

WHEREAS The American Library Association-Social Responsibilities Round Table Task Force on Women is concerned with the status of women in the library profession, and

WHEREAS Varied and diverse sources of data describing the employment, wages and working conditions of librarians which exist in scattered surveys, reports and other documents are incomplete and often out of date, and

WHEREAS No such definitive and regular study has been undertaken for the profession as a whole on the national level, and

WHEREAS The ALA Preliminary Salary Survey indicates the need for a description of the profession outlining distributions by sex, race, age and length of employment for all levels within the profession,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That prior to the end of calendar year 1972, the Council of the American Library Association request the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to institute a nationwide statistical study of librarianship as it has done for other professions.

Moved by Pat Schuman

Seconded by Jim Holly

Helen M. Brown, chairman of COPEs was recognized in order that she might tell the Council that the Executive Board has under consideration a program for minority recruitment submitted by the Advisory Committee on Recruitment, for which the Illinois State Library has secured LSCA funding in the amount of \$145,000, and which would require in this fiscal year \$3,000 from ALA sources; COPEs is recommending that this funding be authorized by the Executive Board. President Doms had no doubt that the Board would authorize the funding. The Council's gratitude to the State Library was offered Mr. Trezza.

RESOLUTION PROPOSING A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARIES (ALTA)-
Exhibit 4, Item X. Chester Ostlander, President, ALTA, MOVED and COUNCIL ADOPTED the Resolution as stated in the Exhibit.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF TELLERS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTION. During the first Council Meeting, President Doms appointed Mrs. Mary M. Spradling, Margaret A. Winger, and James Igoe, chairman, to tally the Council's election of Executive Board members for the 1972-76 term. Mr. Igoe, for the Tellers, submitted the following Report:

Richard Dougherty -	79 Votes - ELECTED
Mrs. Roberta E. Young	61 Votes - ELECTED
Mrs. Jessie Carney Smith	51 Votes
Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson	49 Votes
Eric Moon	46 Votes

RESOLUTION ON STATISTICAL STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP - See Exhibit 4, Item XI - MOVED by Patricia Schuman (at Large), seconded by James Holly (at Large) was APPROVED by Council.

The Executive Director announced the receipt of additional petitions adding names to the Council ballot.

He also informed Council that an ALA member, Samuel Simon, had consulted him on whether or not to place before the Association for adoption as policy, or whether it might be handled otherwise, the following suggestion: "That Henceforth, the policy of the ALA shall be to make available to Association members attending open business meetings a copy of the meeting agenda. A copy of the agenda shall also be posted at the time and place of the meeting." Council had no objection to Mr. Clift's recommendation, without Council action, that copies of the agenda be posted in the various meeting rooms; it might prove difficult to make certain that a copy of the agenda is available for each individual who attends open meetings.

The Executive Director announced also that the attendance record will be incomplete since the second checklist passed among Councilors during the first Meeting has not been returned to staff.

The Meeting adjourned at 12:40 PM.



David H. Clift
Executive Director and
Secretary of the Council

Documentation

COUNCIL ACTION ITEMS

I

Meet-Your-Congressman Resolution.

Whereas the American Library Association will be meeting in Washington, D.C. at Midwinter 1973; and Whereas a new Congress will be convening at that time; bringing to the nation's Capitol many new senators and representatives; and Whereas the association's legislative program, both present and long-range, depends on good working relationships with Congress at all levels from grass roots to national; and Whereas Congress needs current information on library services of all kinds; therefore be it Resolved, that Council request the president of the American Library Association to appoint an ad hoc committee to organize a Meet-Your-Congressman luncheon to be held during Midwinter 1973; and further Resolved, that Council urge the chapters to participate fully in planning and carrying out this important legislative event.

II

Report of the Subcommittee on Copyright. The Subcommittee on Copyright has continued to work during the past year with the general ad hoc Committee on Copyright, which represents some thirty organizations devoted to public service, such as the National Education Association and the American Council on Education, who, along with ALA, have major interest in the general Copyright Revision Bill now before Congress. We have given attention also to the development of provisions for international copyright, and your chairman served as a member of the International Copyright Panel of the Department of State, which participated in the revisions of the Universal Copyright Convention and of the Berne Convention, which were adopted in Paris in July and which will come to the Senate for approval later this year.

The general Copyright Revision Bill (S. 644) has remained all year in the Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary devoted to patents and copyright. Sen. McClellan, the chairman, has stated that he will not advance the bill until regulations are promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission to resolve the impasse between cable television and the national broadcasters. Such regulations now are tentatively promised by March 1, and if this should prove to be the case, it seems we can look forward at last to action by Congress on the bill.

Librarians are still much concerned that this bill include a provision to limit the legal liability of libraries and librarians for copying for patrons of the library in the normal course of service to its users. A position on this matter was adopted here at Chicago at Midwinter two years ago. However, there has been much technological change since that time and your committee now believes it desirable for the association at this time to reaffirm its position in this regard. We therefore ask that Council recommend to the Congress that Section 108 (d)(1) of S. 644 be amended to insert the following words immediately after the words "reproducing services": "... or has certified in writing to the library or archives that such copy will be used in accordance with the provisions of Section 107."

III

Cable Television Resolution. Whereas the American Library Association has established total library service as one of its highest priorities; and Whereas it is necessary to share resources and services among all types of libraries in order to provide all citizens with informational, educational, and recreational materials, wherever they may live, and whatever their needs may be; and Whereas the ever-increasing dispersion of population, rising levels of education, and widely scattered information resources make it increasingly difficult to deliver information speedily to citizens in need of it; and Whereas these considerations make it incumbent upon librarians to develop new kinds of services to their clients, particularly the disadvantaged and unserved; and Whereas American libraries need to be recognized as prime potential users of telecommunications facilities, allowing the linking together of geographically separated institutions; and Whereas cable communication is emerging as one of the most promising media for sharing information resources and delivering them to other libraries and to clients; and Whereas the American Library Association has joined with representatives from over one hundred twenty-five national organizations in a coalition called PUBLICABLE whose common interest is in the preservation of public access to at least 20 percent of channel capacity in present and future cable systems; and Whereas the American Library Association is a member of the Joint Council on Educational Tele-

communications which, in comments to the Federal Communications Commission, has urged that the commission require that all CATV systems "make available a minimum of 20 percent of system capacity on a free basis for local, noncommercial educational and public service use"; therefore be it Resolved, that the Council of the American Library Association endorse this principle and convey to the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of Telecommunications Policy in the White House, and to the Congress its commitment to the need for free access to a minimum of 20 percent of the capacity of cable systems so that libraries may extend and enhance their services through the growing potential of cable communications.

IV

Position Statement on the Right to Read Program. It is a disgrace that in the United States of America in the twentieth century many adults are handicapped by the inability to read well, or at all, and innumerable children are not learning to read adequately. The American Library Association deplores the situation, and pledges its full support to all efforts to end illiteracy. It welcomes the attention of the federal government to the problem, and pledges cooperation with the United States Office of Education and with the National Reading Council in the nationwide Right to Read Program as a desirable first step in a vigorous campaign. The further development of adequate library and information material and services is an essential part of this effort.

V

Committee on Equal Opportunity in Libraries Resolution. Whereas the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry, upon study of the American Library Association policies, found the following statements on discrimination in libraries: Racial Discrimination adopted June, 1962, ALA Council; Compliance with Fair Employment Practices adopted January, 1971; Equal Opportunity for Women in Librarianship, adopted January, 1971; Nonethnic Minorities, adopted June, 1971; Whereas the first policy deals with ALA membership and access to library materials, the second policy places its emphasis primarily on libraries seeking information on the fair employment practices of suppliers, the third policy statement deals with equalization in library employment and promo-

for publishers or librarians to determine the acceptability of a book on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author. A book should be judged as a book. No art or literature can flourish if it is to be measured by the political views or private lives of its creators. No society of free men can flourish which draws up lists of writers to whom it will not listen, whatever they may have to say.

4. *There is no place in our society for efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression.* To some, much of modern literature is shocking. But is not much of life itself shocking? We cut off literature at the source if we prevent writers from dealing with the stuff of life. Parents and teachers have a responsibility to prepare the young to meet the diversity of experiences in life to which they will be exposed, as they have a responsibility to help them learn to think critically for themselves. These are affirmative responsibilities, not to be discharged simply by preventing them from reading works for which they are not yet prepared. In these matters taste differs, and taste cannot be legislated; nor can machinery be devised which will suit the demands of one group without limiting the freedom of others.

5. *It is not in the public interest to force a reader to accept with any book the prejudgment of a label characterizing the book or author as subversive or dangerous.* The ideal of labeling presupposes the existence of individuals or groups with wisdom to determine by authority what is good or bad for the citizen. It presupposes that each individual must be directed in making up his mind about the ideas he examines. But Americans do not need others to do their thinking for them.

6. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large.* It is inevitable in the give and take of the democratic process that the political, the moral, or the aesthetic concepts of an individual or group will occasionally collide with those of another individual or group. In a free society each individual is free to determine for himself what he wishes to read, and each group is free to determine what it will recommend to its freely associated members. But no group has the right to take the law into its own hands,

and to impose its own concept of politics or morality upon other members of a democratic society. Freedom is no freedom if it is accorded only to the accepted and the inoffensive.

7. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality and diversity of thought and expression. By the exercise of this affirmative responsibility, bookmen can demonstrate that the answer to a bad book is a good one, the answer to a bad idea is a good one.* The freedom to read is of little consequence when expended on the trivial; it is frustrated when the reader cannot obtain matter fit for his purpose. What is needed is not only the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity for the people to read the best that has been thought and said. Books are the major channel by which the intellectual inheritance is handed down, and the principal means of its testing and growth. The defense of their freedom and integrity, and the enlargement of their service to society, requires of all bookmen the utmost of their faculties, and deserves of all citizens the fullest of their support.

We state these propositions neither lightly nor as easy generalizations. We here stake out a lofty claim for the value of books. We do so because we believe that they are good, possessed of enormous variety and usefulness, worthy of cherishing and keeping free. We realize that the application of these propositions may mean the dissemination of ideas and manners of expression that are repugnant to many persons. We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.

IX

Beacon Press Resolution. Whereas the officers of Beacon Press and its owners, the Unitarian Universalist Association, have been subjected to a federal investigation of their financial records during the period (June 1–October 15, 1971) in which the press decided to publish the text of the Pentagon Papers; and Whereas on June 22, 1971 the Council of the American Library Association passed a resolution which voiced its full public support of the principle of the freedom of the press regarding the publication of this material; and Whereas the association then asserted its stand to

support “the right of the public to hear what is spoken and to read what is written”; and Whereas the association defers to the June 26, 1971 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the rights of a free people to read this material; now therefore be it Resolved, that the American Library Association, in accordance with its declared policies in intellectual freedom, express its concern that Beacon Press has been subjected to investigations by FBI agents, acting under federal subpoena, investigations which the association deems an unwarranted exercise of governmental harassment and intimidation; and now therefore be it further Resolved, that the American Library Association reaffirm the right of a free press in a democratic society, a freedom which cannot be challenged by a vigilante action of the government, and that our reaffirmation of that right be submitted to the officers of Beacon Press and its owners, the Unitarian Universalist Association, and that this action be reported to the U. S. attorney general and to the news media.

X

White House Conference on Libraries Resolution. Whereas the American public has a greater need for knowledge and for access to information than in any previous time in history; Whereas only a network of public, school, academic, and special libraries can provide information services to the total population; Whereas the American Library Association and its colleagues and affiliates possess the leadership to communicate to the American public the uses and potential of library services; Whereas only national attention to the welfare of libraries and the growth and development of their services can produce the needed wide base of support for all kinds of libraries; Whereas, the National Commission on Libraries is now in being and its recommendations merit nationwide consideration; therefore, be it Resolved that the American Library Association call upon the president and the Congress to call a White House Conference on Libraries in the year 1974; be it further Resolved that said conference be based upon conferences in every state and territory which involve the lay leadership of the states' communities and the library leadership from their libraries of all types; be it further Resolved, that the American Library Association offer its full cooperation in the planning of a White House Conference on Libraries.

XI

Resolution on Statistical Study of Librarianship. Whereas the American

Library Association-Social Responsibilities Round Table Task Force on Women is concerned with the status of women in the library profession; and Whereas varied and diverse sources of data describing the employment, wages, and working conditions of librarians which exist in scattered surveys, reports, and other documents are incomplete and often out of date; and Whereas the ALA Preliminary Salary Survey indicates the need for a description of the profession outlining distributions by sex, race, age, and length of employment for all levels within the profession; therefore, be it Resolved, that prior to the end of calendar year 1972, the Council of the American Library Association request the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to institute a nationwide statistical study of librarianship as it has done for other professions.