9. Relationships to Other Organizations

9.1 The Use of ALA's Name and Joint Relationships

The American Library Association is a nonprofit organization operated in the interest of libraries and to promote library service and membership.

All ALA units are responsible to Council which determines policies. Council's actions, however, may be overset by the membership. Therefore, primarily and ultimately the responsibility for the use of the American Library Association name rests with the aggregate membership.

The Association is governed by Council and administered by the Executive Board, which in its role as central management board, appoints the executive director, who is in charge of headquarters and its personnel.

The executive director delegates authority within ALA headquarters to ALA's department heads, who, in carrying out their assigned duties, are called upon to use ALA's name and, in that name, to commit the Association to programs, activities, and binding agreements.

Divisions are empowered by ALA's bylaws "to act for the ALA as a whole on any matter determined by Council to be the responsibility of the division." Authority for acting on behalf of the division rests with that division's executive board.

Round tables, membership initiative groups, and committees, do not have this constitutional authority.

The American Library Association's Executive Board, divisions, executive director, and department heads (consisting of the associate executive directors for the Washington Office, Communications, Finance, Member Programs and Services, Publishing, and Staff Support Services) who must use ALA's name in executing their responsibilities or in entering into joint relationships with other organizations abide by stated ALA policies and the following principles:

1. ALA's primary objective for entering into joint relationships with other organizations and business enterprises should be:

1) To help the Association achieve its mission to promote and improve library and information services and librarianship, or to assist libraries in achieving their mission.
2) To fulfill a specific need related to current ALA goals and objectives or to contribute in a significant way to the cooperating organization while using ALA's name and its resources effectively.
3) To benefit as much as possible from a reciprocal relationship in the form of finances, expertise, experience, public relations, or other advantages.

2. Joint relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated.

3. Effective joint relationships are based on the following criteria:

1) The relationship is, as much as possible, reciprocal in that there are mutual needs and a sharing of purposes.
2) The structure and level of the relationship represents the best method of accomplishing the purpose or meeting the need.
3) The appropriate personnel are available and the time and talent are being or will be used effectively.
4) Costs in time and money are justified by the results.
5) Useful reporting devices are designed and used.
6) The need for the relationship is evaluated periodically.

4. Formal joint relationships require a written agreement which, among other things, specifies that ALA retains control of the use of its name and that reports and evaluations be made periodically.

5. Joint relationships with other organizations or business enterprises do not necessarily imply ALA endorsement of their policies, products, or services.

6. None of the American Library Association's published reports, findings, etc., shall be circulated under the imprint of the cooperating agency without the permission of the Association. The ALA Publishing Committee shall control the use of the ALA imprint.

While endorsements, or boycotts, by the American Library Association are not explicitly authorized in the Constitution and Bylaws, implicit authorization can be derived from the Constitution, Article VI (a) and (b).

Commendations honoring outstanding efforts of an individual, institution, or organization may be issued in the name of the Association by Council or units designated by Council through a formal resolution. (*See* Policy Manual 5.3(15): Memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials.)

ITEM #2
PM, p. 131

Policy 12 Organization Membership Dues and Perquisites:
Revise the levels for Corporate Members, as follows:

Corporate Members:

Library Champion:	*Dues $5,000 annually*
Benefactor:	*Dues $2,000 annually*
Patron:	*Dues $1,000 annually*
Contributor:	*Dues $350 annually*

The benefits to corporate members in each of these categories are available from the Membership Office. (See Current Reference File for details).

[This is to accomplish the intent of 1994-95 CD#29, which Council adopted at the 1995 Annual Conference.]

ITEM #3
PM, p. 130

Relationships to Other Organizations. Change the wording of the line 1. before 9.1.1 to read:

"The American Library Association's Executive Board...who must use ALA's name in executing their responsibilities or in entering into joint relationships with other organizations abide by *stated* ALA policies and the following principles:...."

[This is to correct a typographical error.]

CD 66 ax 1988 AC

THE USE OF ALA'S NAME AND
JOINT RELATIONSHIPS (TO REPLACE POLICIES 9.1 AND 9.2 IN POLICY MANUAL)
(Based on a draft prepared by ALA Department Heads
and William Gosling for COO [ex-COO 1987])

The American Library Association is a non-profit organization operated in the interest of libraries and to promote library service and librarianship.

All ALA units are responsible to Council which determines policies. Council's actions, however, may be overset by the membership. Therefore, primarily and ultimately the responsibility for the use of the American Library Association name rests with the aggregate membership.

The association is governed by Council and administered by the Executive Board, which in its role as central management board, appoints the executive director, who is in charge of headquarters and its personnel.

The Executive Director delegates authority within ALA headquarters to ALA's Department Heads, who, in carrying out their assigned duties, are called upon to use ALA's name and in that name, to commit the association to programs, activities, and binding agreements.

Divisions are empowered by ALA's bylaws "to act for the ALA as a whole on any matter determined by Council to be the responsibility of the division." Authority for acting on behalf of the division rests with that division's executive board.

Round tables, membership initiative groups, and committees do not have this constitutional authority.

The American Library Association's Executive Board, Divisions, Executive Director, and Department Heads (consisting of the Deputy Executive Director and the Associate Executive Directors for the Washington Office, Administrative Services, Publishing Services, Communication Services, and Fiscal Services) who must use ALA's name in executing their responsibilities or in entering into joint relationships with other organizations abide by stated ALA policies and the following principles:

1. ALA's primary objective for entering into joint relationships with other organizations and business enterprises should be:

   --To help the Association achieve its mission to promote and improve library and information services and librarianship, or to assist libraries in achieving their mission.

   --To fulfill a specific need related to current ALA goals and objectives, or to contribute in a significant way to the cooperating organization while using ALA's name and its resources effectively.

Adopted by Council
at the 1988 AC

--To benefit as much as possible from a reciprocal relationship in the form of finances, expertise, experience, public relations, or other advantages.

2. Joint relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated.

3. Effective joint relationships are based on the following criteria:

   --The relationship is, as much as possible, reciprocal in that there are mutual needs and a sharing of purposes.

   --The structure and level of the relationship represents the best method of accomplishing the purpose or meeting the need.

   --The appropriate personnel are available and the time and talent are being or will be used effectively.

   --Costs in time and money are justified by the results.

   --Useful reporting devices are designed and used.

   --The need for the relationship is evaluated periodically. (See "Current Reference File" for full original text.)

4. Formal joint relationships require a written agreement which among other things specifies that ALA retains control of the use of its name and that reports and evaluations be made periodically.

5. Joint relationships with other organizations or business enterprises do not necessarily imply ALA endorsement of their policies, products, or services.

6. None of the American Library Association's published reports, findings, etc., shall be circulated under the imprint of the cooperating agency without the permission of the Association. The ALA Publishing Committee shall control the use of the ALA imprint.

While endorsements, or boycotts, by the American Library Association are not explicitly authorized in the Constitution and Bylaws, implicit authorization can be derived from the Constitution, Article VI, (a) and (b). Such endorsements, (Example: Policy Manual 53.2, p. 242) and boycotts (Example: Policy Manual 57.3, p. 246) have taken place.

Commendations honoring outstanding efforts of an individual, institution, or organization may be issued in the name of the Association by Council, or units designated by Council through a formal resolution. (See Policy Manual 5.4 15/ Memorial resolutions, tributes and testimonials, p. 226)

adoption of the item with the understanding that all appointments to Council committees must be through the Council Committee on Committees. Councilor Norman Horrocks moved adoption of the Action Item. Councilor Ann Eastman said that she supported the motion but noted that LAMA has had interns for several years; she wanted to know if those internships counted as a committee appointment. Ms. Sedney replied in the affirmative and stated that it would be suggested that other committees adopt the excellent process already followed by LAMA and those other units with existing programs. Council

> VOTED, To adopt Action Item 2, that a two-year trial period be established for the Membership Committee's internship proposal, that internship positions be established on those ALA committees which are willing to participate on an experimental basis during the 1989/90 and 1990/91 terms, that the divisions and round tables of ALA be encouraged to continue or establish internship positions on their respective committees, and that all appointments to Council Committees must be through the Council Committee on Committees; at the end of the two-year trial period, the proposal will be returned to COO for evaluation and recommendations.

CD#66

Ms. Sedney then presented the document on the use of ALA's name. President Chisholm stated that the Executive Board had voted to endorse the statement on the use of ALA's name to replace policies 9.1 and 9.2. She noted that in the Board's discussion, some concern was expressed as to the phrase "act for the ALA as a whole," but that this was the terminology as stated in the Bylaws. Councilor Horrocks moved adoption of the statement, but asked that one editorial correction be made: that the phrase "See Current Reference File for full original text" at the end of item 3 be struck. Councilor Bernard Margolis felt the statement was incomplete because it did not address the use of ALA's logo, among other matters. Councilor Linda Pierce asked if paragraph 6 meant that round tables, membership initiative groups, and committees could not act on behalf of themselves. Sedney stated certain footnotes had been removed from the document which had clarified just such points, but that Councilor Pierce's specific questions was, indeed, not addressed directly in the Constitution and Bylaws. Sedney stated that there are many components which have not been defined by Council, but that COO does not have the authority to go beyond Council. Thus, this document means that round tables and the other groups named in paragraph 6 cannot speak for the organization as a whole; they can, however, speak for themselves. Council then

> VOTED, To adopt Action item 3 on the use of ALA's name, with one editorial change suggested by Councilor Horrocks: to remove

the reference to "('See Current Reference File' for full original text)" in #3.

REPORT OF COPES. Chair Agnes Griffen gave a report for information only. She discussed the status of the Operating Agreement and stated that COPES had decided to develop a set of key guiding principles which could be translated through some kind of matrix into a model which would allow COPES to determine the financial implications of each policy and its variations. Griffen noted that she was reporting verbally because a preliminary statement would be drafted by the division leaders. The preliminary principles with which COPES is beginning to work are as follows:

1. ALA values all divisions equally.
2. ALA provides a base of support for each division equally.
3. Membership dues are at the core of ALA programmatic and financial structure.
4. The greater the participation through membership in ALA and its division membership units, the stronger ALA and its divisions will be. Membership recruitment should be our highest priority as a revenue-generating activity.
5. ALA must provide a flexible way for the divisions and the Association to control costs.
6. ALA must reduce the incentive for generating revenues for revenues' sake. The premium should be on looking at the value of the program and then determining the appropriate funding mix, not on what the program will make.
7. Simple is better. We need to delete as much bureaucracy as possible in our budgeting process, particularly while maintaining accountability and sound financial management.
8. Long-range financial planning is necessary and budgets should be considered in a multi-year framework.
9. Division staff and ALA staff should be involved in ALA-wide activities and ALA staff should contribute to division programs and needs when appropriate.
10. Budget priorities and tradeoffs should be decided at the lowest or most appropriate level.

TELLERS REPORT. The report on elections to the Committee on Committees and to the Planning and Budget Assembly, presented by Christine Carr Young, Chair, is attached as Exhibit 3.

President Chisholm thanked Elizabeth Futas, retiring member of the Executive Board.

Councilor Estelle Black thanked retiring American Libraries editor Lois Pearson.

NEW BUSINESS.

RESOLUTION ON INFORMATION POWER (CD#67 - Exhibit 21). Councilors Evie Wilson Lingbloom/Barbara Froling Immroth moved adoption of the resolution. Councilor J. Linda Williams moved that the resolution be amended by adding the words

9.2.1

9.1

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.10

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 4

Issue Date: Jan. 1974 *Supersedes:*

ALA Relationships with Other
National and International Organizations

This statement has been developed for the following purposes:

1. To clarify the available categories of relationships with other organizations and to insure that the best relationship is maintained for each specific need.
2. To provide a basis for judging the value of establishing new relationships and discontinuing established relationships as occasions arise and to promote clearer statements of new arrangements.
3. To be sure that financial considerations are taken into account when both old and new relationships are judged.
4. To give guidance to those units and members involved in providing links with other organizations.

ALA maintains relationships with other organizations in order to work cooperatively in the promotion of mutual interests. The various types of such relationships and the general functions which they serve are as follows:

Functions:

1. Continuing communication
2. Problem solving and action
3. Providing and/or receiving expert advice and information

Structures

1. Joint Committees
2. Representatives to ALA from other organizations
3. Representatives from ALA to other organizations
4. Affiliation of ALA with other organizations
5. Affiliation of other organizations with ALA
6. Advisory committees

CRITERIA

Existing and contemplated new relationships between ALA and other organizations should be evaluated against the following criteria. COO intends to evaluate ALA relationships with other organizations using these criteria.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.9

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: June 1969 *Supersedes:*

National Education Association

Council, June, 1969, approved the proposal of the American Association of School Librarians that its status in NEA be altered from that of department to that of an associated organization.

~~92~~
9.1

The relationship should be continued or entered into only if:

1. There is a specific need related to current ALA priorities, program, or a planning function.
2. ALA participation results in positive progress for ALA and/or permits ALA to make a significant contribution to the cooperating body.
3. ALA is the proper organization to provide to the cooperating agency what that agency needs.
4. The relationship is, as much as possible, reciprocal in that there is a mutual need and sharing of purpose with development of jointly beneficial activities.
5. The structure and level of the relationship represent the best method of accomplishing the purpose or meeting the need.
6. The appropriate personnel is available, and the time and talent are being or will be used effectively.
7. Costs in time and money are justified by the results.
8. Useful reporting devices are designed and used.
9. ALA will make use of the reports.
10. There is periodic evaluation of the need for the relationship.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Authority. Established, in accordance with Bylaws Article IX, Sec. 6, by Council on recommendation of the Committee on Organization. Joint committees may be set up (1) between an ALA unit and another organization, or (2) between ALA and another organization, if the functions of the proposed committee cannot be appropriately delegated to a single unit.

Appointments. Appointments to the joint committees involving the Association as a whole are made by the Executive Board upon nomination of the president-elect, with the exception of those committees for which the Executive Board has delegated responsibility to one of the ALA units, in which case the unit appoints members and carries on the ALA share of the activities in ALA's name. Appointments to the joint committees involving units of ALA are made by the units' governing bodies. A staff liaison member is named to each joint committee by the ALA Executive Director.

Duties. Since joint committees involve a number of individuals from two or more associations, this relationship requires a more formal structure than the other relationships in order to function smoothly. When Council establishes a joint

committee, it also approves a statement of responsibility for it and provides for the committee's size, appointment of members, and chairmanship. The committee then: (1) holds at least one regular annual meeting; (2) reports annually in writing to its sponsoring unit and the Executive Director, including an evaluation of the usefulness of continuing the relationship; and (3) avoids statements of policy and actions which establish policy for either organization. It serves primarily as a means of taking joint action within the established policies of both organizations and as an advisory body to both organizations, sometimes stimulating joint action by them.

Expenses. Some joint committees hold their meetings during ALA conferences, thus avoiding membership expense for the Association. If meetings are considered necessary at other times and involve expense, an item is put into the budget request of the parent unit. Headquarters services are provided through the staff liaison member of each committee.

REPRESENTATIVES TO ALA FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Authority. There is no constitutional or bylaws basis for this relationship. It may be sought by either an ALA unit or the other organization and must be approved by both bodies.

Appointment and expenses. These aspects are the responsibility of the other organization, and are regulated by it as long as there is no conflict with ALA policy and procedures.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALA TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Authority. Approved by Council on recommendation of the Committee on Organization. If immediate action is necessary, the president may approve the new relationship with staff advice, subject to later review by COO. A statement of purpose is included in the recommendation to Council.

Appointment. Representatives for the Association as a whole are appointed by the Executive Board on nomination of the president-elect. When the designated area of interest of the other organization falls within the field of responsibility of one ALA unit, that unit names the representative.

Duties. The representative: (1) attends meetings of the other organization and provides the ALA point of view as appropriate; (2) reports annually in writing to the appointing ALA unit and the Executive Director, including an evaluation of the usefulness of continuing the relationship; (3) confers with ALA or its units on

specific issues whenever circumstances indicate; and (4) keeps the ALA membership informed of the activities of the other organization as appropriate.

Expenses. ALA may pay expenses for representatives to attend the meetings of the other organization. When possible, the representative is selected from the area where the meetings are held. In these instances, ALA pays registration fees, the price of arranged meals, and travel expenses. When the meetings do not occur in a fixed location, or when the representative must have certain qualifications, an item is put into the budget of the unit concerned. When a staff member is a representative to another organization, his travel expenses may be paid from the travel fund of his unit, or from other funds budgeted by the Association for travel purposes.

AFFILIATION OF ALA WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS (ALA Memberships in Other Organizations)

Authority. Approved by Council, in accordance with Constitution Article X, Sec. 2. Affiliation (and/or membership) with another organization may be held by ALA or one of its units (at the unit's request), with the exception that no unit may affiliate itself separately with an organization with which the Association as a whole is affiliated. Points to be considered when invitations or proposals to affiliate are received are listed in the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND POSITION STATEMENTS along with provision for a review of all ALA affiliations at five-year intervals.

Nature of Relationship. Beyond affiliating with the other organization, ALA has no single pattern for relating to it. Any of the above categories of relationship may be utilized to provide for communication and/or action, and activity can range from the basic support provided by dues payment to joint projects.

Dues. Provision for dues payments are made through listing in the ALA annual budget.

AFFILIATION OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WITH ALA

Authority. Approved by Council, as provided for by Article X, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, on request of another national or international organization having purposes similar to those of the Association or one of its units. The criteria and conditions under which affiliations are established are listed in the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND POSITION STATEMENTS.

Dues. Specified in Bylaws Article 1, Sec. 2.C.2.

Appointment and Expenses. These aspects are the responsibility of the other organization, and are regulated by it as long as there is no conflict with ALA policy and procedure.

9/12

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.3

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: July, 1951 *Supersedes:*

National library associations

VOTED, That the properly constituted authority of the ALA take necessary steps to extend a welcome to all national library associations for participation in the American Library Association, whether as divisions or affiliates, but perferably as divisions.

9.2.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.2.1

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: February, 1961 *Supersedes:*

United Nations organizations

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Organization--VOTED, That the ALA Advisory Committee to the United Nations be discontinued, and that the ALA representative to the United Nations provide any liaison required by the U.S. Committee for the United Nations; and that the ALA expresses to the U.S. Committee for the United Nations a willingness to assist and serve as called upon.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS — Item Number: 216.1

Approved by: ALA Council — Page: 1 of 1

Issue Date: December, 1945 — Supersedes:

Organizations for profit

As a nonprofit organization operated in the interest of a profession and responsible to a Council which determines policy, the American Library Association must abide by certain principles in any undertaking which involves an agency organized for profit.

1. The project shall be in the interest of libraries, research, or education.

2. The contribution of the American Library Association shall be within the sphere of library service and its relation to research and education.

3. The amount of responsibility given to the American Library Association shall be sufficient to justify its involvement.

4. The American Library Association shall have authority and responsibility for policy decisions involving primarily library considerations.

5. The use of the name of the American Library Association in connection with any project under consideration shall not imply endorsement of the cooperating agency's policies, products, or services.

6. Direct financial gain to either party shall not be the primary objective of any project.

7. In any cooperative venture, in connection with which the name of the American Library Association will appear, the Association and cooperating agencies will enter into a written agreement as to form, scope, and content of any publications, and as to terms of cooperation. The Association shall retain final authority in questions which arise subsequent to the agreement, although every effort shall be made to meet mutually satisfactory solutions.

8. None of the American Library Association published reports, findings, etc., shall be circulated under the imprint of the cooperating agency, without permission of the Association.

9. No entertainment features by commercial organizations will be permitted in public space controlled by the American Library Association at the time of its annual meetings, without the approval of the Executive Secretary* of the Association.

*Title changed to Executive Director as of November 1958.

Item 4. ALA Policy 9.1 (The Use of the ALA's Name and Joint Relationships) Based on Council's approval of recommendations made by the Executive Board, the PMC recommends the following revisions:

a) Change the section title to read: "The Use of the ALA's Name and Formal Relationships."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in the sixth paragraph of this section.

Insert a new seventh paragraph that reads: "A formal relationship is an arrangement with another non-profit organization if (a) the other organization is an affiliate of ALA (as defined in 9.3 below); (b) ALA has appointed an official representative to the other organization (as defined in 9.4); and/or (c) the other organization permitted to use the name of ALA or an ALA unit other than as identification of the provider of information services."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in subsection 1.
Revise subsection 2 from "Joint relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated;" to read "Formal relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated."

Revise subsection 3 from "Effective joint relationships are based on the following criteria:" to read "Effective formal relationships should be based on the following criteria:"

Replace existing text in subsection 4 with the following: "Formal relationships which permit the other organization to use the name ALA or ALA Unit, other than to identify the provider of information or services, must be based on a written agreement pursuant to which ALA retains control of the use of its name or the unit's name."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in subsection 5.

Amended by the ALA Council 1997-98 Midwtr, 1999 (see CD#52)

End of Section

Codified by Council 1999 Annual Conf.

9.2

At the 2010 ALA Midwinter Meeting, on recommendation by the Council Policy Monitoring Committee, the ALA Council revised ALA Policy 9.2 Affiliation with other Organizations through insertion of "gender identity or expression" following "sexual orientation" and before "age", so that the policy would read:

> 9.2 Affiliation with other Organizations
>
> Criteria have been established to guide the Council in considering applications for affiliation with ALA of national and international organizations which must: be not for profit; have interests consistent with those of ALA; have sufficiently large membership and length of existence to ensure continued support under constitutions and bylaws not in conflict with ALA and its policies; and do not discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disabilities, or national origin. (*See* "Policy Reference File" for full text of ALA Guidelines for Affiliate Membership)

NOTE TO READER: The following was taken from the Policy Monitoring Committee Report, 2009-2010 ALA CD#17, Items #7.1-7.4. Terminology regarding gender identity.

It has come to PMC's attention that within the Policy Manual there is variation in language used to describe the concepts of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, etc. Differences in terminology appear to arise primarily from the accepted terminology in use at the time individual policies were passed, rather than from any intended difference in scope. Nevertheless, PMC is concerned that the differences in wording might be interpreted as defining limitations to the scope of particular policies, and believes that to the extent possible, a single term should be used. GLBTRT has advised PMC that the current preferred terminology is "gender identity or expression" and recommends that whenever the Policy Manual specifies "sexual orientation," it should immediately be followed by "gender identity or expression, and where "gender identification" currently appears by itself (usually before "sexual orientation"), it should be removed and "gender identity or expression" should immediately follow "sexual orientation."

The above recommended language changes were made in ALA policies: 9.2, Affiliation with other Organizations; 53.1.15, Access to Library Resources and Services Regardless of Sex, Gender Identity, or Sexual Orientation; 54, Equal Employment Opportunity; and 53.12, Threats to Library Materials Related to Sex, Gender Identity, or Sexual Orientation.

ALA AFFILIATION GUIDELINES

The ALA Executive board approves the following criteria and procedures for affiliation:

1. The organization should be national or international in scope

2. The organization should be nonprofit

3. The organization should have interests consistent with those of ALA

4. The organization can affiliate only at one level, either with the Association or with a subdivision of the Association

5. It has a sufficiently large membership (usually 100) and has been in existence for a sufficient time (usually 4 years) to give the promise of worthwhile activity and continued support

6. The organization's constitution and bylaws do not conflict with ALA's

7. The organization does not discriminate in its membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, physical handicaps or national origin

Concerning procedures, it is recommended that:

1. Applications for affiliation should be supported by:

    a) A statement including the year of founding; the total number of members; a list of journals and other publications, if any; or other evidence of interest in libraries and librarianship or information science.

    b) A brief history of the organization, including its aims

    c) A copy of its current constitution and bylaws

    d) The names and addresses of current officers

    e) A statement of ways in which the applicant visualizes cooperation with ALA

f) A statement that the organization does not discriminate in its membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, age, physical handicaps or national origin

2. The ALA Constitution and Bylaws Committee will examine the applicant's constitution and bylaws to see that no conflict exists between the ALA constitution and bylaws and the applicant's

3. The Executive Director will evaluate the other documents mentioned above in point 1 to make a preliminary determination concerning the applicant's meeting ALA criteria and will so report to the Executive Board.

4. The Executive Board will act on the Executive Director's report and forward recommended application to the Council for its action.

Approved by the ALA Executive Board
October 28, 1982; Amended 2010

Item 2. ALA Policy 5.2 (Motions for Council Action) Based on Council's approval by consent at the Midwinter meeting, add the following: Any ALA Committee chair reporting recommendations to the Council may move any action items in the report.

Item 3. ALA Policy 5.3 (Council Resolutions: Guidelines for Preparation of Resolutions to Council) Based on the spirit and intent of Item 2, and to avoid potential conflict with a related existing policy, the PMC recommends revision of subsection 11 from "All resolutions must be submitted by a voting member of Council; memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials may be exempted from this guideline;" to read "All resolutions must be submitted by either a voting member of Council or an ALA Committee chair; memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials may be exempted from this guideline."

Item 4. ALA Policy 9.1 (The Use of the ALA's Name and Joint Relationships) Based on Council's approval of recommendations made by the Executive Board, the PMC recommends the following revisions:

a) Change the section title to read: "The Use of the ALA's Name and Formal Relationships."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in the sixth paragraph of this section.

Insert a new seventh paragraph that reads: "A formal relationship is an arrangement with another non-profit organization if (a) the other organization is an affiliate of ALA (as defined in 9.3 below); (b) ALA has appointed an official representative to the other organization (as defined in 9.4); and/or (c) the other organization permitted to use the name of ALA or an ALA unit other than as identification of the provider of information services."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in subsection 1.
Revise subsection 2 from "Joint relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated;" to read "Formal relationships should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated."

Revise subsection 3 from "Effective joint relationships are based on the following criteria:" to read "Effective formal relationships should be based on the following criteria:"

Replace existing text in subsection 4 with the following: "Formal relationships which permit the other organization to use the name ALA or ALA Unit, other than to identify the provider of information or services, must be based on a written agreement pursuant to which ALA retains control of the use of its name or the unit's name."

Replace "joint" with "formal" in subsection 5. (see 1997-98 CD#52)

Item 5. ALA Policy 9.2 (Affiliation with other Organizations) Based on Council's approval of recommendations made by the Executive Board, the PMC recommends the following revisions: Revise the first paragraph to read " Criteria have been set up to guide the Council in considering applications for affiliation with ALA of national and international organizations which must not be for profit, have interests consistent with those of ALA, have sufficient large membership and length of existence to ensure continued support under constitutions, and bylaws not in conflict with ALA's, and its policies do not discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, age, disabilities, national origin, or sexual orientation."

In speaking against the motion, Council and Executive Board member Julie Cummins said there had been sufficient time to examine the document. The discussion here indicated that while all were not in agreement with each particular as described, they were in agreement about the concept of improving the conference arrangements. "Postponing action on the document would stifle the momentum we finally have underway," she said.

On behalf of RUSA, Councilor Pamela Sieving spoke in favor of postponement. She said there were components of the proposal that pleased RUSA. However, RUSA had concerns about the programming aspects and wanted the Conference Committee to address them.

The motion to postpone action on CD#32.1 was ***DEFEATED.***

Councilor Sanford Berman moved and Council

> ***DEFEATED***, A motion to amend CD#62-A, Resolution on the Implementation of the ALA Conference Committee Report. by adding a comma after the word "work" in the second resolved clause and adding the following clause: "provided that there be a guarantee of no exclusion and an option of 60-, 90-, or 120-minute programs."

Council then

> ***VOTED***, To endorse the concepts embodied in CD 32.1, recommend that the Conference Committee work with ALA divisions, round tables, and other units; and encourage implementation for the 2001 Annual Conference in San Francisco; and, that the ALA Council commend the committee for its diligent work."

APPROVAL OF FY2000 BUDGET OBJECTIVES, CD#13. ALA Treasurer Bruce E. Daniels moved and by ***CONSENT***, Council reaffirmed the following programmatic priorities for FY2000: Diversity, Intellectual Freedom, 21st Century Literacy, Equity of Access, and Education and Continuous Learning.

* ***ALA RELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, CD#52.*** For the benefit of new Councilors, President-Elect Long pointed out that CD#52 was originally presented at Annual Conference last June, but action was deferred until this Midwinter Meeting.

Council and ALA Executive Board member Sally Gardner Reed and member of the subcommittee that worked on CD#52 said that in response to member concern regarding ALA relationship with external organizations, particularly with the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), the Executive Board had reviewed Policy 9, Relationships with Other Organization, to determine to what extent section 9.5, Relationships with Organizations Violating Human Rights, should be applied. The current Policy 9

covers both formal and informal relationship but uses different terms in referring to them. The Executive Board had recommended that the policy be revised to clearly define "formal" and "informal" relationships and that the two terms be used consistently within Policy 9.

Council and Executive Board member Sally Gardner Reed moved that ALA adopt the revisions to Policy 9, Relationships to Other Organization, as recommended in CD# 52.

Councilor Sanford Berman moved and by ***CONSENT,*** Council amended Line 94 of the proposed changes to Policy 9 by: (1) replacing the word "handicaps" with the word "disabilities"; (2) deleting the word "or" following the word "disabilities"; (3) adding a comma following the words "national origin"; and (4) adding the words "or sexual orientation" after the words "national origin." Line 94 would then read "...color, sex, age, physical disabilities, national origins, or sexual orientation..."

After a brief debate, Council unanimously

> ***VOTED***, To adopt the revisions to Policy 9 (Relationships to Other Organizations) as amended.

RESOLUTION ON THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, CD#51. Action also was deferred on this document from the Annual Conference until the Midwinter Meeting. By ***CONSENT***, the following resolved clause, which read: "That ALA suspend formal or official relations with the Boy Scouts of America until such time as the BSA ends its exclusionary policies based on persons' religious beliefs or sexual orientations" was removed from CD#51.

Councilor Mark C. Rosenzweig moved the adoption of the Resolution on the Boy Scouts of America, which read: "That ALA strongly urges the Boy Scouts of America to change its membership practices so that they demonstrate a commitment to human rights, inclusiveness and mutual respect."

"I strongly urge passing of the resolution as amended, and that we send a strong letter of censure to the Boy Scouts of America regarding their exclusionary practices," Council and Executive Board member Sally Gardner Reed said.

Councilor Mary Jane Anderson and others felt it highly inappropriate for ALA to tell another organization how to choose its membership.

Councilor Rita Auerbach recommended that the first "Whereas" clause, which read: "The American Library Association (ALA) has had a long official relationship with the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), currently in the form of a designated ALSC liaison," be removed from CD#51. "I think the ALSC relationship with the Boy Scouts has changed," she said.

1997-98 CD#52
(1998 Annual Conference)

ALA American Library Association

EBD # 12.24
1997-1998

TO: Members of Council

FROM: Executive Board

DATE: June 23, 1998

RE: ALA relations with external organizations

In response to member concern regarding ALA relations with external organizations and particularly with the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), the Executive Board reviewed Policy 9 to determine to what extent section 9.5 should be applied.

The current Policy 9 covers both formal and informal relationships but uses different terms in referring to them. We recommend that the policy be revised to clearly define "formal relationships" and "informal relationships," and that these two terms be used consistently within Policy 9.

The attachment provides suggested language to define these relationships (see 9.1 and 9.4.2). For your information, we have also attached a memo from ALSC that reports on the nature of that division's current relationship with SBA.

We believe that section 9.5 applies both by intent and by actual wording to "formal relationships."

9.5 Relationships with Organizations Violating Human Rights

The American Library Association shall have no AFFILIATION WITH, MEMBERSHIPS IN, OR FORMAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH organizations which violate ALA principles and commitments to human rights and social justice as set forth in ALA's policies, procedures, and position statements and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The American Library Association and its units engage in activities with and provide services to many different outside organizations and agencies each year on an ***informal*** basis. Very often these activities are limited in duration, are project or program based, and/or are in keeping with ALA's or a unit's mission to provide services. We recommend that these informal relationships exist only when they promote ALA's mission and goals and that the nature of these relationships be defined as recommended in 9.4.2.

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1997-98
Association for Library Service to Children

ALA American Library Association

June 5, 1998

RECEIVED
JUN 08 1998
MEMBER PROGRAMS & SERVICES

TO: Mary Ghikas, Senior AED, Member Programs and Services

FROM: Susan Roman, Executive Director ALSC and ALTA SR

RE: ALSC and the Boy Scouts of America

Per your request, I am forwarding current information about ALSC and the Boy Scouts of America.

As you can see in the 1997-98 ALA *Handbook of Organization*, ALSC no longer has a Boy Scouts of America Advisory Committee. The Committee was dissolved by ALSC Board action at the Midwinter Meeting -- 1996.

Currently, ALSC prepares reading lists on specific topics for the BSA Merit Badge Booklets.

ALSC has had a reading exhibit at the Boy Scout Jamboree, which I believe takes place every three or four years. The exhibit has been staffed by volunteers in the local area. In the past, books donated by publishers have been given to the boy scouts.

Please let me know if you need further information or clarification.

cc: ALSC Board of Directors

ALA Policy Manual
POLICY 9

Legend: { } = recommended DELETIONS
___ = recommended ADDITIONS

9. Relationships to Other Organizations

The Use of ALA's Name and {Joint}Formal Relationships

The American Library Association is a nonprofit organization operated in the interest of libraries and to promote library service and membership.

All ALA units are responsible to Council which determines policies. Council's actions, however, may be overset by the membership. Therefore, primarily and ultimately the responsibility for the use of the American Library Association name rests with the aggregate membership.

The Association is governed by Council and administered by the Executive Board, which in its role as central management board, appoints the executive director, who is in charge of headquarters and its personnel.

The Executive Director delegates authority within ALA headquarters to ALA's department heads, who, in carrying out their assigned duties, are called upon to use ALA's name and, in that name, to commit the Association to programs, activities, and binding agreements.

Divisions are empowered by ALA's bylaws "to act for the ALA as a whole on any matter determined by Council to be the responsibility of the division." Authority for acting on behalf of the division rests with the division's executive board.

Round tables, membership initiative groups, and committees, do not have this constitutional authority.

The American Library Association's Executive Board, divisions, executive director, and department heads (consisting of the associate executive directors for the Washington Office, Communications, Finance, Member Programs and Services, Publishing, and Staff Support Services) who must use ALA's name in executing their responsibilities or in entering into {joint} formal relationships with other organizations abide by stated

32. ALA policies and [the following] principles.

33. A formal relationship is an arrangement with another non-profit
34. organization if (a) the other organization is an affiliate of ALA
35. (as defined in 9.3 below): (b) ALA has appointed an official
36. representative to the other organization (as defined in 9.4);
37. and/or (c) the other organization permitted to use the name of
38. ALA or an ALA unit other than as identification of the provider
39. of information services.
40.
41. 1. ALA's primary objective for entering into {joint} formal relationships with other
42. organizations and business enterprises should be:
43. 1) To help the Association achieve its mission to promote and
44. improve library and information services and librarianship, or to assist
45. libraries in achieving their mission.

46. 2) To fulfill a specific need related to current ALA goals and
47. objectives or to contribute in a significant way to the cooperating
48. organization while using ALA's name and its resources effectively.

49. 3) To benefit as much as possible from a reciprocal relationship in
50. the form of finances, expertise, public relations, or other
51. advantages.

52. {Effective joint} Formal relationships {are}should be entered into with other organizations and
53. business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been
54. evaluated.

55. [Effective joint] formal relationships [are] should be based on the following criteria:

56. 1) The relationship is, as much as possible, reciprocal in that
57. there are mutual needs and a sharing of purposes.

58. 2) The structure and level of the relationship represents the best
59. method of accomplishing the purpose or meeting the need.

60. 3) The appropriate personnel are available and the time and talent
61. are being or will be used effectively.

62. 4) Costs in time and money are justified by the results.

63. 5) Useful reporting devices are designed and used.

6) The need for the relationship is evaluated periodically.

4. {Formal joint relationships require a written agreement which, among other things, specifies that ALA retains control of the use of its name and that reports and evaluations be made periodically.}
Formal relationships which permit the other organization to use the name ALA or ALA Unit, other than to identify the provider of information or services, must be based on a written agreement pursuant to which ALA retains control of the use of its name or the unit's name.1.

5. {Joint} Formal relationships with other organizations or business enterprises do not necessarily imply ALA endorsement of their policies, products or services.

6. None of the American Library Association's published reports, findings, etc., shall be circulated under the imprint of the cooperating agency without the permission of the Association. The ALA Publishing Committee shall control the use of the ALA imprint.

While endorsements, or boycotts, by the American Library Association are not explicitly authorized in the Constitution and Bylaws, implicit authorization can be derived from the Constitution, Article VI (a) and (b).

Commendations honoring outstanding efforts of an individual, institution, or organization may be used in the name of the Association by Council or units designated by Council through a formal resolution. (See Policy Manual 5.3 (15); Memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials.

9.2 Affiliation with other Organizations
Criteria have been set up to guide the Council in considering applications for affiliation with ALA of national and international organizations which must not be for profit, have interests consistent with those of ALA, have sufficient large membership and length of existence to ensure continued support under constitutions, and bylaws not in conflict with ALA's, and its policies do not discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, age, physical handicaps, or national origin.

9.3 Definition of Affiliate
An affiliate is a group having purpose or interests similar to those of the Association or its Divisions/Round Tables which has made successful formal application for affiliate status to Council (national or international

group) or Division/Round Table (local, state or regional groups). No subdivision of the Association may separately affiliate itself with an organization with which ALA as a whole is affiliated. (See also policy 9.2).

9.4 Representatives {and Liaisons}

9.4.1 Formal Relationships

Official representatives to outside organizations serve either at the request of Council or at the direct request of an ALA unit whose approved budget includes membership dues and/or whose representative plays an active role in the governance or affairs of the outside organization. Should an outside organization request an official representative from the Association, the request goes to the Executive Board and Council. If approved, the Committee on Organization (COO) identifies the appropriate ALA unit and makes this recommendation to the Executive Board. In the case of potential or actual involvement of more than one ALA unit, COO refers the appointment to the Executive Board Administrative Subcommittee.

An official representative to an outside organization is a member of the Association who is appointed to an outside organization at the request of Council or ALA Unit for the purpose of fully participating in their meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups which work together in activities of mutual interest.

A representative to another ALA unit is an appointed member of an ALA unit whose duties include attending meetings of other ALA for such purpose as communication or information dissemination.

{A liaison is a member of an ALA unit appointed by the unit to perform networking or coordinating functions with units inside or with organizations outside the Association. The liaison has no formal role in the governing structure of the other unit or organization.}

9.4.2 Informal Relationships

Members of ALA or one of its units may be appointed to provide service, information, or to network with organizations outside the association for the purpose of accomplishing mutual goals. Such representatives have no formal role in the governing structure of the other unit or organization and the appointment of such representatives does not, in and of itself, constitute a "formal relationship" or an "affiliation" as defined in 9.1-9.3.

9.5 Relationships with Organizations Violating Human Rights

The American Library Association shall have no affiliation with memberships in or formal relationships with organizations which violate ALA principles and commitments to human rights and social justice as set forth in ALA's policies, procedures, and position statements and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9.6 Racist institutions: Opposition to Support of

Public, academic, or school libraries which provide services or materials to racist institutions conceived for the purpose of circumventing desegregation of public schools may be censured by the American Library Association under procedures to be developed and approved by Council.

1998-98 CD#17.2
(1998 Annual Conference)

REPORT TO COUNCIL
POLICY MONITORING COMMITTEE (PMC)
JUNE 1998

In accordance with policy 5.6, the Policy Monitoring Committee has reviewed all Council actions taken at the 1998 Midwinter meeting for possible incorporation into, addition to, or changes to the ALA Policy Manual. We do not believe that any existing policies were changed or any new policies were approved at that meeting.

However, we have received requests from several members of Council and ALA units for review of existing policies, together with recommendations for updating or otherwise changing existing policies. The Committee has considered these requests and recommendations, and we propose the following changes:

ACTION

Item 1. ALA Policy 7.1.1 (Non-discrimination in Conference Contracts)
To bring ALA policy into conformity with federal civil rights legislation, we recommend adding the words "disability" and "sexual orientation" to the list of prohibited types of discrimination in the first line of this policy, so that it will read: "There shall be no discrimination, including that based on race, origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, creed, or disability..."

Item 2. ALA Policy 7.1.3 (Conference Arrangements for the Handicapped)
To eliminate out-of-date terminology, we recommend changing the name of this policy to "Conference Arrangements for Participants with Disabilities" and revising the first sentence to read "conference participants with disabilities" instead of "conference participants who are handicapped."

Item 3. ALA Policy 9.2 (Affiliation With Other Organizations)
For similar reasons, we recommend changing the term "physical handicaps" to "disability" in this policy, adding "sexual orientation" and correcting several typographical errors. The revised paragraph would then read: "Criteria have been established to guide the Council in considering applications for affiliation with ALA of national and international organizations which must: be not for profit; have interests consistent with those of ALA; have sufficiently large membership and length of existence to ensure continued support under constitutions and bylaws not in conflict with ALA's; and not discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, or national origin."

Item 4. ALA Policy 54.3 (Equal Employment Opportunity)
To eliminate out-of-date terminology, we propose to change the phrase "physical or mental handicap" in the first sentence of the policy to "disability" and to

End of Section

1991-92 CD# 19.1 Revised

9.5
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presented a draft set of guidelines.

> COO recommends that the ALA Committee Internship Program be reinstituted after Annual Conference, 1992, by which time the ALA Membership Committee will have developed guidelines for the program, and that the Membership Committee assume responsibility for the program.

To accommodate the assignment of this responsibility,

> COO recommends that the charge of the Membership Committee be revised as follows:
>
> To establish general policies, programs, and procedures to secure new members; to be responsible for the implementation of these programs; to coordinate membership promotion activities of all units and chapters of the Association; to coordinate the ALA committee internship program; to make recommendations concerning membership dues; and to serve the Association as a sounding board on membership. VOTED unanimously.

III. **ALA Representation**

In 1990, COO was charged with examining the issue of ALA representation to other organizations and to consider, at a minimum, the questions:

- o is there a difference between official representation and informal liaisons?
- o can divisions appoint representatives and/or liaisons?
- o who decides which individual will be the representative/liaison?

> COO recommends the acceptance of the following definitions of terms involved in the issue of ALA representation to other organizations:
>
> 1. AFFILIATE: A group having purpose or interests similar to those of the Association or its Divisions/Round Tables which has made formal application for affiliate status to Council (national or international group) or Division/Round Table (local, state or regional groups.) No subdivision of the Association may separately affiliate itself with an organization with which ALA as a whole is affiliated.

This definition was adopted by the ALA Council at the 1992 Midwinter Meeting.

accepted

On motion by Councilors Janet Swan Hill and Tony Leisner, it was

VOTED, To insert the word "successful" between the words "made" and "formal" in line 3 of the definition of Affiliate.

By CONSENT, Council accepted the definition of Affiliate as amended, to read: "A group having purpose or interests similar to those of the Association or its Divisions/Round Tables which has made successful formal application for affiliate status to Council (national or international groups) or Division/Round Table (local, state or regional groups). No subdivision of the Association may separately affiliate itself with an organization with which ALA as a whole is affiliated."

On motion by Suzanne LeBarron, Councilor and COO Chair, it was moved to accept the definition of Task Force as follows: "A task force is an action-oriented membership group whose charge is to address specific goals, complete a specific task, or to consider a particular issue. There may be a designated time frame defined by the nature of the task or set forth in the function statement. Functions of a task force may included the following: (1) gathering information and making recommendations; (2) studying an issue and preparing a report; (3) carrying out a specific project or activity; (4) conducting programs at conferences; and (5) establishing committees or other sub-units." The motion was amended.

On motion by Councilors Bernard A. Margolis and Robert H. Rohlf, it was moved that in the definition of Task Force, 3rd line, the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may", with the recommendation to read: "...There shall be a designated time frame..." The motion was DEFEATED.

In speaking to the motion, Suzanne LeBarron said the word "may" was one of the most controversial words in the definition. There are several task forces that have lasted for along time, e.g., the Feminist Task Force and task forces within GODORT and SRRT. While COO felt that many of the task forces would be time-limited, they did not wish the groups to be restricted. Councilor Margolis said this would not hinder a task force from continuing for some time but would guarantee an appropriate and timely review of their work. After discussion of the pros and cons of the substitute motion, it was then

VOTED, That the original motion on the definition of Task Force be accepted.

On motion by Councilor Norman Horrocks and Treasurer Carla Stoffle, it was

VOTED, That the Committee on Organization examine and report back on defining "Discussion Group."

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS. Councilor Paul Mosher said that at a meeting of division planning committee chairs with the ALA Planning Committee, there was a question about whether Membership II might be shortened or eliminated in the interest of cost and efficiency. The Bylaws Article II, Sec. 4 simply say "...A membership meeting shall be held during the annual conference and at such other times as may be set by the Executive Board, Council or by membership petition...." It was suggested that this issue be brought before Council for discussion. Shortening Membership II would allow Council to meet earlier and adjourn earlier.

End of Section

ALA Committee on Organization (COO)
Report to Council
2000 Midwinter Meeting

I. DEFINITION OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ALA

At the 1999 Annual Conference in New Orleans the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE) requested permission to send an official representative to the ALA Committee on Education. Since ALISE is an ALA affiliate, COO recommended and Council approved this request. In exploring the policy manual on this matter, COO found that Policy 9.4.1 addresses formal relationships, including ALA representatives to other organizations, but does not include policy language defining a representative from another organization to ALA. In the course of adding this new defining language, it was necessary for clarity and parallelism to rearrange some wording within the policy.

Amended by Council, 2000 MW
Codified by Council, 2000 AC

VJA

01/18/00

ACTION ITEM 1

COO recommends that Policy 9.4.1 be revised to read:
[New wording is in italics.]

9.4.1 Formal Relationships Official representatives to outside organizations serve either at the request of Council or at the direct request of an ALA unit whose approved budget includes membership dues and whose representative plays an active role in the governance or affairs of the outside organization. Official representatives participate in meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups, which work together in activities of mutual interest.

Should an outside organization request an official representative from the Association, or should an outside organization submit a request to sent an official representative to the Association, the request goes to the Executive Board and Council. If approved by Council, the Committee on Organization identifies the appropriate ALA unit and makes a unit recommendation to the Executive Board.

An official representative to an outside organization is an ALA member who is appointed to an outside organization at the request of Council or an ALA unit. An official representative from an outside organization must be a personal member of the ALA.

A representative to another ALA unit is an appointed member of an ALA unit whose duties include attending meetings of other ALA units for such purposes as communication or information dissemination.

[Previous wording follows]

Official representatives to outside organizations serve either at the request of Council or at the direct request of an ALA unit whose approved budget includes membership dues and whose representative plays an active role in the governance or affairs of the outside organization. Should an outside organization request an official representative from the Association, the request goes to the Executive Board and Council. If approved, the Committee on Organization (COO) identifies the appropriate ALA unit and makes this recommendation to the Executive Board. In the case of potential or actual involvement of more than one ALA unit, COO refers the appointment to the Executive Board Administrative Subcommittee.

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9.4.1 *Formal Relationships*

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An official representative to an outside organization is a member of the Association who is appointed to an outside organization at the request of Council or ALA unit for the purpose of fully participating in their meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups which work together in activities of mutual interest.

A representative to another ALA unit is an appointed member of an ALA unit whose duties include attending meetings of other ALA units for such purpose as communication or information dissemination.

Amended by Council at the 1999 ~~Annual Conference~~ Midwinter 1997-98 (See CJ#52)
Codified by Council at the 1999 Annual Conference

Item 6. ALA Policy 9.4 (Representatives and Liaisons) Based on Council's approval of recommendations made by the Executive Board, the PMC recommends the following revisions:

Revise the section title from "Representatives and Liaisons" to read: "Representatives."

Insert "9.4.1 Formal Relationships" immediately following the section title.

Insert "/or" in the first sentence of the first paragraph immediately following "membership dues and"...

Revise the second paragraph of this section to read: "An official representative to an outside organization is a member of the Association who is appointed to an outside organization at the request of Council or ALA Unit for the purpose of fully participating in their meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups which work together in activities of mutual interest."

Delete the last paragraph of this section (which begins "A liaison is a member...")

1991-92 CD # 19.1 Revised

9.4

2.1 OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS: A member of the Association who is appointed to an outside organization for the purpose of fully participating in their meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups which work together in activities of mutual interest.

2.2 OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS serves either at the request of Council or at the direct request of an ALA unit whose approved budget includes membership dues and whose representative plays an active role in the governance or affairs of the outside organization. Should an outside organization request an official representative from the Association, the request goes to the Executive Board and Council. If approved, the Committee on Organization identifies the appropriate ALA unit and makes this recommendation to the Executive Board. In the case of potential or actual involvement of more than one ALA unit, COO refers the appointment to the Executive Board Personnel Subcommittee.

These definitions were approved by the ALA Council at the 1992 Midwinter Meeting

3. REPRESENTATIVE TO OTHER ALA UNITS: An appointed member of an ALA unit whose duties include attending meetings of other ALA units for such purpose as communication or information dissemination.

4. LIAISON: A member of an ALA unit appointed by the unit to perform networking or coordinating functions with units inside or with organizations outside the Association. The liaison has no formal role in the governing structure of the other unit or organization.

Note: definitions 1, 2.1, 3, and 4 will be in the new definitions section of the ALA Handbook of Organization. Definition 2.2 will appear as the header over the "Representatives" section in the Handbook.

IV. **Terminology - "Task Force"**

After consultation with appropriate ALA units, the last of the terms defining organizational units has been finalized.

End of Section

1997-98 CD#52
(1998 Annual Conference)

ALA American Library Association

EBD # 12.24
1997-1998

TO: Members of Council

FROM: Executive Board

DATE: June 23, 1998

RE: ALA relations with external organizations

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EBD #12.19
1997-98
Association for Library Service to Children

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ALA American Library Association

June 5, 1998

RECEIVED
JUN 08 1998
MEMBER PROGRAMS & SERVICES

TO: Mary Ghikas, Senior AED, Member Programs and Services

FROM: Susan Roman, Executive Director ALSC and ALTA SR

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cc: ALSC Board of Directors

ALA Policy Manual
POLICY 9

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ALA policies and [the following] principles.

A formal relationship is an arrangement with another non-profit organization if (a) the other organization is an affiliate of ALA (as defined in 9.3 below); (b) ALA has appointed an official representative to the other organization (as defined in 9.4); and/or (c) the other organization permitted to use the name of ALA or an ALA unit other than as identification of the provider of information services.

1. ALA's primary objective for entering into {joint} formal relationships with other organizations and business enterprises should be:

1) To help the Association achieve its mission to promote and improve library and information services and librarianship, or to assist libraries in achieving their mission.

2) To fulfill a specific need related to current ALA goals and objectives or to contribute in a significant way to the cooperating organization while using ALA's name and its resources effectively.

3) To benefit as much as possible from a reciprocal relationship in the form of finances, expertise, public relations, or other advantages.

{Effective joint} Formal relationships {are} should be entered into with other organizations and business enterprises whose strength and reputation have been evaluated.

[Effective joint] formal relationships [are] should be based on the following criteria:

1) The relationship is, as much as possible, reciprocal in that there are mutual needs and a sharing of purposes.

2) The structure and level of the relationship represents the best method of accomplishing the purpose or meeting the need.

3) The appropriate personnel are available and the time and talent are being or will be used effectively.

4) Costs in time and money are justified by the results.

5) Useful reporting devices are designed and used.

6) The need for the relationship is evaluated periodically.

4. {Formal joint relationships require a written agreement which, among other things, specifies that ALA retains control of the use of its name and that reports and evaluations be made periodically.}
* Formal relationships which permit the other organization to use the name ALA or ALA Unit, other than to identify the provider of information or services, must be based on a written agreement pursuant to which ALA retains control of the use of its name or the unit's name.1.

* 5. {Joint} Formal relationships with other organizations or business enterprises do not necessarily imply ALA endorsement of their policies, products or services.

6. None of the American Library Association's published reports, findings, etc., shall be circulated under the imprint of the cooperating agency without the permission of the Association. The ALA Publishing Committee shall control the use of the ALA imprint.

While endorsements, or boycotts, by the American Library Association are not explicitly authorized in the Constitution and Bylaws, implicit authorization can be derived from the Constitution, Article VI (a) and (b).

Commendations honoring outstanding efforts of an individual, institution, or organization may be used in the name of the Association by Council or units designated by Council through a formal resolution. (See Policy Manual 5.3 (15); Memorial resolutions, tributes, and testimonials.

9.2 Affiliation with other Organizations

Criteria have been set up to guide the Council in considering applications for affiliation with ALA of national and international organizations which must not be for profit, have interests consistent with those of ALA, have sufficient large membership and length of existence to ensure continued support under constitutions, and bylaws not in conflict with ALA's, and
* its policies do not discriminate in membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, age, physical handicaps, or national origin.

9.3 Definition of Affiliate

An affiliate is a group having purpose or interests similar to those of the Association or its Divisions/Round Tables which has made successful formal application for affiliate status to Council (national or international

group) or Division/Round Table (local, state or regional groups). No subdivision of the Association may separately affiliate itself with an organization with which ALA as a whole is affiliated. (See also policy 9.2).

9.4 Representatives {and Liaisons}

9.4.1 Formal Relationships

Official representatives to outside organizations serve either at the request of Council or at the direct request of an ALA unit whose approved budget includes membership dues and/or whose representative plays an active role in the governance or affairs of the outside organization. Should an outside organization request an official representative from the Association, the request goes to the Executive Board and Council. If approved, the Committee on Organization (COO) identifies the appropriate ALA unit and makes this recommendation to the Executive Board. In the case of potential or actual involvement of more than one ALA unit, COO refers the appointment to the Executive Board Administrative Subcommittee.

An official representative to an outside organization is a member of the Association who is appointed to an outside organization at the request of Council or ALA Unit for the purpose of fully participating in their meetings or in the establishment of Councils, joint committees and other groups which work together in activities of mutual interest.

A representative to another ALA unit is an appointed member of an ALA unit whose duties include attending meetings of other ALA for such purpose as communication or information dissemination.

{A liaison is a member of an ALA unit appointed by the unit to perform networking or coordinating functions with units inside or with organizations outside the Association. The liaison has no formal role in the governing structure of the other unit or organization.}

9.4.2 Informal Relationships

Members of ALA or one of its units may be appointed to provide service, information, or to network with organizations outside the association for the purpose of accomplishing mutual goals. Such representatives have no formal role in the governing structure of the other unit or organization and the appointment of such representatives does not, in and of itself, constitute a "formal relationship" or an "affiliation" as defined in 9.1-9.3.

9.5 Relationships with Organizations Violating Human Rights

The American Library Association shall have no affiliation with memberships in or formal relationships with organizations which violate ALA principles and commitments to human rights and social justice as set forth in ALA's policies, procedures, and position statements and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9.6 Racist institutions: Opposition to Support of

Public, academic, or school libraries which provide services or materials to racist institutions conceived for the purpose of circumventing desegregation of public schools may be censured by the American Library Association under procedures to be developed and approved by Council.

End of Section

~~9.4~~
~~9.3~~
9.5

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.8.1

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: June 1972 *Supersedes:*

Human Rights

WHEREAS, The American Library Association is committed to human rights and social justice, regardless of origin, color, creed, race, country, or religion; and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association honors these commitments through the activities of its members organizationally, and individually;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the American Library Association shall have no affiliation with, memberships in, nor formal relationships with organizations which violate its principles and commitments to human rights and social justice, as set forth in ALA's policies, procedures, and position statements, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *Item Number:* 216.8

Approved by: ALA Executive Board *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: June 1960 *Supersedes:*

ALA Membership

To guide the Association in considering membership invitations from outside organizations, it shall be the Association's policy to consider such invitations in terms of

(a) The Association's responsibility to support the objectives of the organization

(b) The extent to which participation in the organization will advance ALA's own objectives

(c) The demand on the budget

And further, That PEBCO* review at five-year intervals all ALA memberships in order to ascertain their continued desirability.

*Program Evaluation and Budget Committee succeeded by Committee on Program Evaluation and Budget (COPES) as of January, 1969

9.4 Racist Institutions: Opposition to Support of
Public, academic, or school libraries which provide services or materials to racist institutions conceived for ~~the purpose~~ of circumventing desegregation of public schools may be censured by the American Library Association under procedures to be developed and approved by Council.

9.6

9.4
~~9.5~~
9.6

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Item: CIVIL RIGHTS *Item Number:* 101.3

Approved by: ALA Council *Page:* 1 *of* 1

Issue Date: January, 1970 *Supersedes:*

Racist institutions - opposition to support of

WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court of this land has called for the desegregation of public schools by February 1, 1970; and

WHEREAS, Public, academic and school libraries in areas where desegregation has been ordered are in some cases lending and in other cases planning to lend materials to racist institutions conceived for the purpose of circumventing the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, Such school administrators and many civil leaders in such areas have in fact asked for active support from libraries because funding for their schools and institutions is inadequate to provide for libraries and textbooks; and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association is cognizant of the social responsibilities of libraries serving the people of the United States and is on record as being opposed to racism in any and all of its forms;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the libraries or librarians who do in fact through either services or materials support any such racist institutions be censured by the American Library Association, and that the ALA staff give the widest possible publicity to this action.

Discrimination - racial

Upon recommendation of the Executive Board and the Committee on Intellectual Freedom the following statement was adopted by the Council and later amended by the Membership:

In a free society, a library is one of the primary instruments through which citizens gain understanding and enlightenment. The institution, the people who work for it, and the professional associations with which they identify themselves should be worthy examples of the high principles which libraries endeavor to promote.

The American Library Association holds that so long as one librarian is unable to make his full contribution to the library profession by reason of racial, religious, or personal belief, and so long as one individual citizen cannot realize this full potential as a useful member of society because of such artificial barriers, the welfare of the nation is diminished. The Association cannot fulfill its obligations until it obtains the same rights and privileges for all its members and gains the same freedom of access to all libraries for all citizens.

THEREFORE:

1. Concerning Individual Membership.

   The Council calls on each and every member of the American Library Association as a citizen and a librarian, by vigorous personal example, to work in libraries and in chapters so that discrimination for reasons of race, religion, or personal belief may cease and that all people may have equal access to the tools of learning. Thus the educational process will contribute in an increasing way to the national good and purpose, undiminished and unrestrained by the frictions of prejudice and misunderstanding.

2. Concerning Chapter Status, The Council shall--

   a. Inform the chapters of the basic rights and privileges of membership as stated here and request the chapters to make every immediate effort to secure and grant these rights to each member, with special emphasis on the requirements of Article III of the American Library Association Constitution. These rights are:

1) To receive notices. 2) To attend meetings. 3) To speak. 4) To vote. 5) To present motions, resolutions, or other business. 6) To nominate. 7) To be a candidate for office. 8) To resign, if all obligations to the organization have been fulfilled. 9) To have a hearing before expulsion or other penalties are applied. 10) To inspect official records of the organization. 11) To insist on the enforcement of the rules of parliamentary law. 12) To exercise any other rights given by the constitution or rules of the organization.

b. Require chapters to certify that they are meeting these requirements. Chapters may request of the Council postponement of application of this provision for a period of time not to exceed three years. If they are unable to do so, or the Council is not satisfied that they are following the policies prescribed, such chapters shall be asked to withdraw until the provisions can be complied with.

3. Concerning Institutional Membership, the Council shall--

a. Pursue with diligence the study of access to libraries so that factual data on this subject are collected.

b. Make public promptly the results of this study.

c. Urge libraries which are institutional members not to discriminate among users on the basis of race, religion, or personal belief, and if such discrimination now exists to bring it to an end as speedily as possible.

d. Advise libraries applying henceforth for institutional membership of the Association's attitude toward and general policies relating to access to libraries and that in accepting institutional membership they are also accepting the responsibility for working toward free and ready access to libraries by all persons regardless of race, religion, or personal belief.

End of Section

9.6

At the 2009 ALA Annual Conference, upon recommendation by the Policy Monitoring Committee, the ALA Council voted to **DELETE** ALA Policy 9.6 Racist Institutions: Opposition to Support of, which read:

> **9.6 Racist Institutions: Opposition to Support of**
>
> Public, academic, or school libraries which provide services or materials to racist institutions conceived for the purpose of circumventing desegregation of public schools may be censured by the American Library Association under procedures to be developed and approved by Council.

NOTE TO READER: The following text was taken from the 2009 Annual Conference Policy Monitoring Committee Report to the ALA Council on the above recommendation to delete 9.6 Racist Institutions: Opposition to Support of from the ALA Policy Manual:

> "There are a number of peculiar things about this policy, including: The policy is very narrowly drawn. Having a policy that permits censure in this one very specific instance implies that censure is never possible unless a policy is written to permit it in the particular circumstances being considered.
>
> Even though in 2006 PMC requested Councilors and others interested to comment, no comments were ever received. No procedures were ever developed, nor was there ever any request to do so. One might wonder how libraries can be held responsible for knowing for certain that it was the desire to circumvent desegregation of public schools that inspired the formation of a racist institution. One might wonder how public libraries could refuse to provide services to some institutions that they would provide freely to others.
>
> A search of Council minutes reveals only one instance that a motion to censure has introduced, and the motion was withdrawn before it was voted on. (in June 1992 a motion to censure the Executive Board for its actions with regard to the dismissal of the Executive Director was introduced. The movers indicated that their purpose was to provide an opportunity to express dismay not with the action per se, but with how it was handled. With permission of Council, the motion was withdrawn). There have been other instances when censure has been discussed (e.g., when the State Librarian of Hawaii outsourced all materials selection and cataloging of state-supported libraries), but motions of explicit censure were not made.
>
> Censure is covered in Sturgis, p. 223, under the Discipline and Expulsion, and may be invoked only against members of the Association. (Further, Article III of the Constitution and Bylaws also provides for the suspension of members for cause).

PMC believes that the presence of 9.6 weakens the ability of the Association to react appropriately and in a timely manner to censure when appropriate. Because censure is covered in Sturgis, the absence or 9.6 would not prevent censure.