ask this: Did everyone hear the earlier part of Mr. Nourse's statement? If you didn't I think it might be well to summarize that, Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: I simply made the point that the gentleman from Nevada stated that they have sixty-five members in their Library Association. There are, I believe, sixteen thousand members of the American Library Association, and we all know that the great majority of the membership is East of Chicago. Therefore, using the same argument, the Eastern libraries should rise up as one body and say that we must either transfer the headquarters from Chicago to Washington, and so forth. You can put up an awfully good argument for that.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Carlson, did you have something?

MR. W. H. CARLSON (Corvallis, Oregon): I have heard this recommendation with considerable sympathy. I was for some five years a neighbor of the State of Nevada on the South in Arizona, and I am now a neighbor on the North. While in Arizona particularly as a member of the Membership Committee of the American Library Association, I encountered the very arguments that Mr. Thorne has so ably presented here this morning. I do view this statement emanating from Nevada with sympathy. I don't think it can be explicitly a Western problem. I believe that Mr. Thorne is right, that if we have a Regional Office in the West we might possibly need a Regional Office in some other section. If we have one in the West we are still going to be an awfully long way from Alaska and Hawaii, where at most we wouldn't dig up more than a couple dozen librarians for our Association.

I don't have very much confidence in the argument that perhaps the finances of the American Library Association would be appreciably strengthened by the increased membership that it would attract by giving us an office out here in the grass routes where the distances are great.

I feel that the thing should come before the Executive Board for careful and sympathetic study. I think it should be considered in its national implications, not just in the Western implication. Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Anyone else?

MISS MARGARET J. CLAY: In the President's address on Monday she referred to greater development, the importance and necessity of greater development of regional areas. Now some of you may remember some years ago, I think about ten or eleven years ago, the Pacific Northwest made certain recommendations along the same line, that we have Regional Groups which would meet on alternate years to which meetings or conferences a number of American Library Association Headquarter people and members of the Executive Board might appear and help us with their suggestions and very sound advice. I think perhaps that is the answer, at least for the time being, to the request so excellently presented by Mr. Thorne. It is a matter in which we in the West are extremely interested, but I doubt very much if the time is ripe for such a setup. I doubt very much if the American Library Association can afford it. But I do think we might consider, or might suggest to the Board and they might consider the organization of regions meeting on alternate years and moving out the most helpful and useful members of our Headquarter's Staff.

MRS. SWING: I would like to make two comments to give Mr. Thorne a little comfort. I am a veteran of domestic war. I was Chairman of the American Library Association Membership Committee for six years, for strange reasons, and I would like to say, Mr. Thorne, that there are in proportion more librarians in the East who are not members of the American

Library Association and who say, "What will I get if I belong?" than there are in your State. Furthermore, we in the South live eighteen hours by train from Chicago. We get no more help from the American Library Association than you do out here. I think that Miss Clay's reiteration of the suggestions made by the PLA some years ago, and which have been echoed in other sections of the country, is the answer.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any further comments? (No response) Though the Council has the responsibility of the vote, if there are members of the audience who feel that they would like to participate in this discussion, we would like to welcome the comments before Mr. Milam is allowed to speak.

MR. MILAM: Mr. Thorne made one comment which I think is challenging. He spoke of other activities which have been inaugurated and for which funds were found when the Executive Board and the other officers thought they were important enough to try to get the money. I think that is a very challenging statement. You know, of course, that we don't get the money from the same source for this as we have used for International Relations. It is entirely possible, however, that the Executive Board in exploring this with the officers of the Western Associations could devise some plan for financing a Western office, which I think we need, and which would not draw too heavily on the present A. L. A. funds. There is money, I am told, in the West as well as in the East. There are Foundations in San

Francisco as well as in New York, and there is plenty of leadership among the library groups of the West. It is quite possible, it seems to me, that the Executive Board can explore the matter, not only sympathetically, but hopefully.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any further comments? Are you ready for the vote upon the amendment? The amendment, you will recall, is that the proposal be referred to the Executive Board for consideration. Are you ready for the question?

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion is carried and the amendment is made.

We will now vote upon the motion as amended.

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I think we owe our Nevada colleagues our thanks for bringing this issue up for discussion and consideration and for seeking a solution.

The next is a report of the Fourth Activities Committee and will be given by Mr. Logsdon.

MR. RICHARD H. LOGSDON (Herndon, Virginia): Although this is supposed to be a progress report, this is instead an explanation of why there has not been very much progress so far as the Fourth Activities Committee is concerned. This is due, first, to a series of registrations among committee members dating back to about a year ago, and difficulties attached to what seemed to be conflict or overlaps in areas between this Committee and the Committee on Divisional Relationships. The

Committee, as originally constituted, held two meetings at the Buffalo Conference. Certain plans were made and work assignments started, but due to resignations they were not carried through to completion.

The present Committee, of which I am a member, has not as yet held a regular meeting. One was planned for the Midwinter, late in March, but again, due to the resignation of the Chairman, nothing was done. Present plans, therefore, for further progress will await additional appointments to the Committee and a designation of the Chairman.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Logsdon. This report, of course, does not call for any action by the Council, but rather action by the Committee. I don't mean that as a reproof to the Committee. It is one with which I have been identified as an officer and I feel equally responsible with them for this report. I think we may have a little backhanded comfort in recognizing that there must not be any profound sense of things going wrong in that Committee hasn't been pushed by its fellow members into more aggressive Committee action.

We will now have the A. L. A. income report by Mr. Vitz.

MR. CARL VITZ: Madam President, Members of the Council. The report of the A. L. A. Committee on A. L. A. Income has but a very brief report. The Committee has as its Chairman Mr. Luther H. Evans, Library of Congress, and fellow members and myself. We have not a formal report, but Mr. Evans

telephoned during the Conference that in behalf of the Committee he would like to have one point stressed at this Council Meeting, mainly, that he hoped affirmative would be taken with reference to a four-year program to terminate and culminate in our celebration of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the American Library Association.

Now Mr. Evans and the Committee feel that it will greatly strengthen the experts of the Committee in seeking additional funds for the American Library Association. We hope that Council will, at the proper time, take affirmative action with reference to a four-year program, and on the assumption that such action will be taken, the Committee looks forward to a vigorous attack on the problem with which it is charged, namely, to find more money for all the things that you want done.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any comments on the report or any questions? (No response) If not, we will proceed to the next report, which is The Use of Endowment Funds which will be given by Mr. Gosnell.

MR. CHARLES F. GOSNELL (Albany, New York): This Committee made a brief report at the Midwinter Meeting and was instructed to promote more discussion of the problem. Those of you who have read the June issue of the A. L. A. Bulletin will have seen the result of the Committee's work in promoting discussion in a written form. This Committee recommended at the Midwinter Meeting that there be serious consideration of the expenditure of some of the capital out of the Endowment granted

some years ago by the Carnegie Corporation. The Committee brings in a recommendation today which calls for spending a little more money, but over a shorter period, and this is their recommendation:

"WHEREAS, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has released restrictions on the use of the Endowment Fund granted to the Association, and

WHEREAS, it is believed that a wise expenditure of a portion of this capital may bring future returns in better library service to the nation, and greater strength to the Association, be it

RESOLVED, that the Council approve the expenditure by the Executive Board of amounts from this Endowment Fund not to exceed \$40,000 per annum for a period of three years."

It is assumed that before this period comes to an end there will be further consideration of the general aspects of the problem in the light of what we have been able to do with the money.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

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

... The motion was seconded ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Now this is a matter on which unquestionably members of the Council will want a full consideration and discussion. Mr. Gosnell and his Committee are prepared to answer questions or to comment more fully on the aspects of

it. Is there any discussion? (No response) Well, I was a bad prophet. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. SCHENK: What is the money to be used for?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Under the resolution it is within the discretion of the Executive Board to budget.

MR. GOSNELL: Yes, it is our belief that all returns to the Association come not only from the investment of its capital funds and stocks and bonds. We believe that the Association made a wise investment in purchasing a headquarters office. We are hopeful that there may be other activities, perhaps some of our regular activities, which may be strengthened by additional expenditures which will bring future returns and increased membership and increased interest in the Association. Perhaps more of the gifts or grants for a specific project. It is implied in the wording of the resolution that the wise expenditure of a portion of this capital may bring future returns in better library service to the nation and greater strength to the Association. We hope that fund will be a new form of casting bread upon the waters.

MR. VITZ: There is one point just touched upon which I have heard in conversation which is not completely germane to the motion, namely, the purchase of A. L. A. headquarters. The purchase of A. L. A. headquarters was not an expenditure of the Endowment. It was a reinvestment of the Endowment so that as far as the financial operations of the Association are concerned the investing of the Endowment Fund in a building occupied

by A. L. A. instead of in bonds yielding interest has made no difference.

I think it is important to realize this distinction as to the use of the Endowment Fund. I hope I am correct. If I should not be, the Executive Secretary can correct me. Well, he says I am correct. It is a reinvestment and not an expenditure and the financial picture was not altered by the acquisition of a building in which we now pay rent to ourselves instead of to McGraw-Hill.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is there further comment?

MR. JENS NYHOLM: How did you arrive at the figure of \$40,000? Why is it not \$30,000 or \$50,000? What is behind the figure quoted?

MR. GOSNELL: Well, that is kind of an embarrassing question. I think the figure represented in part a compromise. Those of you who read the American Library Association Bulletin, the several articles in that symposium, will perhaps have in mind how we arrived at the figure. You recall the conditions under which the Endowment was released by the Carnegie Corporation, providing for an expenditure of the capital in an amount not greater than 10 percent per year out of \$2,000,000. That would be \$200,000, and that would be a lot of money for the American Library Association, but some folks thought it wouldn't last long enough. At the last Midwinter Meeting we recommended \$20,000, plus an additional \$10,000 for special equipment, as I recall, and that amounted to \$30,000 for the first year. And

\$20,000 for ten years, or rather the nine remaining years. However, because of the critical situation as regards A. L. A. finances, and our conviction that the next two or three years in library development are going to be extremely critical, both as far as the finances are concerned and as far as the development in the field is concerned, we thought that the Executive Board ought to give a little more to us. They don't have to use all the money if they don't want to, or if they don't find projects which seem to be worthwhile. So the \$40,000 represents a sort of a compromise between those who believe that we should preserve the nest egg intact and those who believe we ought to spend the money and stop worrying about increasing the income on investment. The income on the investment isn't what it used to be, and those in whose group I fall believe there are other ways, less tangible, perhaps, but perhaps just as effective of investing the money for future returns to the Association.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any comments?

MR. RALPH MUNN: We have taken several little bites from this Endowment. What is the total amount authorized for withdrawal?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Munn wants to know what the total is now.

MR. MILAM: I believe the answer to that question is this resolution, \$40,000 a year for three years. Therefore, that is \$120,000. I assume that the three years intended by this resolution include this year, during which we are using

\$30,000. I was going to ask for an interpretation of that from the Committee.

MR. MUNN: Three years, to include this year.

MR. MILAM: He says the Committee does intend that this three years shall include this fiscal year during which we have used \$30,000. While I am here I think I should emphasize the fact that if this motion is passed the Executive Board will not have \$40,000 added to its income for next year, even if it is decided to use all of it, but only \$10,000 more than is being used this year.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any further comments or questions? (No response)

... The motion to adopt the resolution was seconded, voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The next is the report from the Committee on Awards by Mr. Cory.

MR. JOHN M. CORY: At the A. L. A. Midwinter Conference in 1946 the Executive Board authorized the creation of the A. L. A. Committee on Awards to consider the general problem of awards which might be made for the good of the library profession and library service.

... Mr. Cory read his prepared report ...

MR. CORY: Our idea in this connection is that the present activities of the Committee be continued to the Midwinter Conference in January, 1948 and that shortly thereafter, or perhaps even before, it be reconstituted as a jury on Awards

with members selected with that viewpoint in mind. Then finally we fall back to the Committee for further study with the possibility of awarding a number of Certificates of Merit annually. This latter proposal has not yet received sufficient study by the Committee for action, but the recommendation will be forthcoming at the Midwinter Conference.

Since no member of the Committee is a member of the Council, I would like to request a motion for the adoption of this report, each recommendation individually.

The first recommendation is for the establishment of the Joseph W. Lippincott Award to an individual for "Distinguished Service in the Profession of Librarianship". It is moved that the Council take action.

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

... The motion to adopt the recommendation was seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

MR. CORY: The second calls for the establishment of an Award of \$500 annually to a library for "Distinguished Contribution to the Development of Enlightened Public Opinion on an Issue of Current or Continuing Importance". I move that the Council take action as recommended.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the motion.

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

MR. CORY: The third recommendation is the establish-

ment of a Certificate of Merit to be awarded annually to the library school in the United States or elsewhere, which, during the year of the award, makes the most constructive original contribution to education for librarianship. It is recommended that the A. L. A. Executive Board make further efforts to re-establish such a scholarship from other funds and that consideration be given to the use of the Sarah C. N. Bogle Memorial Fund for this purpose. This Certificate is to replace the James T. White Scholarship authorized by the Council at the A. L. A. Midwinter Conference, 1946, with lapses through withdrawal of funds by the donor. I move the adoption of this amendment.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The motion has been made to take action on the recommendation.

... The motion to adopt the recommendation was seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

MR. WAYNE SHIRLEY (Brooklyn, N. Y.): I am not a member of the Council. Is it possible for me to speak on this?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Yes, indeed.

MR. SHIRLEY: Thank you, Madam President. I am speaking only on No. 3 regarding the Certificate of Merit for a library school. That seems to be a rather empty gesture. A Certificate of Merit, well, what is going to do with it after receiving it? Just hang it on the wall? So far as the scholarship is concerned, that, of course, is extremely useful, but this business of Awards, I just don't know. I know of one that

was awarded a few years ago and the recipient told me he felt as he had felt when he had been a good boy in Sunday School and got a gold star. Unless there is some substance to the Award I oppose them.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Would you like to comment on that?

MR. CORY: I am inclined to agree with Mr. Shirley, and it is unfortunate that the Committee is not prepared at this time to make a more substantial effort toward recognizing outstanding library school work. This is by way of a salvage operation on a much valued type of recognition. It did seem to us that it would add to the prestige of the library school to be able to indicate within the Bulletin, and elsewhere, that it was the recipient of the Certificate of Merit by the American Library Association.

It is our hope that funds will be forthcoming for the scholarship, and our feeling is that those funds will be more easily obtained if the Council continues its approval of this type of Award to a library school.

MRS. MC CORMACK: This may seem to be hardboiled, but I talked to the head of the Hyer Candy Company the day before he died and he had a two-hour conference on public relations and he said he always tried to make as many vice-presidents as he could. He was the head of eighty-six corporations -- no wonder he died at the age of 50 -- and he said that when anybody wanted a raise he would always make him a vice-president. Then

when he went to his lodge meeting and his wife went to church everybody congratulated him, made a fuss, and then he didn't realize that he didn't get anything but a gold star. Well now, the gold star is financially valuable if you haven't money. I mean, the money is spent so fast, but you can hang a gold star on any wall and everybody will come in and look at it and see what you have done.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you. I am sure we can all affirm the correctness of the money being spent so fast. Are you ready for the question?

... There being no further discussion, the motion was put to a vote and carried ...

MR. CORY: The fourth is the establishment of a Certificate of Merit to be awarded annually to the library extension agency, state or national, in the United States or elsewhere, which, during the year of the award, makes the most notable gains in the extension of library service, and that the Executive Board again seek funds to supplement this Certificate of Merit.

... The motion to accept the recommendation was made, seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

MR. CORY: The next is for the continuance of A. L. A. Committee on Awards as a special committee with powers broadened to include the designation of recipients of the above awards and such other awards as the Council of the American Library Association may assign to the Committee for action, and I will

combine this with the last one, the referral to the A. L. A. Committee on Awards the possibility of awarding a number of Certificates of Merit annually to Friends of Libraries throughout the world.

... The motion to adopt the recommendation was moved, seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

22 MR. CORY: One final word, the Committee has not had an opportunity to take formal action in connection with the second Award to libraries, but it does wish to participate in the expression of thanks and will incorporate further recommendations concerning those awards in later reports. Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Thank you, Mr. Cory, for that excellent report.

We come now to a report on Experimental Programs in Library Science - Board of Education for Librarianship. Mr. Munn will give his report.

MR. RALPH MUNN: Madam President, this is a report from the Board of Education for Librarianship, addressed to the Council.

As the Councilors are well aware, there is much interest among librarians in the proposal that the initial professional training for library work be introduced more generally within undergraduate college programs.

The Board of Education for Librarianship reported its consideration of this proposal in a statement published in the A. L. A. Bulletin, March 1947. Since that time the Board has

approved for an experimental period the program recently announced by the University of Denver.

The proposed changes contain the elements for a plan of professional education which may more nearly satisfy the needs of libraries. The final solution must, however, provide an integrated system of library schools, and other library training agencies, whose programs are offered at different educational levels, consistent with the requirements of various types of library work. Such a system can be effected only through careful planning on the part of the library schools, the Board, the Association of American Library Schools, A. L. A. Division of Library Education, and other groups with the advice of library employers. The Board hopes to sponsor a conference during the next few months for the purpose of clarifying many emerging questions.

Madam President, this is merely a report for the information of the Council and the Members of the Association, and no action is requested. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I am sure, Mr. Munn, you will be glad to answer any questions that should be forthcoming. Are there any questions?

MR. DANTON: What basis will be used for the determination of the success or failure at the end of the three-year experiment?

MR. MUNN: I can't answer that question satisfactorily to Mr. Danton. There were no scientific rules. We simply re-

acted to what appears to be an obvious risk among the library profession to make provision for changes in the present pattern of library education. The Denver plan was the first one that was submitted. To the best of my knowledge it was the only one which had been worked out to the point where it could be put into effect as early as the Fall of 1947. No, I am mistaken. It was the Fall of 1946. We had confidence in the school and the directorship and the faculty and this appeared to be an appropriate school in which to make this experiment.

I can't answer Mr. Danton's request as to the criteria by which the success or lack of success of the experiment will be judged. I hope that the Board will be able to arrive at an intelligent criteria by the time that this judgment must be passed. We are not that far along as yet.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any other comments? The report, as Mr. Munn said, does not call for action by the Council. Thank you, Mr. Munn.

We come now to a report on Tenure Principles for Non-professional Library Employees. Mr. Louis M. Nourse will give the report.

MR. LOUIS M. NOURSE: Madam President, Members of the Association, after the Board on Personnel Administration had finished the work on the Statement of Principles on Tenure for Librarians we felt there was an equal obligation to complete the statement insofar as non-professional library employees were concerned. We started out by trying to prepare a very

brief and short statement, but found it very unsatisfactory, and as we began working over the original tenure statement we finally reached the conclusion that the principles stated therein apply about as well to non-professional as professional librarians, so it was prepared and sent out to 684 individuals, including members of the Council. The only changes were that we substituted for the word "librarian" either "non-professional library employees" or "employees". Also, we took out three paragraphs which referred exclusively to college university librarians and took out such terms as reference to internships, and other professional terms that wouldn't naturally refer to the non-professional library employees. Since sending out this statement to 684 individuals we had a number of valuable suggestions and criticisms, but the one that seemed to turn up most frequently was that in the definition of non-professional employees there shouldn't be the exceptions, "except those in the professional, maintenance, bindery and printing services".

The one change which was made since then is on the bottom of the page, the definition of non-professional library employees. It now reads with the word "non-professional" is to include all employees in the library who hold fulltime positions on a permanent basis, except for librarians for whom a statement of principles of tenure was adopted by the A. L. A. Council on June 21, 1946. This statement was printed in the A. L. A. Bulletin of November 1946.

Madam President, the Board wishes to recommend the

adoption of this statement of principles for non-professional librarians. I should have said, non-professional assistants instead of non-professional library employees.

MR. MUNN: Madam President, Members of the Council and the Association. If this statement presented by Mr. Nourse and his Committee could have the slightest controlling influence in your city and mine I think we ought to view it with a real alarm. Actually, it is one of these things that wouldn't make very much difference unless we choose to use it to hold up action. It isn't entirely clear in my own mind as to why there should be this statement in regard to non-professional library employees. Certainly I question the advisability of its passage at this time with our non-professional staffs, -- unless yours are better than mine -- made up of the people who came into the library work during the war period, who have never done a full day's work, who don't expect to do a full day's work, who are soldiering on the job, and those we keep because we know perfectly well that in an industrial center we can't replace them. Actually, employment conditions being now more critical than they were at any time during the war period itself. I think that is generally true of the industrial centers in the East. Our library would be doomed and I mean that, it is not an exaggeration, if we were compelled to give the full value of these tenure obligations to the non-professional people whom we have now. As I say, I am not so much worried about it because no matter what happens here I can go back and

fire a page, a clerk or a stenographer just as soon as I can find a replacement that is better, but even so, I question the advisability of the A. L. A. adopting this scheme at the moment.

MR. NOURSE: I can sympathize with Mr. Munn's viewpoint. The St. Louis Public Library has certainly been in the same position converting the professional to non-professional, but I would like to say this, that are principles and principles are supposed to be basic facts. Now the question arises, if they are basic they should operate in 1950, 1955 or 1957 as they do in 1947.

Now I will admit that perhaps the whole tenure statement hasn't been tested yet because of economic situations and the shortage of librarians. The real test will probably come when a person is just suited and finds it exceedingly difficult to secure a position, or impossible to get a position, and we hope that is, of course, a long way in the future.

The Board, of course, received this sort of thing in its criticism and the Board went over the statement of principles word for word and sentence for sentence and paragraph for paragraph and we couldn't see anything in this statement that would cramp the style, so to speak, of an administrator, because if a library has its classification and pay plans, if it has a service rating, if all the periods of probation, if it has all of the devices, the effective devices for screening people, that is a background that should protect them somewhat.

Of course, there is no obligation for any one library

to accept this, but there is a very widespread demand, both from professional and non-professional members of the A. L. A. to keep up with these modern practices and also to provide tenure.

We have a recent example of a large public library which has no tenure in it. Certainly you would agree with me that there is a place for tenure, so that I want to emphasize the fact that these are principles and the test is, take any sentence in the statement and say, "Is that fair or is it unfair?" Take any sentence or any statement and check it and say, "Would this be embarrassing to Mr. Munn or any other Chief Librarian?" The Board has done that.

As far as we can see, as far as we can go ahead on it, it seems we have tried to do a good job in making it basic.

MISS FLORA B. LUDINGTON (Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts): Madam President, I think there is one sentence in the interpretation of the statement before you which ought to be read with considerable care. On page 2 in the paragraph which has to do with the objectives of the tenure statement you will find that statement in relation to the temporarily basis of employment with the further phrase, "Limited periods with the intent to avoid the granting of present tenure is deemed unethical." In No. 2 in the paragraph under "Interpretations" it reads: "Beginning with appointment to a full-time non-professional library position on a permanent basis, the probationary period should not be less than six

months nor more than one year." I think many librarians, particularly those in industrial centers, as Mr. Munn has pointed out, are going to tend to, and perhaps justly so, not follow that interpretation. It is true, that within our classification and pay plan by redescribing our positions there will be an opportunity and a way for an administrator to make such personnel adjustments as are desirable and may be possible. Nevertheless, many of our temporary employees in libraries at the present time are with local influences, who are well known in the community and reappointment or appointment on a permanent basis after a one-year temporary employment may cause future difficulties. I would, therefore, urge that the Board reconsider this phrase in relation to the definition and interpretation of temporary employment, recognizing possible difficulties that may arise.

MR. NOURSE: One other point occurred to me. Inasmuch as anything that is passed by Council can certainly be reconsidered and amended, and if professional librarians find the statement embarrassing, there is no question but what the membership of the A. L. A. represents in overwhelming majority professional rather than non-professional, can, although attempting to interest non-professionals to join the A. L. A., it would be a very simple matter to do so, but we have to start sometime, and the Board has been working on tenure for four or five years and this is the result of a considerable

amount of effort and work and thought in the last seven years, and we can't wait for the ideal moment. When the work is done it seems to me that is the psychological time to turn in the report and try to get action. There probably be defects in it, but let's get started and let's get something on paper, in print, that is available, and then later on if it is defective it won't be too difficult to make the appropriate amendment and changes.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there further comments?

(No response) Are you ready for the question, for the adoption of the tenure statement as presented?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and carried - 41 for the adoption of the resolution and 11 against the adoption ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I declare the motion carried. Now the time is inching up on us, but I think we can still get through within our allotted time. We will now have the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws by Doctor Susan Grey Akers.

DR. SUSAN G. AKERS (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina): Madam President, Members of the Council. In the report which has been mimeographed and circulated to Council members, the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws has covered the various matters which have been referred to the Committee, and on which we have ventured to make a recommendation or suggestion. Some of the matters referred to

do not require action by the Council, but instead were placed before the whole Association at the third general session. Those recommendations requiring Council action are as follows:

On the first page of the report at the foot of the page, continuing on page 2, is our recommendation relating to the right of non-members of the Association to sit in Council, and the right of such members to vote.

Madam President, I move that Article VI, Section 1 (e), Paragraph 2 of the Constitution be deleted and the following sentence substituted: "The right to vote shall be limited to Councilors who are members of the Association."

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

DOCTOR AKERS: Madam President, the next matter on which your Committee is prepared to make a recommendation relates to the method of amending the Constitution. Our reasons have, we think, been set out at sufficient length in our printed report. The proposed change would make amendments possible under normal procedure in about six months' time. It would be possible to amend the Constitution during an annual meeting if the proposal should be approved by Council, and this vote could be followed by a favorable vote by the membership during the annual Conference.

Madam President, I move that Article XII of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Councilors present and

voting in two consecutive meetings held not less than two months apart, or, by a majority vote of the Councilors present, and voting at a single meeting, followed by approval of a majority of the members of the Association present and voting at a meeting of the Association held during an annual conference."

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

... The motion was seconded ...

MR. NYHOLM: In the meeting before the A. L. A. the other day someone made the statement that there have been some criticisms that it had been sufficient participation in the affairs of the A. L. A. by the membership, and that they had not always had an opportunity for the membership to participate in the affairs. According to the motion before us we are now asked to cast a vote for a proposal in accordance with which we are going to transfer from the membership at large to the Council the decision regarding such matters. It is quite right that often changes in the Constitution is a small matter, but also there are important matters and some extremely important suggestions that now will be decided, not by the membership at large, but by the Council. Therefore, I propose an amendment to this motion to the effect that we strike out the first part of the proposed motion, so that the motion will read: "This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Councilors present and voting at a single meeting, followed by an approval from the majority of the members of the Association present and

25 voting at a meeting of the Association held at an Annual Conference." In other words, it should be carried both by the Council and by the membership at large. The proposed amendment will do away with the first part which makes it possible for the Constitutional change to take effect simply as a result of two votings by the Council. Now both the Council and the membership at large would have to vote on it.

I move that amendment.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Nyholm moves to amend the Committee's motion. Is there a second? (No response) If there is no second the motion stands as at present. Is there further discussion? (No response)

MR. WERNER ELLINGER: I should very much like to call the Council's attention to the way in which the Constitutional amendments are recommended in this motion. I do think that any Constitutional amendment is important enough that it should be considered by the membership as a whole. I further don't think that a single majority vote of the members of the Council should be sufficient to change a Constitution which might affect the structure of the entire Association. It would be at least a minimum requirement which I think should be established to have it qualified by a majority, such as a two-thirds vote of the Council, voting in favor of the amendment, and that the vote should be taken of the members present, and not of those present and voting. Again and again we make observations that it is the Ayes and Nos and the Ayes may outstrip the Nos, but

there is no way of controlling how many members are abstaining from voting for an amendment upon which they do not wish to speak up.

MR. PAUL NORTH RICE: May we have the present Constitution read covering this particular Article?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Rice has asked for the reading of the present Constitution.

... Doctor Akers read the present Constitution ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there further comments?
(No response) Then the Chair will interpret, subject to correction from the "backseat driver" that the vote is upon the amendment stated by Mr. Nyholm and seconded somewhat later. Do you understand the amendment or would you like to have it read? The request is that the amendment be read.

... The amendment as previously presented was read ...

MR. MILAM: My interpretation is that he wishes to strike out the first part of the proposed section and to have only one way of amending the Constitution. That is, by a majority vote of the Councilors present and voting at a single meeting, to be followed by approval of a majority of the members of the Association present and voting at a meeting of the Association held during an Annual Conference. He would thus eliminate what the Committee is proposing, namely, that there be two ways of amending the Constitution, the other one being by two consecutive votes of the Council.

MR. CARL VITZ: I would like to speak on the point

of omitting mail votes. A few years back we had a dickens of a time to getting A. L. A. action at all, and only succeeded by getting a mail vote to see if we could vote by mail. For three consecutive years there was no meeting of the Association. I can't see any harm of obtaining the possibility of acting as an Association by mail if some need arises. I don't believe I can make a motion. I am a non-voting member.

MR. SPAULDING: I offer an amendment on the point of retaining a provision for a possible mail vote.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We have an amendment to the amendment which retains the provision for a possible mail vote. Is there a discussion on the amendment to the amendment?

MR. COMPTON: I want to vote for the first amendment, but not the second.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: How does he do it? Well, he votes against the second amendment which will be offered first.

MR. COMPTON: The amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: That is true.

MR. MC NALLY: I was a member of this Committee and the whole matter came up, I believe, in the first place because a great difficulty arose in securing any ballots in return. Mail voters were exceedingly slow and it was quite expensive and it was felt that there were so few of the ballots returned that we would be much more democratic by having a vote of those attending the Convention than by counting the few ballots that came back. Therefore, the Committee felt, at least some of them,

solicit the introduction of his proposal by a member of the Council who perhaps represents the Association, State Association to which he belongs, or the Division, or other Associations to which he belongs. I think a member of the Council could initiate an amendment and, of course, any member of the Association is free to suggest an amendment.

MR. ELLINGER: I am sorry that I am up again, but I have had an opportunity to study the Constitution carefully. If I am not mistaken, it doesn't require any recommendation. It is specifically laid down in the Constitution, and the way to block an amendment which was introduced is to vote "No."

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The gentleman says that the way to block an amendment introduced you just vote "No." You are going to have an opportunity to vote "No" if you wish on the amendment to the amendment. Would you like to have that read?

MR. MILAM: So far as I know, nobody has written out the exact words which constitute the amendment proposed by Mr. Spaulding, but the sense of it would be to add at the end of the proposed section words which would permit a vote by mail as an alternate to a vote at an Association meeting.

MR. SPAULDING: I understood under the same provisions that now prevail.

MR. MILAM: Yes.

MR. NYHOLM: As the sponsor of the first amendment I would like to state that I am very happy that Mr. Spaulding made

an amendment to the amendment because I do think that I overlooked that point. I think it is extremely important that the members of the Association should have an opportunity to express themselves upon such important matters as the Constitutional change. Therefore, I am very happy to endorse the amendment to the amendment and I hope that the Council will vote in favor of it.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Are there any further comments?

... The amendment to the amendment was voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The vote now is upon the original amendment. Are you ready for that?

MR. COMPTON: We ought to have the right to vote on both of them. If you put the two together I don't see how you can. I was against Mr. Nyholm's motion and for Mr. Spaulding's motion and now have no opportunity to vote on both.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: As I understand it, Mr. Spaulding's motion has now carried and Mr. Nyholm's motion is amended by the inclusion of Mr. Spaulding's.

MR. MILAM: I am suggesting that President Rothrock say to Mr. Compton that if he wishes to accomplish the end he has stated perhaps the best way would to vote no on Mr. Nyholm's amendment as amended and then later introduce the Spaulding amendment which he wishes to support.

MR. RICE: I would like to make another suggestion, that he could move an amendment if he wishes, to the amended

motion that would strike out the part he doesn't want. Before he does that, I want to raise one thing. There is one thing in my mind that makes me wonder if I ought not to make another amendment. If I understand it correctly, an amendment to the Constitution could be passed by the Council this afternoon and then approved by General Session tonight and our Constitution would be changed in a period of six hours. I think that is most unfortunate. I think that there should be an amendment that would read that there must be at least two months between the vote in the Council and the vote in the American Library Association as a whole. I think either it should be passed by the Council at the Midwinter Meeting and passed by the Association as a whole at the Annual Meeting, or else, if it passes the Council at the Annual Meeting it should be a mail vote two months later, so there should not be any danger that an amendment to the Constitution be passed within six hours. (Applause)

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Is that a motion?

MR. RICE: It was chiefly a query whether that was necessary. If necessary I would like to move an amendment that in no case will the two votes be taken in less than two months.

MR. COMPTON: I would like to make an amendment to that, that it be referred back to the Committee for a report in the future.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Compton, I will rule if Mr. Rice's amendment fails for lack of a second, and Mr. Compton's suggestion which he is prepared to make as an amendment, that

this matter be referred back to the Committee for reporting at a later meeting of the Council. Now that is next January.

MR. COMPTON: It is sufficiently important to wait that long.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Does everyone want to stand as technical on this or do you see this as a constructive way to getting out of a tangle?

MR. NYHOLM: I should be glad to withdraw the first motion if it can be reconsidered. I think it has not been properly considered. I think the original motion we had before us was most unfortunate and I recognize that the points that have been brought up by Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Compton are very important, so it does seem to me the whole matter to a great extent needs reconsideration. We have noted quite some interest in the membership outside of Council in that whole problem. I certainly think it would be a good idea to reconsider the entire matter. It is true that the originator of this motion stated that it may take some time, but the point is that we cannot change our Constitution just because of a trivial point, and introduce an entirely new Constitution that can be changed overnight in accordance with the amendment I proposed, because I have not considered all the matters. I think it would be very good to have the whole thing reconsidered very, very carefully by the sponsors of any change.

MR. COMPTON: I will make that as a substitute motion.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Compton offers a substitute

motion that the entire matter be referred to the Committee for consideration and report at the next Council meeting.

MR. VITZ: I submit the motion.

MR. NYHOLM: May I ask a question? What happened to Mr. Spaulding's original amendment which was voted favorably?

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: It goes with the referral.

MR. SPAULDING: I release all claim.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The question is upon the recommitment or recommitment of the motion to the Committee. Will we vote on that?

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The Council and audience should be congratulated on the vigor with which they are celebrating Independence Day.

DOCTOR AKERS: The next matter requiring a vote by the Council is the proposed amendment to Article IX, Section 1, of the Constitution. This Section and the proposed amendments which relate to the Endowment Funds of the Association were thoroughly discussed at the Midwinter Meeting and the amendment was approved. To become effective it must be approved by Council a second time and then submitted to a mail vote of the membership.

Madam President, I move that the proposed amendment be approved.

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

... The motion was seconded ...

MR. NYHOLM: There is one question I would like to ask which is on a point that has interested me. According to the proposal here I think it is stated that fees from life membership constitute part of the Endowment and that the Endowment can be accepted only provided the expenditure of other Endowments are not contrary to the wishes or the desires of the donor of the Endowment. In a way a man who takes out a life membership becomes a donor. Can we make any provision for the expenditure of that money? It would seem we could technically in accordance with this.

MR. CARLSON: I think a life member is a beneficiary, not a donor.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You mean whether a life member has the right as a donor to specify whether his gift should be used in one way or another. Mr. Carlson's comments, with which I am inclined to agree, are that the life member is a beneficiary rather than a donor, and that Council would have priority in determining the expenditure of those funds. The motion is before you. Are there any other comments or are you ready for the question?

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

DOCTOR AKERS: I should like to move that the matter of voting by mail be as follows:

(1) The proposed amendments and a ballot shall be printed in the Bulletin within two months after final vote in

Council.

(2) 60 days after the Bulletin containing the ballot shall have been mailed the vote shall be closed; and only ballots marked and returned within the 60-day period shall be counted.

(3) The result of the balloting shall be announced in the Bulletin.

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

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I want to thank the Committee for the report. The next report is the Union List of Serials Supplement. Mr. Wyllis Wright will give us that report.

MR. WYLLIS WRIGHT: This is really a double report for the Union Supplement Committee and the Representative of the American Library Association on a Joint Committee for New Additions of the Union List. The Union List Supplement Committee is planning a second supplement to the second edition for the Union List, which we hope will be ready in the Spring of 1948. The checking will be completed and the volume published by 1949. We hope that the time has come when we can begin to get a picture of what the library holds in the way of European periodicals. As a result, I believe, of a suggestion originally made by this Committee to Luther Evans at the Library of Congress Union Catalog might assume the responsibility for

assembling information on holdings of serials. Doctor Evans said that he would give no opinion on that unless he had a widespread representation of librarians advising him as to what the Union List of Serials should be. Subsequently a joint committee was appointed and we held a preliminary meeting in which we outlined some of the questions we thought ought to be settled. At that time we decided that our representation was not broad enough. We are at the present time inviting other library associations to participate and also inviting the Bibliographical Society of America and the National Research Council to appoint representatives to this Joint Committee which will settle such problems as the inclusiveness of a Union List. Should a new Union List of Serials include serial documents? The Union List has not been revised for fifteen years. There were similar questions of editorial policy. We hope that in the Fall that the enlarged Committee can begin considerations looking toward a publication some five or six years in the future of the third edition of a Union List.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the report of that Committee. We come down to the appointment of the Finance Committee.

MR. PAUL NORTH RICE: Madam Chairman, it is customary for the Vice-President to suggest to the Council two members of the Council, and for the Council to choose which one of those two will be elected to represent the Council on the Finance Committee for the following year. Believing that this

year is a particularly crucial financial year for the American Library Association I would like to suggest the names of two members of the Council who have had so much experience with A. L. A. affairs that either of them would be helpful in solving our difficult financial problem. Accordingly, I am nominating one of them to be elected by you, Mr. Charles H. Compton and Miss Marjorie Beal.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: You have heard the nominations. Ballots will be distributed and you will be asked to vote for your preference and the votes will then be taken up, counted, and the results announced a little later.

Perhaps this is a good time to remind you voting members of the Council only should vote.

Meanwhile, to expedite the meeting, do you think you could be handling one or two other reports while your neighbors are signing their ballots? I am going to call on Mr. Spaulding for a motion designed to carry forward the direction given us at the General Session yesterday in the matter of atomic energy. Mr. Spaulding, will you make such a motion?

MR. SPAULDING: Madam President, and members of the Council, this is a motion merely to implement the action taken by the Association yesterday at the close of the address by Dr. Joel Hildebrand of the University of California. You will recall that a motion was passed, resolved that the Council be requested to see that this very excellent address is distributed in full as widely as possible through bulletins, magazines, the

press, and by the distribution of copies. To put this into effect, I move that the Council elect the officers to see that this very excellent address is distributed in full as widely as possible through bulletins, magazines, the press, and by the distribution of copies.

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Vitz has one or two resolutions which he would like to present.

MR. VITZ: As the President of the Public Library Division I want to report briefly on two resolutions passed by the Public Library Division, and which we would like to have you adopt as a codicil in contrary action. I am an ex-officio member of the Council, but not a voting member, so the motions which I will read will be presented to you by Mr. Spaulding, whom, I am happy to mention, can vote as a Council member, and is my successor as of tomorrow as the President of the Public Library Division.

We would like as a Public Library Division to have Council take parallel action because we recognize A. L. A. has prestige and its voice carries farther than any Division.

The first relates to a motion to extend hands across the sea. Mr. Emerson Greenway, Public Librarian, is now in Europe as a representative of UNESCO to study the condition of public and popular libraries in Europe. He wrote suggesting that if the Public Library Division and Council of the A. L. A.

could pass a resolution in support of UNESCO that it would be helpful. Therefore, I am glad to read Mr. Spaulding's resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Public Library Division of the American Library Association support UNESCO in the development of public libraries abroad and that the Council of the American Library Association be asked to transmit this resolution to UNESCO and to the International Federation of Library Associations, and at the same time to ask that the International Federation of Library Associations give full and active support to the UNESCO program for public and popular libraries throughout the world."

MR. SPAULDING: I move the adoption of the report.

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

MR. VITZ: The second resolution relates to internal affairs. At our Division Meeting we discussed the situation of financing of public libraries. We were all conscious that we had been helped these years by the repeated statement of A. L. A. through its Council and other activities. A library to give a minimum service needs a dollar per capita, for extended service \$1.50 and superior service \$2. That statement has been effected, but in the meantime costs are increasing and we would like to move -- again, Mr. Spaulding's motion -- that this Council by resolution affirm that it is the belief of the Council of the A. L. A. that a public library must have an

appropriation now of 50 percent more than in 1940. This is the resolution:

"RESOLVED, That it is the belief of the Public Library Division that a public library must have an appropriation now of 50 percent more than in 1940 if it is to give to its community a library service equal to that given in the pre-war period.

In effect, it is an amendment to the general statement of \$1, \$1.50, or \$2 for different levels of service to make clear that 50 percent must be added to that if libraries are to do the same kind of work as they did in 1940.

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

MR. MILAM: I wonder if somebody representing the school and college libraries might like to suggest that we drop the word "public"?

MR. VITZ: I can say that the Public Library Division would be glad to have any and all Divisions associated. Of course, our action would be only to make a terminus of our whole area of membership, but if the Trustees, the Children's Division, or any others wish to concur it would be pleasing to us.

MR. RICHARDS: Wasn't it also the understanding that it should not be less than 50 percent? Today I thought you said exactly 50 percent. I think as it was discussed it was that it should not be less than 50 percent.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: Mr. Richards' point is that it might be expressed as not less than 50 percent. Mr. Spaulding's

comments were that the present figures are minimum figures.

MR. VITZ: I have no objection to the inclusion of those words.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: As the motion stands it refers to public libraries. I am ready to put the question as presented. Are you ready for the question?

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: The tellers bring in the report that the vote for a member of the Finance Committee is as follows: For Mr. Compton, 35, and Miss Beal, 21. Mr. Compton is elected as the Council representative on the Finance Committee.

There is one final matter here. Mr. Paul Howard has two or three things to bring up.

MR. PAUL HOWARD: Madam President, I don't know whether I can move the adoption of these or not, unless I go into session with myself as President of the B. C. Library Association and appoint myself a delegate to the Council. I presume Mr. Spaulding will move them for me, so I am all right.

The first resolution which Mr. Spaulding has to present will need some explanation. If you have read your paper in the last two or three days you will have noticed that it is recognizing the importance to the American Soldiers of the excellent library program developed by the Army during the war years, and the period subsequent thereto. This resolution is to the effect that the American Library Association hereby

go on record as favoring the continuation of this program, based on the policies which have proved successful during the last six years. The continuation of such a program for the peacetime army requires that the Army Library Service be staffed by professional librarians employed on a permanent basis. It is believed that the recently established policy directing the transfer of the payment of army librarians from appropriated funds to funds received as a profit in the operation of Army Exchanges will result in a serious deterioration in the quality of the Army Library Service, as happened in the period between World Wars I and II.

Since it will be difficult or impossible to retain and recruit professional librarians to operate Army Libraries under the uncertain conditions of employment which will exist under the Army Exchange profits status, it is, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge the Secretary of War and the appropriate Committee of Congress to see that this program is supported and appropriated funds with librarians to be given Civil Service status.

MR. SPAULDING: I move the adoption of that.

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

MR. HOWARD: A little explanation will be needed for this second resolution. A few days ago Senators Baldwin and Flanders introduced a bill into the Senate to provide a schedule of pay for top Government officials in the Executive Departments

and independent agencies which would enable them to go beyond the \$10,000 limit, which has been imposed hitherto. This bill does not provide for such officials in the legislative establishment which include the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, and a number of other establishments which have as much difficulty getting top officials as the Executive Department.

This resolution is drawn primarily because of our interest in those portions of the legislative establishment which have to do with the provision and dissemination of information. It reads:

"WHEREAS, action has been initiated in the Congress to establish salaries of major officials in the Executive Departments, and the independent establishment of the Federal Government for a higher level more consistent with current taxes, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, That the American Library Association endorse this proposal in principle and urge its extension to the legislative establishment to include such officials as the Public Printer and the Librarian of Congress."

MR. SPAULDING: I move the adoption.

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

MR. KEYES D. METCALF (Cambridge, Massachusetts): I want to go on record approving the resolution, but I also want to suggest that members of the American Library Association

who have salaries approaching or passing that of the Librarian of Congress might well take independent action and write to Senator Langly, the Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of Congress, regarding the approval of the resolution.

MR. HOWARD: I would like to call attention to one effect of the presentation and that is that in the Appropriation Bill for the Library of Congress at this time a provision was inserted which prevented the payment of more than \$10,000 to any of the people holding chairs in the Library of Congress, although a portion of that salary was to be paid from grants from outside sources. The provision was inserted in order to keep any employees of the Library from receiving more money than the Librarian. This would enable the Library of Congress to go outside and bring in eminent scholars at a level higher, although probably not costing the Library of Congress the full \$10,000 to pay them, or the full \$12,000 to pay them.

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: We have one final item and I individually am sorry it happens to be the final item, but something had to be last and it was the one that came up most recently for addition to the agenda. Miss Clay will present a communication from the Library Unions Roundtable.

MISS MARGARET CLAY: Madam President, three resolutions came to me as a member of the Resolutions Committee, and these resolutions were not within the time of reference of the Resolutions Committee. I have been asked to present them and I shall do so briefly by reading and then move that they

be referred to the Committee on Intellectual Freedom for consideration and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The first is a resolution calling on the libraries to help combat anti-minority propaganda and prejudice. The second is urging the revocation of Loyalty Order No. 9835. The third resolution is concerning a tax on organized labor.

Madam President, I move that these resolutions be referred to the Committee on Intellectual Freedom for their consideration and for them to report at the meeting next of the Council.

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

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

PRESIDENT ROTHROCK: I want to say that I am sure it isn't the intent of any of us to give hasty action to this, but rather to get it into the channels for consideration and future action.

I am sure you will be interested to know that the registration at 10:15 o'clock this morning showed 2,634.

Is there any further business to come before the Council? (No response) If there is no further business to come before the meeting I will declare the meeting adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock p. m. ...

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