

a La Council Meetings  
Conferences, Regional 1949

PROCEEDINGS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

\*\*\* COUNCIL MEETING \*\*\*

at the

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

1949 REGIONAL CONFERENCE

of the

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, October 4, 1949

HOTEL AMBASSADOR

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Milton E. Lord  
President-Elect and First Vice President  
Presiding

APR 4 1951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

\*\*\* COUNCIL MEETING \*\*\*

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1949

	page
Meeting opened by President-Elect, Milton E, Lord . . .	1
Report of A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom, by Mr. David K. Berninghausen, chairman . . . . .	4
Discussion . . . . .	13 to 16
Report of Committee on Committee Appointments, by President-Elect Milton Lord . . . . .	16
Discussion . . . . .	24 to 26
Report of Finance Committee <u>AND</u> Report of Executive Secretary, by Mr. John M. Cory . . . . .	26
Discussion . . . . .	38 to 52
Report of Public Library Inquiry . . . . . by Dr. Robert Leigh	52
Announcements . . . . .	58
Adjournment . . . . .	59

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\*\*\* COUNCIL MEETING \*\*\*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1949 10:15 A.M. RENAISSANCE ROOM

PRESIDENT ELECT MILTON E. LORD: I hereby call to order this meeting of the A.L.A. Council.

This is a meeting which is open by presence to all members of the Association. Obviously the right of voting is in the hands of the voting members of the Council only. But that does not mean that there is no opportunity for expression of opinion not only by members of the Council, but also by individuals who are in the hall and wish to speak in their capacity as members of the Association.

Now the members of the Council have done very well apparently in placing themselves here in the forward area. I think it would be well for us to ask those here who are Councilors to raise their hands in order that we may ascertain the count of those present. Will Councilors raise their hands? Mr. Cory will take a count of them. That means both voting and non-voting members because the quorum is established thereby.

(Mr. Cory takes count)

We have twenty-three members of the Council present. A quorum is twenty-five. That does not mean that there cannot be ... is there another one coming? ... twenty-four ... twenty-five ... we have a quorum. (laughter) But we ask those who are the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth to come forward and take place within the enclosure, as it were.

I think we are all covered.

Now, the Council is made up of both voting and non-voting members and when it comes time for any action to be taken that should be borne in mind that some of you are voting and some of you are non-voting, and if we get to a very crucial point, we may have to separate the sheep from the goats, but probably that will not be necessary.

I should remind you that at a meeting of the Council in this particular year where we are having a series of regional meetings, any action taken by the Council at anyone of the regional meetings, is subject to referral to the Council at its Mid-winter meeting as a whole in the next following session which is in January, 1950. And any action taken by any preceding Council meeting is reported to succeeding Council Meetings at the regional sessions.

Now, as to the techniques of our meetings, you will note we are having the proceedings recorded by an electronic speech recorder here which uses the Dictaphone principal and has continuous recording and, therefore, it is necessary for anyone who is speaking, whether from membership or the Council, or from those present in the room, to proceed to the microphone in order that there may be a complete recording of the meeting. And in stepping to the nearest microphone, whether it be in the center aisle here for those in this area, or in the two side aisle, or the farther side aisles, that you announce your identity by name so that there will be a complete, accurate recording of the

proceedings.

One of my pleasant duties is to extend to you the greetings of the President of the Association, Mr. McDermitt, who regretted his inability to be present at this regional meeting, and asked me as the First Vice President to act in his stead. He is particularly happy in sending you his greetings and the good wishes for this meeting ... he has been present at the two preceding regional meetings in Vancouver and in Fort Collins, and will be present at certain of the other regional meetings later.

I have also the pleasure of extending to you the greetings of your immediately preceding regional conference at Fort Collins, Colorado, for the Trans-Mississippi Regional Conference of the American Library Association, their meeting from September 2 to 5th, and among the resolutions passed at the conclusion of that meeting was the following resolution ... that we extend the greetings of this conference to the Middle Atlantic Regional Conference of the American Library Association at Atlantic City.

I think it would be rather happy if you, as a Conference, be willing to extend your greetings to the immediately succeeding regional meeting of the New England group at Swampscott, and I will take it that it is the sense of the meeting, if you will, that these greetings of this Middle Atlantic Regional Session be extended to the New England Regional group.

We have several items on the agenda of official business,

and we will proceed now to that agenda and carry through the program as such.

I think I would like to indicate to you very briefly just what the program is so you will know what the order of business is and what is on the actual agenda.

We are to have a Report of the A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom; a Report for the Committee on Committee Appointments; a Report of the Finance Committee; the Report of the Executive Secretary; a Report on Part II of the Fourth Activities Committee Report and a contribution on the part of Dr. Robert Leigh of the Public Library Inquiry concerning the recommendations, the comments, the findings of the inquiry of its examination of the status of the American Library Association as a professional body of librarians.

We will proceed forthwith now to the Report of the A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom which will be presented by Mr. David K. Berninghausen, chairman. Mr. Berninghausen.....

MR. DAVID K. BERNINGHAUSEN: Thank you, Mr. Lord. The fight against censorship is not over. The New York City Board of Education renewed its school library ban against the nation this year. Birmingham, Alabama, continues to ban the use of senior scholastic. The Building America textbook series has ceased publication and no longer will be distributed anywhere in America due to the successful smear campaign initiated by the Sons of the American Revolution in California three years ago.

This same group instigated the nation-wide textbook inquiry which was launched by the House Un-American Activities Committee this Spring.

The security of librarians and other public employees is threatened by Maryland's subservise activities act, the Ober Bill. Two censorship bills were proposed recently by the New Hampshire State Legislature and despite vigorous protest of librarians and other citizens, one bill was passed.

These are some of the important developments which have commanded our attention in recent months.

I represented the A.L.A. at the June 2nd meeting of the New York City Board of Education and protested against the renewal of the ban of the nation from New York City school libraries. In my statement I explained that American Librarians believed that it is the peculiar function of libraries, as communication agencies, to provide the most complete information possible. It is conceivable that we shall have to change this philosophy, but we will resist any radical change so long as possible; whenever any individual or group acts in such a way that a path to knowledge is closed, American librarians must protest.

The American Library Association will continue to protest the ban of the nation so long as it tends to prevent freedom of inquiry. I hope you will back me up on that.

The New York Herald Tribune stated editorially on June 5th,

"the Board of Education which has yet to approve the continued ban was informed in Thursday's public hearing that The Nation was being prohibited for 1949 and '50 because it has published advertisements of atheists and anti-Catholic books. The Blandshard(?) articles, one is to believe, are no longer cause for discipline, but the aversion to The Nation persists. It is still suspect. The school authorities have been reinforced by the recent ruling of Dr. Francis T. Spalding, State Commissioner of Education, that they have complete discretion. The result is that the controversy has boiled far beyond its original bounds. We/<sup>now</sup>have a determined censorship in operation. No newspaper or magazine is exempt. This is repression and the worse part is that the school authorities consider their word beyond appeal."

Under Maryland's new Subversive Activities Act procedures will be established to ascertain whether any public employee or official is subversive. In the event reasonable grounds exists to believe a person is subversive, the law states, he or she shall not be appointed or employed. When this phrase "reasonable grounds" is used, the inference is that absolute proof of disloyalty is not necessary for the dismissal of a librarian or other public employee.

Mrs. Marian Hawes, Chairman of the Maryland Intellectual Freedom Committee and a member of the national committee, and Emerson Greenwich(?), Chairman of the Maryland Library Association's Legislative Committee, joined other interested organizations in

an unsuccessful attempt to modify this bill.

Now, although it was passed by the Maryland Legislature this Maryland law was challenged as unconstitutional in its first court test by Judge Joseph Sherbough on August 15th. Maryland's Attorney General Hall Hammond also declared the law invalid. It is now pending appeal to the Maryland Court of Appeals. But the passing of such a law by state legislators makes it clear that attempts at intimidation of educators are still being made, and that the fighting against suppression of ideas must be continued.

Several other states have enacted similar legislation and I am not sure the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the A.L.A. is fully informed on all these laws. For example, I did not know until last night that there is such a <sup>similar</sup> law in Jersey. I have yet to find out more about that. But if you have a law in your state which is aimed at intimidation of educators or aimed at censorship, I wish you would report it to the Committee on Intellectual Freedom.

The responsibility of libraries to support the education of all citizens on all subjects is agreed upon by most librarians. The culture of America, like that of England, has been built upon the intellectual efforts of individuals bold enough to think for themselves; to cow and intimidate educators by warning them that they may be dismissed upon the theory of guilt by association, malicious gossip, or heresay evidence, which is implied in the phrase, "reasonable grounds" to believe that any person is

subversive is to weaken our democratic life by putting a premium on conformity. Mediocrities will be the only employables in a society which no longer requires proof of disloyalty but dismisses civil servants upon reasonable grounds.

There is no State Intellectual Freedom Committee in New Hampshire but Mrs. Mildred Peterson McKay, the State Librarian, played a leading role last Spring in stirring up opposition to two dangerous state censorship bills, and thus drew editorial criticism in the newspapers upon herself. One of these bills, a very vague and general one, was passed and one was defeated.

In Massachusetts, novelists James Kane, and Erskine Caldwell, whose respective books, "Sernade" and "God's Little Acre" were on trial on obscenity charges, won a complete victory in a decision announced May 2nd. The Massachusetts law has been changed so that charges are brought against the book itself rather than booksellers.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions similar charges were dismissed last March against certain Philadelphia booksellers who were the victims of arbitrary police raids a year ago. The decision probably will be appealed. Delivered by Judge Curtis Boch, this 53 page decision, which was reported briefly in Publishers Weekly for April 2nd may have an important bearing on future censorship cases.

In both the Massachusetts and Philadelphia cases, the Committee on Intellectual Freedom, assisted the attorney in the fight against censorship.

Recently a number of schools and colleges throughout the nation were requested to submit a list of their textbooks to the House Un-American Activities Committee, after the Sons of the American Revolution backed by the California Legislature, filed a bill of grievances with the Committee stating that some of the textbooks being used in our schools contained subversive propaganda.

This action met with widespread opposition since it was viewed as a threat to academic freedom. On June 21st the newspapers announced that the House Un-American Activities Committee appeared ready to file and forget the petition that it investigate school textbooks for Communist propaganda. Three members of the Un-American Activities Committee condemned the proposed investigation and said the inquiry was started without their knowledge or approval.

The A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom has made no public statement about this inquiry. But I take this opportunity to remind you librarians that the instigators of this attempt at thought control were those same Sons of the American Revolution who killed "Building America."

In the past year, the California State Committee on Intellectual Freedom, has helped to defeat several dangerous bills in the California Legislature. In California, too, the bold plan to create a Board of Censors for the Los Angeles County Library was blocked early this year through the efforts of Supervisor

John Hansen Ford, the California Committee on Intellectual Freedom, the A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom, the League of Women Voters and an aroused citizenry.

The Southwestern Library Association passed a resolution in November, 1948, reaffirming their steadfast belief in freedom of expression, freedom of acquisition for library collections and freedom of access by all people because these are irreducible factors of a free society.

The Committee on Intellectual Freedom has also studied and considered the possible threat to free inquiry inherent in the Smith Act. Columnist Hepti Sachs writes in the New York Herald Tribune of December 26, 1948, that under the Smith Act any librarian who hands out a copy of the Communist Manifesto could be jailed. The Smith Act is a Federal law that makes it, "unlawful for any person with the intent to cause the overthrow of any government in the United States, to print, publish, edit, issue, circulate, sell, distribute, publicly display any written or printed material advocating, advising or teaching the duty, necessity, the desirability or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence."

The Committee on Intellectual Freedom feels that this law will probably never be literally interpreted. But its mere existence is intimidating and its potential abuse could be most harmful to American society.

The Loyalty Order effecting Federal employees was termed  
basically objectionable in a report/<sup>recently</sup>published by the American

Association for the Advancement of Science. This is the world's largest general organization of scientists.

The President's Loyalty Order provides that no person shall be employed in a Federal post if he is believed to be disloyal to the United States Government. The American Association for the Advancement of Science reports, "no one questions the propriety of the government's demanding that its employees be loyal to their jobs and to the democratic institutions they serve. The Loyalty Order, however, is basically objectionable because it seeks to determine the employee's loyalty by inquiry into his supposed thoughts and attitudes which are established in large part by imputing to him the beliefs of his associates. If the Loyalty Order is to be retained a drastic revision is essential. Instead of focusing on an employee's associations, it should focus on his behavior and overt acts. Legislation already on the statute books amply protect the Federal service against retention of employees who advocate overthrow of the Government."

The American Library Association adopted a resolution in June, 1948, protesting against the use of loyalty investigations in libraries. Since that time, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Education Association have also recently condemned blanket investigations of members of educational professions.

Now this A.L.A. resolution protesting against the use of

loyalty investigations in libraries was amended at the last Mid-winter Conference by substituting the word "abuse" for "use". In the opinion of both the Committee on Intellectual Freedom and the Board on Personnel Administration, who had originally proposed the joint resolution, the substitution for the term "abuse" for "use" makes the resolution meaningless. Who can define "abuse?" I've tried, and it is a very difficult job. I am not sure it can be done.

In order to clarify the position of the A.L.A. in this matter, two alternatives are obviously possible.

First, an attempt can be made to define the word "abuse" or,  
Second, the resolution can be re-written.

The Board on Personnel Administration is definitely opposed to defining the term "abuse". The Committee on Intellectual Freedom has considered the problem with no very definite conclusions. We have decided to take no action, or recommend no action until the Mid-winter Conference. But the Committee on Intellectual Freedom would appreciate advice from all librarians who are interested in this problem.

That concludes my report. I have just a personal remark to make. I would like to hear from anyone who feels it is possible to synthesize the two points of view expressed at the Mid-winter Conference last year. You see, this is my personal opinion and not the committee's opinion. It is my personal opinion that the original resolution protesting against the use of Loyalty

investigations in libraries, while it was essentially a sound resolution, nevertheless indicates that the A.L.A. would object to any and all investigations of the loyalty of librarians. I don't think that is a tenable position. On the other hand, I don't think that the present resolution against the abuse of loyalty investigations is tenable either and, in fact, I think personally it leaves the A.L.A. looking rather foolish to be against something which no one can define. So I call for your advice.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Thank you, Mr. Berninghausen. I think you can readily see from the presentation which has just been made the extent to which we have in our Committee on Intellectual Freedom a very good example of a fine, self-propelling committee. Certainly within my memory in the Association we have not had a committee in this field which has been so much on the alert and which has kept us so well informed with developments throughout the country in a matter of which sort which is so fundamentally of very great importance to us all as librarians and as individual librarians, and also as representatives of a freedom of inquiry, a freedom of spirit and a personal freedom.

I take it, Mr. Berninghausen, there is no specific action required upon your report at this time. I should like to ask, however, whether there is a member of the Council, or members of the Council, or any other individuals here in the room who have any comments to make.

JANET MCKINLEY, REPRESENTING NEW JERSEY: Inasmuch as it was

the New Jersey Library Association which interposed the objection to the word "use" and proposed the word "abuse", may I say we will take it back to the Association for further thinking and we bow to your consideration.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Thank you, Miss McKinley. Miss Mac Pherson....

HARRIET B. MacPHERSON, DREXEL INSTITUTE, REPRESENTING

A.C.R.L.: A good many of us who were at the Council Meeting at Chicago at the time of the Mid-winter Meeting, heard this argued back and forth. A thought occurred to me just now when I heard the wording mentioned again was: what have some of these other Associations done in the way of resolutions. Not that we want to be copy cats, but it seems to me that their wording might be looked over and considered. We don't want to adopt exactly the same thing but we might get away from these two words that have so much in common, and yet are apparently not satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Mr. Berninghausen do you wish to comment on that?

MR. BERNINGHAUSEN: In the report I included the Report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I am sorry I don't have with me the Phi Beta Kappa Society resolution against the loyalty investigation, but I do believe that it will be possible to prepare a new resolution which will make our position clear. Again speaking personally, it is my opinion that there is a distinction between blanket investigations of all the

members of a profession ... educational, such as teachers or librarians. And I think that such an investigation can properly be termed a witch hunt, and I think the A.L.A. should in no way retract from its earlier statement against such blanket investigations. But ... now this is personal opinion again ... but when some librarian, any individual librarian or two or three individual librarians within an institution, are accused of disloyalty, I believe that if they can point to and prove overt acts of disloyalty on the part of this individual or several individuals, then a loyalty investigation of those people would be in order and would be most desirable. But I would like to see that investigation end either in complete clearing of the person's name who has been accused, or in conviction of disloyalty.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Someone else wish to comment? Mr. Adams....

MR. SCOTT ADAMS, ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY: It occurs to me that since the wording of this resolution is a matter of such importance and since the issue does have such national significance, that it might be appropriate to suggest to the Committee on Intellectual Freedom that a <sup>re-</sup>draft of the resolution be submitted for comment to the different State Associations and to the other interested groups before the Mid-winter session.

MR. BERNINGHAUSEN: That is a very fine suggestion, Mr. Adams.

CHAIRMAN LORD: I don't know whether there is an implication in Mr. Berninghausen's comment-that is a pretty tall order to get

it referred to State Associations and so forth between now and the Mid-winter meeting but, certainly, it seems to me that the point which is made is well worthy of following ... at least to have referred to the committee and receive its consideration for action. I suggest we so refer it to your committee, Mr. Berninghausen.

Is there further comment? (pause) Remember that individuals other than members of the Council are free to speak as well. (pause)

Then we will move on to the next item on the agenda in which I, myself, as Chairman of the Committee on Committee Appointments, to render an account of stewardship, particularly in terms of appointment of a Nominating Committee for the year to come.

Last January at the meeting of the Council in Chicago, I recall that there was made a statement by the Chairman of the then Nominating Committee that apart from the suggestions made to him by word of mouth for individuals who might be considered for A.L.A. office, not one in a thousand members of the Association had taken the trouble to write to offer suggestions. That seemed to me to be an extraordinary statement, and after the meeting I wrote to him upon further thought, to verify his statement. He replied that he had checked his correspondence and he had made a statement which should be amended to read ... instead of not one in a thousand members of the Association had taken the trouble to write in suggestions .... not one in two thousand had taken the

trouble ... that there had been by way of correspondence actually nine individuals who had written with suggestions, out of a total membership of twenty thousand of which some sixteen thousand, approximately, are personal members of the Association. It seemed to me that it was very desirable to do something about that kind of apparent apathy.

Accordingly in the usual fashion there was inserted in the A.L.A. Bulletin a request for suggestions, both for committee appointments in general and, particularly, for appointments to the Nominating Committee for this year to follow. Quite in addition to that, it seemed desirable to make certain that there would be stimulated by request suggestions to that effect. And I hope as I outline what has been done that the pattern thus established may continue to the extent of an increased participation in this process of interested suggestion because it is what we very much need.

I started out with the appeals in the Bulletin and, let me say, from that point on, together with personal correspondence, I was actually in touch with approximately one thousand members of the Association. Bearing in mind that of our approaching twenty thousand members, some sixteen thousand are individual members, that represents a fairly significant proportion of approximately one thousand out of a total of sixteen thousand. Of course it had to be done on a sampling basis.

To the appeals in the A.L.A. Bulletin for suggestions, I received comments from approximately two hundred members of the

Association. In addition, my next step was to find out on an ordered basis insofar as possible, what people were thinking. Accordingly I wrote to each individual member of the Membership Committee which numbers approximately one hundred, on the grounds that these individuals were scattered throughout the country on an ordered basis and, presumably, were more closely in touch with the membership of the Association in their areas than would anybody be who was accidentally in a position of officership or chairmanship of a committee.

My next step was to make certain that there would be comments forthcoming from individuals who were out of the so-called administrative class which sometimes individuals believe hold preferred position in the matter of influencing or participating in A.L.A. activities. And on an arbitrary basis I then sent to ten individuals in each of the forty-nine states, who were members of the Association, and who were not of the administrative class, an individual letter asking for aid.

I had heard also that the South, for instances, felt that it had not received the consideration to which it was properly entitled. Accordingly I wrote to some twenty-five individuals in the general area of the South asking for aid and suggestions. And finally, in addition, to cover my frame work of reference throughout the country, I personally chose some one hundred and fifty additional individuals to whom to write for suggestions. So approximately one thousand members of the Association were

Tues AM-19  
Lord

approached personally by a letter from my own office on my own letterhead, rather than the A.L.A. letterhead even, and I am very heartened by the response and happy to tell you that I have had replies from approximately eight hundred individuals with suggestions for A.L.A. Committee appointments and particularly for the Nominating Committee.

What that means is simply this ... that one chooses, for instance, five individuals to serve as the A.L.A. Nominating Committee and I actually had two hundred and forty-four individuals suggested for that purpose from which to make the choice of five. Now that represents a type of response which is a little bit different than perhaps had been true at an earlier date.

In choosing the five individuals to serve as members of the Nominating Committee, I had certain principles in mind. I noted that last year's committee had been made<sup>up</sup>/of three women and two men. I felt a little bit more strongly about it than apparently had felt my predecessor in that sense, and I set as a principal for this particular year anyway, that there would be well to be four women and one man. And I felt very strongly that the Chairman of the Committee should be a woman.

I felt also that in order to make certain that the constitution of the committee be one in which I could feel certainty that at least four of the five potential members be individuals whom I knew and knew well enough to be able to be certain that they had the qualities that would be desirable for

such an assignment.

I thought it to be rather important that there be<sup>a</sup>/somewhat hard boiled approach at the present moment in the sense that I did not canvass the members of the A.L.A. Executive Board or the members of the A.L. A. Council for reasons which perhaps may appear obvious to you. I welcomed the suggestions which came from them, writing of their own accord and such did come. And I felt also I wanted to make certain that there be no opportunity for anyone to believe that there was any possibility of undue influence being applied by those who are said to be in power, namely, the members of the A.L.A. Executive Board or even the A.L.A. headquarters and anyone who by any remotest connection seem to have had a relationship in that direction, were rigidly skewed from my list of appointees. And I would like to put myself on record as reporting here that the new Executive Secretary of the Association made no steps whatever to make any suggestions for committee appointments in the slightest.

Obviously one has the problem of geographical spread. For practically purposes I broke the country down into simple regions of East, South, Middlewest and West. I paid no attention to Northeast or Northwest, or Southeast or Southwest, believing that each of those areas fell perfectly properly into one of the larger divisions of East, South, Middlewest and West.

And there has also been the necessity of trying to obtain spread among the different kinds of librarians and library

activities. We have eight divisions in the Association which are known to you, of course. I won't attempt to enumerate them all but you will recognize, of course, the University Librarians, the public librarians and the Children's Library Association and the other component parts of that division; the hospital library division, the catalogers division, etc. etc. And since there are more divisions actually than the number eight than there are possibilities of five appointees to a Nominating Committee, you have to arrive at the best combination you can make.

And one of the principals that I wanted very much to observe was that there be an opportunity for representation upon the committee of younger members. Now younger is a perfectly relative term as we will all agree....(laughter)...and one must make certain in an important matter of this sort that an individual who is in the younger group nevertheless is possessed of understanding of the responsibilities involved and of the processes which are inherent in the work of the offices of the Association. But an attempt has honestly been made to try to obtain representation in that respect.

I am happy to announce at this time that the individuals who were in every case the first choice for membership upon the Nominating Committee for this coming year, have in every individual instance accepted membership.

I should like to announce the membership of the Committee  
as:

Chairman - Miss Marian McFadden, Librarian of the  
Indianapolis Public Library;

Mr. Jack Dalton of the University of Virginia Library;

Mrs. Ruth Haihl Gershebsky of the University of Washington,  
State of Washington;

Miss M. Ruth Mac Donald of the Army Medical Library, and

Mrs. Janet Zimmerman McKinley of the New Jersey State  
Agency for Libraries.

That committee is made up in terms of the various  
considerations which I have mentioned in the view of getting as  
fine a synthesis of the various considerations as possible. I  
think we have an excellent committee and they have all been  
good sports and willing to step into the situation to be faced.  
(applause)

I should like to go on just a little bit to speak of the  
method of operation of this Nominating Committee. It is perfectly  
clear that with the situation, shall we say, softened up a bit  
with an alert membership interested in this very important process  
of the Nominating Committee to obtain in a period of time which  
is perhaps, for various reasons, much shorter than usually<sup>would</sup>/be  
available for the purpose, nevertheless, an alert approach and  
a prompt approach to our problem.

The A.L.A. Executive Board authorized at its meeting last  
week the sending of a postcard announcing the membership of the  
Nominating Committee to every member of the Association, and

asking for suggestions of individuals for all of the offices which, incidentally, are the President-Elect and First Vice President; Second Vice President; Treasurer; two members of the Executive Board and several members of the Council, asking for suggestions of the individual members of the Association to be sent to any member of this five-member Nominating Committee and asking that, while within the limited time possible, that there be sent these suggestions promptly and in any case, by a date ~~late~~ in October. It is necessary for the committee to make its recommendations in seasons to have them published as required constitutionally in the A.L.A. Bulletin at a certain date.

Now there is being present at each of the regional meetings beginning with this a member of the Nominating Committee, and you actually have here in your group, Mrs. Janet Zimmerman McKinley, who is of your own New Jersey area here and who will be happy to talk with you concerning your ideas for the Nominating Committee's procedures, and for individuals who should be considered in your judgment for the several offices.

That will be true of each of the following regional meetings, Swampscott, Miami Beach, Grand Rapids, so that there will be a clear opportunity for personal discussion as well.

In addition, there will be an opportunity for the Nominating Committee to engage in its actions by telephone, by correspondence and actually in meeting if it proves desirable before the date concerned.

I really bespeak your personal initiative in talking, in writing to members of the Nominating Committee in order that we may not find ourselves in a position another year of a chairman of a committee having to report the apathy or the lack of presentation of suggestions from those other than individuals who members of the Nominating Committee have seen face to face. There are relatively few of us who see members of the Nominating Committee face to face and we ought to take the opportunity to speak to them when we do see them, but those of us who do not see them and are spread throughout the country, I hope will take the responsibility of seeing that suggestions are given to them.

Is there any question? Mr. Clark.....

MR. BERNARD CLARK, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: Just a question for clarification.

Do I understand that the Nominating Committee is bound by an action of Council some years ago by bringing multiple nominations for the post of First Vice President?

CHAIRMAN LORD: May I answer that to this effect subject to correction by the Executive Secretary. The binding document for action by the Nominating Committee is the Constitution of the Association.

I should like to read the pertinent paragraph in that matter and then come to your other statement in just a moment. It is not the Constitution; it is the By-Laws, Article III, Section 1c:

"Such committee (referring to the Nominating Committee) may present names of candidates for election to the Executive Board and Council in blocks of two names each. In such case, members of the Association shall vote for only one name from each block."

The word is ... "may present names."

Now a Nominating Committee of a few years back, as I understand and recall it, raised the question with the Council for instructions, or for comment rather, at that time governing procedure. And the Council at that time indicated that it would be proper for the committee to make a single nomination. I think it even raised the question specifically in terms of whether it would be a single nomination or a multiple nomination for the office of First Vice President and President-Elect.

That was an expression of opinion of guidance; it was not, as I understand it, an official action and if such, would necessarily could not have binding validity in view of the provision in the By-Laws.

MR. CLARK: Thank you. That answers my question.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Now just let me remind you that this says: "such committee may present names." It doesn't say that it must; it doesn't say that it must not. It merely says, "may present names of candidates for election to the Executive Board and Council." It doesn't say anything about any other offices "in blocks of two names each." And in view of this statement here, a Nominating

estimate should be. Regardless of whose opinion prevail the estimates were not and could not be correct enough to rely upon. We were consistent in only one thing; we always over-estimated.

This year the Finance Committee has adopted a new policy in estimating income. We have estimated income for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1950 to be the amount of money actually received by the Association as income for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1949, the preceding year. This idea did not originate with the Finance Committee but was a suggestion referred to it from the Executive Board. The Committee looks upon it with great favor. In fact, we think it is foolproof. It is an improvement on the 'pay as you go' plan; instead we go only as we have paid.

The Committee feels it has these distinct advantages:

(1) It provides a known income base; no more uncertainty or guess work.

(2) With an increase or decrease in income, the Executive Secretary and Board have the <sup>whole</sup> year ahead of them in which to make their adjustments.

The only danger in the situation is failure in succeeding years of the Finance Committee to adhere to this policy in making estimates. We therefore respectfully suggest the Council that this method of estimating be followed for the next several years, and if it proves successful, Council might then wish to make it a permanent method of estimating income.

The Finance Committee as set up by the Constitution is an honored Council with functions primarily that of watchdog of

income. Recently there have come from various sources suggestions that the Finance Committee have its functions broadened to cover ways and means of increasing income.

The present Committee has no particular feeling as to the propriety of adding such function to the Committee, but does present the situation to Council for its reaction and opinion.

Preceding meetings of the Council have taken no action on the report of the Finance Committee; perhaps no action is necessary; the subject will be reviewed undoubtedly at the Mid-winter Conference when the new Finance Committee is appointed, and when there may be any appropriate recommendation in change in functions of the Committee. If there is any desire to comment on this report, however, this would be an appropriate occasion.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Has anyone any comment he wishes to offer? (pause) Here is your chance to speak. (pause) We take it this may come up later for further discussion at the Mid-winter meeting, so be ready at that time.

MR. CORY: I should like to preface my report to Council by a quotation from a British periodical, the Library Assistant. In reporting on the Library Association Conference in 1949 in England, the following delightful phrase appears in an article in the Library Assistant:

"Tuesday ....(and I quote this without any change; since by co-incidence today is Tuesday)...Tuesday is not a popular day in any week, but this Tuesday was a mixture of Presidential

address, Annual General Meeting, and Annual Lecture, a gala-mo(?) free of arid fact, half-understood controversy and emotional titillation." (laughter)

My report to Council is given in three parts. The first part dealing with <sup>the</sup> organization of headquarters was delivered at the far West and Trans-Mississippi/A.L.A. <sup>Regional</sup> Conferences and appeared in the September A.L.A. Bulletin. The second part covers budget problems and will be published in November after presentation at this Regional Conference and the next two Regional Conferences. The third and final part to be presented at the November Conference and published in December will deal with unfilled needs, membership hopes and future possibilities.

I should like to report at this time that the first part of my report to Council, which was published in the September A.L.A. Bulletin and proposed certain reorganizations at A.L.A. headquarters, was accepted by the Executive Board at its meeting last week, and the proposed Membership Services Department, the proposed Independent Offices of Personnel Administration and Education for Librarianship which were indicated in that report, have been approved, and the chart as published in the bulletin is now the organization chart for A.L.A. headquarters.

I would like to report on the 1948-49 income and expenditures. You have heard the Report of the Finance Committee proposing that the income available for this current fiscal year 1949-50 be the actual amount of money received in the immediately preceding fiscal

year. That amount of money is \$246,771.00. That is the amount of income for the previous year, less the \$40,000.00 received from the Endowment Income during last year; last year being the last of the three years in which the Association had determined that it would withdraw funds from the Endowment capital in the amount of \$40,000.00 a year.

So our income for our general budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 is \$246,771.00.

The report on last year's balance indicates a reduction of the deficit which was inherited at the beginning of the year from \$38,780.00 to \$4800.00 of which \$1800.00 was an increase in division allotments over which the Association has no control; no direct control since the members make direct divisional appropriations and divisional designations and an automatic proportion of membership is applied.

So the controllable deficit was \$3,000.00. This deficit was entirely a deficit in expenditures, not in income. This deficit will not be repeated. It is a reduction, as I have mentioned, of very considerable dimensions. At the time the Fourth Activities Committee, Part I, was accepted in January of 1949 I reported that we could not guarantee to eliminate deficit until the membership and fiscal year were made to co-incide or some other known income base was adopted. With the 1949-50 fiscal year a known income base has been adopted; there is no excuse for any additional deficit; we know exactly how much money we have to

spend and we will live within that income.

I might report on the question of the Division Allotments which is a matter of considerable interest to the Association. In the fiscal year 1948-49 some 15,500 members of the Association designated 16,600 divisional affiliations, and this involved a total appropriation directly to the divisions for allotments of \$18,950.00. In addition to this amount, \$29,637.00 was appropriated by the Executive Board from the general budget for the operation of the executive offices of several divisions. A total of \$48,587.00 was thus assigned either through allotment or budget action to the direct activities of the divisions. This averages approximately \$3.00 per member. In addition to this sum, some \$9,000.00, approximately, of indirect costs and services may be credited toward the divisional activities.

The budget for the fiscal year 1948-49 was prepared in tentative form by a meeting of the Budget Committee in June 14th to 15th and was submitted to and approved in tentative form by the Executive Board. This budget was reviewed at the Board meeting last week and has since been adopted in revised form.

I would like to comment on two points in particular which are of general membership concern, although the total budget in summary form will be published in the A.L.A. Bulletin.

One point is that the Employment Register which included an appropriation of \$2400.00 has been discontinued on the grounds that it was an inadequate substitute for a placement service and,

in line with many membership recommendations, that until A.L.A. is in a position to support an adequate placement service, it had better do nothing in this field.

The second proposal relates to the Washington Office concerning which there has been advanced publicity and I think on which there is now satisfactory solution to propose.

You will recall that the library development fund from which the Washington office was supported after the expiration of the Rockefeller Grant for International Relations Activities, the Library Development Fund expired during the past fiscal year. It therefore became necessary to support the Washington office from the general funds of A.L.A. insofar as they could be made to fit. This necessitated an increase in the expenditure for A.L.A. budget to the Washington Office and, consequently, required a reduction in the expenditures in the Chicago office over and above the very considerable reductions that had already been made in order to live within reduced income and to balance the budget.

The Budget Committee proposed an appropriation from the general budget of \$7,000.00 for the Washington office. And I want to make it quite clear that although this is a reduction from some \$21,000.000 of expenditures for the Washington office in the past year, it is a total increase of \$7,000.00 from the A.L.A. general budget which had not previously had to support the Washington office.

In addition, the Budget Committee recommended that the

divisions be invited to contribute an additional \$2,000.00, permitting a budget of \$9,000.00 for the Washington office. This budget was sufficient to maintain the previous headquarter's staff under the direction of Mr. Howard in Washington until January 1st, 1950 and the employment beginning 1 September of a part time Washington representative.

Quite properly Mr. Howard received an opportunity for another appointment and accepted it, resigning earlier than the January 1, 1950 date which the Budget Committee had projected. Quite fortunately, we were able to employ the services of Mrs. Aubrey Lee Graham of Falls Church, Virginia, as part time A.L.A. Washington representative for the current fiscal year.

Everybody recognized that this was a stopgap arrangement which was not adequate to meet the total demands of the Washington office but that we were uniquely fortunate in the combination of resources which Mrs. Graham brought to the task and had every confidence that at least in the field of the Library Development Bill, considerable progress could (be) continued to be made. The headquarter's staff also made provisions for emergency coverage of the Washington office during the period that Congress was in session following Mr. Howard's resignation and preceding Mrs. Grahams' appointment.

Members of Congress who were concerned with the Library Demonstration Bill were informed of the continued interest of the A.L.A. in the activities and of the fact that it would have

a continuing representative accessible for comment and for liaison.

This arrangement, however, was not entirely satisfactory to those groups in the Association particularly concerned with Washington activities and/<sup>a</sup>considerable correspondence with fruitful suggestions resulted.

The two most promising suggestions were one from the President of the Washington Extension Division proposing that the A.L.A. withdraw from endowment capital, rather than see its Washington activities curtailed and, two, from the Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee proposing that a sum of \$6,000.00 be raised primarily from the State Library Associations to defray the costs of additional staff for the Washington office, probably a full time director and a secretary.

Neither of these arrangements were entirely satisfactory, in the opinion of the Executive Board, but a combination of the various membership suggestions was made and the Executive Board has the following proposal to submit to the Federal Relations Committee. This proposal was developed late Friday, last week; has been communicated by telephone to the Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee and the Federal Relations Committee will be meeting to act upon it, or will act upon it by correspondence if necessary. Here is the proposal:

The proposal is that A.L.A. will continue to contribute \$7,000.00 from its general funds for the Washington office activities of which \$2,000.00 will be spent in the Chicago office

for the international reference activities formerly carried on in Washington which can apparently be better carried on from the Chicago headquarters.

The remaining \$5,000.00 will be applicable to the activities in Washington and, in addition, the Executive Board has authorized the withdrawal from capital endowment of a sum not to exceed \$5,000.00 a year for two years, providing it can be matched in equal amounts by contributions to be obtained in a campaign conducted by the Federal Relations Committee. That means that the Federal Relations Committee if it accepts the proposal will be responsible for raising cash and pledges in the amount of \$5,000.00 a year for two years, and this amount will include the proposed contributions from the divisions, the proposed contributions from the State Associations and interested individuals. It is a net reduction from the \$8,000.00 previously proposed for membership contribution to a more manageable sum of \$5,000.00, and the members are being given the incentive of a limited amount of withdrawal from endowment capital to match all of their contributions.

This campaign, if accepted, will be held between now and 1 January, at which time we will attempt to strengthen the office in Washington, probably by the employment of a full time director and a secretarial assistant. We will also have during the remaining fiscal year the services of the part time Washington representative as originally planned.

I think that this is a sound proposal to increase the

activities in Washington at a crucial time and I hope it will have the support of the membership.

I should like to conclude my report with a tentative statement of a figure which in previous Regional meetings have proved to be quite startling to the membership and which, more nearly dramatizes the financial situation of A.L.A. than any other figure. The final figures have not yet been prepared and analyzed but they will be before this report gets into print.

I should like to point out that in the fiscal year 1947-48, only a year ago, there was available to the Association about \$85,000.00 which is not available during the fiscal year 1949-50. This amount consisted of a \$40,000.00 withdrawal from endowment capital; a \$25,000.00 grant for the International Relations office in Washington, and \$20,000.00 income from the Library Development Fund.

In addition to this \$85,000.00 in income which is no longer available, in that year the Association was permitted to run a deficit of \$38,000.00. So, in effect, \$123,000.00 was available in the fiscal year 1947-48 which is not available in the fiscal year 1949-50. To have made a reduction of \$125,000.00 approximately in one year with a general budget now amounting to less than \$250,000.00 would be quite a task and it would have been practically impossible. We did, however, have one compensating value which indicates the strength of the Association and its expansion. In spite of having less money to spend in 1949-50 than we had in 1947-48,

our regular income is increasing by leaps and bounds, and approximately \$50,000.00 of new income is coming in the fiscal year 1949-50 that was not coming in the fiscal year 1947-48. This is coming from advertising for the bulletin, from increased membership dues and from miscellaneous sources. So the \$125,000.00 available next year is offset by approximately \$50,000.00....and these figures will be revised and reported on officially...offset by \$50,000.00 of new income which is available next year. But the net result, of course, is that we have to operate with approximately \$75,000.00 less next year than we had only a year ago. And if that doesn't dramatize to you the difficulty of operating the A.L.A. without curtailing essential activities, even in a period of expanding income, I don't know what else can. It is a very complex situation the finances of A.L.A. but this is the simplest way that I know of dramatizing to the membership the financial dilemma which we face. We have a clear organizational path as far as the headquarter's operation is concerned within the present membership organization. We have reduced our deficit very significantly and can operate this next year without any deficit whatsoever and I think we are now in the position to review our policies and objectives and consider expansions in income and activities, weigh the relative priority of activities now being carried on against other activities desired by the membership and planning for a period of growth and of steady development in the future.

We are going to need the help of every member of the American Library Association in this task and I bespeak your cooperation. (applause)

CHAIRMAN LORD: Your reception of Mr. Cory's report indicates that no further comment is needed from me by way of pointing it up.

Is there any comment which any member of the Council, or any individual present would like to offer? Mr. Shaw.....

MR. RALPH SHAW, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: I would like to underline especially one of the things about which I think in spite of the fact that he made it clear, the Executive Secretary may have been a little modest. When the Activities Committee turned in Part I of its report a year ago, the A.L.A. was running into the red at the rate(of)in excess of \$100,000.00 a year. That was after the membership placement service had been curtailed; since that time there has been no curtailment of professional services and the A.L.A. is doing everything it did before plus this \$7,000.00 contribution to the Washington office out of its income.

I think that is the most magnificent management achievement I have ever seen on the part of anyone, and I think it would be fitting to express our appreciation to the Executive Secretary and the staff of A.L.A. for this magnificent job. (applause)

CHAIRMAN LORD: I think Mr. Cory would like to make an additional comment.

MR. CORY: First, I would like to thank you for your reception of this report and I am most grateful to you. I would also like to underline Mr. Shaw's remark that the entire headquarter's staff deserves the credit for having participated in this operation.

I neglected to make two points which I think are of general membership concern. The Executive Board has appropriated a small amount of money necessary for the economical publication of the Handbook part of the Handbook and Directory as a regular part of the A.L.A. Bulletin during the coming year. The Handbook will therefore go free to all members of the Association. (applause)

Furthermore, the directory part of the Handbook which was discontinued in 1948 will appear early in the year 1950 for 1949 on a sale basis as voted at the Atlantic City Conference in June of 1948, but it will appear, and it will have division designations as a code preceding the names of all of the members.

We also have hopes of developing plans for biographical directories in the future and definitely for publishing an annual directory from here on. (applause)

CHAIRMAN LORD: Is there any other comment which anyone wishes to offer?

MR. CHARLES PENROSE OF CLARKSON(?) COLLEGE: I realize that everything is going fine but this is my chance to put in one word and that is that we, in the outlands, feel that the placement service when you had it was the best thing you did. We

feel it is the thing that the large membership gets the most out of. So I hope just as soon as the funds are available that you will do that over again.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Thank you, sir. Any additional comment?  
Mr. Moreland....

MR. CARROLL MORELAND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
LAW LIBRARY: While I think it is very fine we have been able to get rid of the \$40,000.00 per year drain on the Endowment Fund, I don't think we should encourage even \$5,000.00 drain as is proposed for the next two years, because it seems to me that we should live within our income and it certainly is not living within our income if we are drawing on endowment.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Someone else wish to speak to that point?  
(pause) Any other comment? (pause)

The next item on our agenda has to do with the Part II of the Fourth Activities Committee's Report.

For the sake of clarification I should just like to state for our common information that the Fourth Activities Committee made its report which was received by the Council at the Mid-winter meeting of January, 1949 and the Committee was, at its request, then discharged.

There was brought into being for the purpose of correlating and moving on to subsequent steps a committee which has been given the title of the Ex-officio Committee on the Reorganization of the A.L.A., made up of the President and President-Elect of the

Association representing the Association in general, and also the President and President-Elect of the several divisions of A.L.A. except in such cases where their division did not have a President-Elect it might appoint an additional individual instead.

This Committee thus carried as of that particular moment membership from each of the divisions on the part of their ranking officers.

The purpose of the Committee was to, or is to take the results of discussions of the Report of the Activities Committee in the intervening time from January, 1949 up to the next meeting of the Council in January, 1950; such discussions as might take place at state meetings, regional meetings, regional conferences, in meetings of divisions of any interested groups of the Association with the view to correlating their reports and making a further presentation by way of report to the Council at the meeting of next January, 1950.

I think you are all aware that there has been discussion of the recommendations of the Fourth Activities Committee in various meetings of all kinds; in meetings of kinds of librarians, in meetings of geographical representation of librarians, and that the same will certainly continue through this Autumn with the regional meetings.

There have been, and will be presentations, and there is one which must be made at this time which was taken by the State of

Washington Library group, and I will ask Mr. Cory to make that presentation to you.

MR. CORY: The reason for reporting the resolution of the Washington Library Association is that this resolution was approved by the A.L.A. Council with a quorum present at the far Western Regional Conference on the 24th of August of this year. It was also approved at the A.L.A. Council Meeting at the Trans-Mississippi Regional Conference, but there was no quorum present and it was a sense of the meeting vote. In accordance with the requirements of passing on to each regional conference action taken by the previous conferences, I would like to read this resolution:

WHEREAS, the Fourth Activities Committee in its final reports states that the Association is basically sound and capable of extension within its present framework, and

WHEREAS, the fundamental problems of A.L.A. as stated by the Committee of Financial and Administrative, and

WHEREAS, many of the recommendations relate to A.L.A. headquarters, the administration of which is in the hands of a capable Executive Secretary,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the members of the American Library Association in conference assembled at the far western Regional Meeting of August 19, 1949, thank the Fourth Activities Committee for its work, and

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER that the Regional meeting recommend

to the Council of the American Library Association that the report of the Committee be accepted not for action, but as a guide to assist the Executive Board, the Executive Secretary, the Council, Division Officers in carrying through such re-organization as may be deemed necessary for the effective operation of the Association.

AND BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER that the Regional Meeting go on record as favoring a strong central A.L.A. adequately financed by its members and composed of cooperating units to which are granted the maximum privileges of democratic participation and management, provided that the original purpose of A.L.A. as an Association of Librarians, working towards a common goal is maintained.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Western Regional Meeting do not approve further breakdown into functional and substitute(?) areas except as an evolution process, and

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER that copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the Executive Board and the Council of the American Library Association.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Is there any comment anyone wishes to offer on that resolution? Mr. Peterson....

MR. HARRY PETERSON, PUBLIC LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D.C.:  
It seems to me that this resolution is a trifle premature. As I understood it, the Association was to study and discuss the Report of the Fourth Activities Committee in the various regional

and other meetings between now and the 1950 General Association meeting which we hear may be some place down the line on the East Coast.

The effect of this resolution if it is passed by this and other bodies before the 1950 session, will be to bottle discussion, it seems to me, and to stop thinking.

I would suggest therefore that we take under serious advisement the recommendation that this resolution be passed at this time.

CHAIRMAN LORD: May I make just a point of clarification that the resolution ends simply with the statement ..." Resolved further that copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the Executive Board and the Council of the American Library Association."

I wish to report that the resolution was presented to the Executive Board at its meeting last week in Chicago, and it is herewith presented to the Council of the Association.

There is entirely in your hands, as Council a decision as to whether you wish to do anything about it. Our duty as officers is simply to present it to you and such action as you take, or such action as you may not take, is part of the picture, thereby, when the Council of the Association meets next January, whatever is done in any direction whatever, is subject to further discussion and confirmation.

I will say to you that what happened at the far West Regional

Conference was that the meeting of August 24th with a quorum present of the members of the Council, approved this resolution initiated by the Washington Library Association.

In terms of the final paragraph reported to the meeting of the Councillors present at the Trans-Mississippi Regional Conference on September 3rd at Fort Collins, at which a quorum was not present, and no action was taken although it was reported that it was considered acceptable to them in an overwhelming sense of the meeting type of presentation.

That gives you the facts of the case and the matter is before you if you wish to make any suggested action of any kind. Miss McPherson....

HARRIET MacPHERSON, DREXEL INSTITUTE: I agree with Mr. Peterson that any action at this time would be a little premature. It is true that this resolution is couched in rather general terms, but I remember that there are a number of divisions that have not yet come to any conclusion, nor had their final discussion about what is to be done. That is the reason I think it seems a little premature.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Any other comment? Mr. Cory.....

MR. CORY: I should like to point out that these resolutions were adopted at the two regional conferences after considerable time for discussion and a fair amount of membership participation in the discussion of the Fourth Activities Committee. These were not adopted in lieu of discussion but following discussion;

discussion not only at the Council meeting but apparently at the state and regional meetings which had preceded the A.L.A. Regional Conference. I would certainly think that regardless of what action or any resolution this Council might take, that full discussion of the report is contemplated in line with the mandate from the last Mid-winter meeting.

MISS MARIAN MANLEY, NEWARK: Miss MacPherson spoke of the division. We have a special problem in connection with the geographic breakdown and that was eliminated in the resolution, I noticed.

The New Jersey Library Association has considered to some extent the possibility of being an A.L.A. Chapter under this Fourth Activities Report. Didn't care very much for the idea but was very much interested in having a regional chapter of A.L.A. members. We realized that the present Constitution is on the basis of state associations as regional chapters. We are more interested in regional chapter as members, and we don't want that particular point overlooked in a general consideration of the Fourth Activities Reports as advisory.

We would like that one particular point of geographic breakdown given specific consideration and exploration of the interest of the members in developing regional chapters.

We rather agree, I think, that the Fourth Activities Report is a fine advisory document and there is a great deal of it that I, for instance, would go along with. But it must be

considered in the light of the working of the whole association. Only the geographic group has the very special emphasis and we would like to see that referred for special study.

CHAIRMAN LORD: I would assume, Miss Manley, that is perfectly possible by means of changing the present Constitution to arrive at a possibility of action in the line which you have in mind, and I would assume, also, that you and your group if it wished to make a formal presentation to the Council could obtain reference to the Constitutional Committee with the view of having it examined and reported upon further. So I assume that the initiative remains still with your group.

Is there any other comment upon this resolution that has been presented by way of formal report to the Council? (pause) Is there any other comment anyone wishes to make at this time? Any discussion anyone wishes to offer concerning the Report of the Fourth Activities Committee? There is nothing whatever to preclude comment or discussion, although I have outlined the procedure which the Council has adopted for eventual handling of the recommendations and reporting back to the Council. Is there anything anyone wishes to offer today? There is freedom of expression here, whichever way one wishes to make his presentation. Miss Chase....

VIRGINIA CHASE, PITTSBURGH: I wonder if it would be asking for something that is impossible for Mr. Cory to answer ...

if he could give us some idea of the letters or resolutions that have been sent to the committee that is reviewing<sup>this</sup>/Part II that have taken over the Fourth Activities Committee work as it was since the Mid-winter meeting, and give some idea of the feeling that has come in throughout the country.

We know what each of our own individual groups in discussion has been but we don't know how much has come from particular groups, from individuals, from state organizations, or from divisions.

MR. CORY: That analysis has not yet been made and I have not seen all of the communications to the Ex-officio Committee on A.L.A. reorganization. It was anticipated that all of those suggestions would be reviewed and analyzed and presented at the Mid-winter Conference when the report is to be resubmitted. There is a wide range of comments from various groups including the policy statement of the Association of College and Reference Libraries which proposes a Federations and the right of the divisions to collect their own dues and accept members who are not members of A.L.A. all the way down to resolution approving the report in part, and the resolution similar to the Washington one proposing that it be accepted as advisory.

A wide range in variety of suggestions has been received by members of the committee and I am not in the position to summarize them at this moment. I think that, as a matter of fact, it probably would be premature to do so in some ways because

the idea is to have as much spontaneous comment from the various regions as possible, without undue influence from any previous groups or discussion. The total combination of those suggestions, then, can be presented and analyzed at the Mid-winter Conference.

I am sorry I can't speak more specifically.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Anyone else have any comment or question?

MARGARET AYRAULT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: I am speaking as Executive Secretary to the Division of Cataloging and Classification. Miss Manly's point is very interesting because the division is concerned in just the opposite direction.

Much of our strength, we feel, comes from our regional group which are spread throughout the country. They now number nineteen. Many of the members of those regional groups are not members of A.L.A. We would hate to think that we have to give up our liaison with them.

We feel we feed A.L.A., in a way, from some of those groups. They become interested and then become members. We are interested in clarification of just what would happen to our regional group under the Fourth Activities Committee's recommendation.

CHAIRMAN LORD: You say, Miss Ayrault, your group is submitting that general comment to the Ex-Officio Committee on Reorganization?

MISS AYRAULT: Yes, we are, Mr. Lord. We are one of the divisions which is still submitting the question to our members after various regional conferences and then a statement will go to the Ex-officio Committee.

CHAIRMAN LORD: That's fine.

Remember any individual member of the Association is quite in position to make suggestions and comments quite in addition to those forthcoming from any groups within the Association as such, and will be most heartily welcome.

Any other question or comment?

MR. ROBERT BURGESS, NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP: I would like to ask about the meaning of that word 'evolutionary' in the resolution. Does that mean, as I take it, that only <sup>those</sup> changes which affect groups can be made of which those groups approve? The other possibility would be that changes would be made in a revolutionary fashion which would make changes of which individual groups might not approve but which would be for the good of the whole organization.

CHAIRMAN LORD: I do not know to what extent Mr. Cory is willing to attempt an interpretation of that word, but he was present at the meeting at which it was adopted and maybe he can give contributory information.

MR. CORY: I think that is fair interpretation of the phrase and I would like to cite one example to show, I think

precisely what they mean. The Fourth Activities Committee Report proposes that an Association of Public Libraries be established, and that would presumably be by a vote of Council and amendment of the Constitution, etc. During the discussion of the Fourth Activities Committee the three divisions concerned ... the Trustees Division, the Public Libraries Division and the Library Extension Division are actively considering this question, or feeling their way towards amalgamation into a single Association of Public Libraries and are definitely proceeding on what would properly be called an evolutionary basis to achieve precisely the goal of the Fourth Activities Committee.

I think, then, the proposal means that the good parts of the proposal acceptable to the membership would gradually become of interest to some group which would proceed to work toward them and recommend them eventually for their final constitutional form, rather than an early adoption of the report in its entirety.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Some other question? Or comment?

Mrs. Sayres...

MRS. SAYRES OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY: I would like to bring up the whole question of what the Fourth Activities Committee reorganization committee means in relation to children's work. It means, of course, the splitting of the divisions as it now stands, and that we feel would weaken the

work all along the line. I think many school people join with us in this point of view.

For that reason I consider the recommendation of the Washington meeting a very wise one because it seemed to me that it didn't stop thinking but it rather was a vote of confidence in certain existing forms and it was a safeguard against a quick acceptance of a report which is evolutionary in many aspects but not in this one.

CHAIRMAN LORD: Thank you, Mrs. Sayres. Is anyone else ready to comment? (pause)

I suggest then we go on to the final item on our agenda this morning which is a presentation in brief form by Dr. Robert Leigh of the Public Library Inquiry, in which he will tell us something of the suggested finding of the Inquiry as it has looked at the American Library Association as an Association of Professional Librarians. Dr. Leigh.....

DR. ROBERT LEIGH: Mr. Chairman, in the British Library Assistants agenda for a weary day at a conference he cited a lecture at the end. This lecture will be very brief.

Mr. Garceau made the report on the political organization of the American Public Libraries, had experience before he did this task in analyzing the American Medical Association and he was especially interested in studying this aspect of the government of an organization; its professional associations, and so there is some comment upon the professional

associations especially the A.L.A.

It is perhaps pretty difficult for Mr. Garceau, of us of the Inquiry to have perspective in looking at the Association at this particular time, because there was on the one hand the Report of the Fourth Activities Committee which suggested comprehensive reorganization. There was also the rather critical situation, or important change caused by the change in the executive leadership in the Association. But trying to gain perspective and not dealing with the immediate problem, Mr. Garceau thought there were three primary characteristics illustrated by the Library Professional Associations.

One had to do with a persistent problem in all organizations, governmental and voluntary. The problem of popular control or popular participation. And it was Mr. Garceau's conclusion in studying the American Library Association, not in so detailed a way, the State Library Associations, that there was a rather remarkable existence not only of the spirit but of the mechanics of a rather complete popular control. It may be that he was slightly influenced by the fact that his previous study had been the American Medical Association.(laughter) But in any case, both in the mechanics and spirit of deliberation, and discussion, this remarkable thing by which Council has at its meetings all the members of the association who may rise, speak, protest, cheer, clap and almost jeer as I heard a year

ago represents a very healthy spirit of popular participation in deliberation.

On the other hand, Mr. Garceau noted this other characteristic which appears in governmental and voluntary organizations, that the American Library Association notably is a complex organization; that there had been for years motivation in developing widespread voluntary, popular participation in all kinds of committees, so that the chart of the organization shows something like 150 units unless it has been simplified since Mr. Garceau's study.

Well, now, political science seems to indicate that whether it be municipal government or any other thing, complexity fights against popular control. That is, although one may have all the mechanics of a simple popular control, communication between the membership and the operations at the top is lost if there is a great deal of complexity. So that Mr. Garceau had raised, I think, in his conclusions to a more important point than it may have seemed to the Association in its discussions as he read them. The idea got so far as simplicity can be obtained in organization rather than perhaps a proliferation of more committees. You may get through communication more, rather than less popular control. So that he recognized that, after all, librarians are engaged in many tasks and there is a sort of inherent complexity that he thought that the most careful attention should be made to the acts of killing

organizations. That in every case there should be a constant effort, not only when activities committees come along but in between time to obtain more simplicity than is now the case, because that, really, works toward what evidently inherent in the spirit of this Association popular controll.

The second major characteristic that Mr. Garceau observed in this professional association, of course, was lively in its discussion. And it is true of every organization, governmental or otherwise, is the centrifugal tendency and the centripetal tendency. That is the centrifugal tendency of special groups with their day to day loyalties and interests identified with these groups, tending to think of their citizenship as librarians in terms of these special groups, and on the other hand, and I think Mr. Garceau, as a student of political process, may have revealed a certain bias ... at least it was his primary feeling that in the decade ahead which was the decade taken into view by our Inquiry Report, it is very important to get a maximum of unified strength and unified action along the line, especially in the state line of all kinds of librarians.

Now, Mr. Garceau, I think was politically sophisticated enough to know that this is a delicate task; that to make a college and reference librarians inherently interested in the whole association and think of their general interests as much as their specialized interest is a delicate operation. And it

requires the constant exercise of discretion and judgment on the part of the central management. It seemed also, and I think I am adding this to Mr. Garceau's report out of my study of library education that it may go deeply into the task performed by library schools that from beginning to end they have such a unified curriculum with essential basic studies that take in the whole purview of the Institution of Librarianship; that librarians will go out as library citizens with a real interest in the whole organization. The Third Activities Committee as Mr. Garceau noted set a kind of autonomy into existence, and the Fourth Activities Committee has proposed certain modifications of that. And certainly Mr. Garceau did not believe that the centripetal tendencies of an over simplified pyramid should prevail. There should be a maximum of autonomy but he joined with many others in believing that the centrifugal tendencies can easily destroy the inherent strength of a librarian and weaken their own face in their fight for salaries and status in the American scene.

The third essential characteristic that Garceau noted was one of the relationships between local, state and Federal organizations. The proposal of the Fourth Activities Committee for getting unified membership from a logical point of view ... from a comparative point of view in watching other associations had, as Mr. Garceau noted, great appeal. But he retired from the problem of loading the financial arrangements which might,

in state by state, mean failure to obtain the end which is aimed at. But more, primarily, and this I think is a perspective that was interesting to me as I got it, and may be interesting to the Association, looking at the professional associations as a whole.

He thought that the strength, the growth and the vigorous leadership of the A.L.A. had tended to put more balance of librarians voluntary funds ... of course greatly aided by the endowment ... into a national organization as compared to the underlying state organizations. His view, through visits and the visits of the rest of us to the state organizations reveal what would be called inherent organizational weakness with unpaid secretaries and a chairman who changed every year. And he felt that probably in the long view and this, of course, might represent and probably would represent national leadership in pointing national activities of the A.L.A. more toward a real strengthening of the state librarians. Because inherent in all the phases of the Inquiry Report was the kind choice that, during the next decade, the strengthening of state libraries and state library associations and state library activity is probably the thing of greatest priority, and a part of that is a real balancing of activity toward stronger state associations. So I think I am reporting to you a little impressionistically as well as I can what was contained in Mr. Garceau's study of these professional associations. (applause)

CHAIRMAN LORD: We are very interested in Dr. Leigh's presentation in the sense that it gives us an opportunity to find out how we seem as an outsider looks at us and in comparison with fellow associations.

Does anyone here wish to ask any question of Dr. Leigh before we adjourn? (pause)

If not, I have the usual group of announcements to make before we adjourn. One is that the tickets for the Armed Forces Librarian Reception for Tuesday, October 4th, indicates that the reception is to take place at 12:15 P.M. That is incorrect ... it takes place at 4:30 P.M. today in the Rotunda of the 22 Club ... at 4:30 and not 12:15.

Members of the American Association of School Librarians and other school librarians are invited to come to Room 109 at 2:30 P.M. today, Tuesday, to discuss Implications of the A.L.A. Fourth Activities Committee Report for school librarians. Room 109 at 2:30 P.M.

Similarly, members of the Children's Library Association are invited to attend a special meeting in this room today at 2:30 P.M., and similarly, the Young People's Round Table meeting at 2:30 in Rooms 104 and 105.

I have not been given any figure as to the registration of the Conference up to this particular time. Is there anyone in the room who has latest figures for today? (pause) If not, I will say at 6 PM last night the registration was 766, obviously,

with many individuals coming in for the day, today and tomorrow, it will be very much greater than that.

It seems to me as a visitor coming in from outside of the region that this region has brought together a beautifully planned and beautifully managed, and a very fruitful program.

We congratulate them upon it, and with this point, the meeting is declared adjourned.

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MEETING ADJOURNED AT 12:10 P.M.

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