

P R O C E E D I N G S

M I D W I N T E R C O N F E R E N C E

A M E R I C A N L I B R A R Y A S S O C I A T I O N

C O U N C I L M E E T I N G S

December 28-29, 1940

Drake Hotel

Chicago, Illinois

JOYCE PIPER
STENOTYPE REPORTING
CHICAGO, ILL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Saturday Afternoon Session	
December 28, 1940	
Introduction of Distinguished Guests:	
Dr. Rudolfo O. Rivera	1
Dr. Ernesto Gietz	2
Mr. Emanuel Gaudi Ley	3
"Deeds, Not Words" --	
President Culver	4
Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton.	8
Report of the Committee on Divisional Relations (postponed)	15
Proposed Statement of Policy with Regard to the Reproduction of Library Materials.	15
Report of Committee on Boards & Committees.	17
Report of the Budget Committee.	18
Report of Cooperative Cataloging Committee.	20
Report of Committee on Proposed Division of Library Cooperation in LC.	22
Resolution on Biennial Conference	24
Motion to receive and file	26
Report of the Nominating Committee.	26
Nominating Petition	29
Motion to bracket ABC members in election	37
Sunday Afternoon Session	
December 29, 1940	
Report of the Tellers	40
National Defense Activities of the A.L.A.	40
Cable to British Library Association	41
Report of President and Secretary	42
Army Libraries -- Lieutenant R.L. Trautman.	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Saturday Afternoon Session December 29, 1940 (cont'd)	
Survey of Library Research Facilities for National Defense Report--Mr. Downs.	46
Studies -- Mr. Russell Munn	48
Discussion	51
Federal Aid -- Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding	61
Motion on Federal Aid.	63
Libraries and Democracy -- Miss Alice Farquhar. . .	65
Discussion	65
A.C.R.L. and National Defense -- Mr. Charles M. Mohrhardt	70
Importations -- Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf.	76
Discussion	76
Canadian Libraries and the War-- Mr. Charles H. Sanderson.	81
Refugee Librarians--Miss Eleanor Witmer	87
Discussion	87
General Discussion	89
Policy Statement from Executive Board	92
Summary -- Mr. Ralph Ulveling	93
Report of Committee on Divisional Relations	100

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 28, 1940

The first session of the A.L.A. Council, held in conjunction with the Midwinter Conference of the American Library Association at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 27-30, 1940, convened at 2:45 P.M., Miss Essae Martha Culver, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Will you be seated as quickly as possible? Those who were councillors last year are still councillors and should sit in the front seats today.

For the benefit of our guests, I want to say that the Council of the American Library Association is the legislative body, and we have assembled primarily for business; but we are going to inject a little into the sessions today that is not strictly business. We have some distinguished guests with us, and I am going to ask that those guests be introduced by Dr. Rudolfo O. Rivera.

DR. RUDOLFO O. RIVERA: Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Library Association: From time to time the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America has brought distinguished visitors from the neighbors to the south of us, as the newspapers would say. We are happy to have today two very distinguished librarians. First I will introduce Dr. Ernesto Gietz, of the faculty of Exact Physical and Natural Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires of the Argentine

Republic. Dr. Gietz is better known to us as the Carl Milam of the Argentine. (Applause)

DR. ERNESTO GIETZ: Ladies and Gentlemen: On an occasion like this, to speak or not to speak is a serious question for a person who has not an adequate command of the English language, but there are times when one must speak in spite of limitations. If my eloquence were as rich as my emotions, I would not hesitate to claim that my oratory would be the outstanding number of this meeting.

I am present at this most interesting and instructive meeting by a privilege granted me by the Carnegie Institution. As a guest of the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America, I have had the opportunity of visiting many libraries and getting acquainted with many colleagues, and I may assure you that I have learned much in my experience in this most progressive country and it will remain in my memory as long as I live.

It is really not inspiring to observe the zeal and earnestness you devote to your tasks and the way you advance the library service. No wonder this country shows such a consistent community life and is guided by so many practical ideals. A citizenship that reads and learns to cooperate in the solution of common problems must inevitably reach high levels of culture and civic life.

When I return to my country I shall endeavor to

put into practice many of your methods and systems, thus obtaining from my visit a benefit to be extended to my fellow citizens and to the efficiency of library service.

I hope this may be the beginning of a relationship between your Association and our Argentine Committee, and that in the future both organizations may meet for the promotion of mutual interests and closer cooperation between the American Republics. When we approach each other, aiming sincerely at a better fellowship, all the other problems can be solved without much difficulty.

I thank you for the courtesy of your attention, and I wish you all the greatest success possible in your work and endeavor for the spreading of culture and knowledge among the citizens of this great nation. (Applause)

DR. RIVERA: Next it is my privilege to introduce to you Mr. Emanuel Gaudi Ley, Director of the Printed Book Section of the National Library at Rio, Brazil.

MR. EMANUEL GAUDI LEY: Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is to me a great pleasure as well as an honor to have this opportunity of speaking to you at your meeting in Chicago. In the first place, it has made possible a visit for the first time to this wonderful city. Secondly, it has brought me in contact with you whom I regard as colleagues in our common task.

The progress of literary instruction varies from

land to land. In your country you have made great advances and the public library is an institution with you. I have become familiar with your national Congressional Library in Washington. This is not an institution; it is an international monument. But I observed so great distribution of public libraries throughout your country, and I cannot fail to note the great beneficial influence they exert upon your people.

I come from a country that has not reached yet the same level of literary appreciation. I am here to extract from you all the information and knowledge that I can obtain to take back to my country in order that we may emulate you. In that task I have been magnificently assisted by every librarian with whom I have made contact. I shall take back with me to Brazil grateful memories of your kindness, of your more than willing assistance, and among those memories there will linger the pleasant recollection of my being here with you today. Thank you.
(Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: I hope Dr. Gietz and Dr. Gaudi Ley will take back to South America the warmest greetings of the American Library Association, and that before long we may have an international meeting.

This is a time of startling changes, and our slogan, "Deeds, Not Words," is quite in keeping with the spirit of these times. The nations of Europe have stopped writing and talking, and are acting. I hope, however, that our deeds will

be more constructive than the actions in Europe. In many years of attendance at the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, this is the first time that I have ever known of a meeting opening with a speech of the President, and since I am a member of the Program Committee, I feel that I should explain to you that these remarks are simply by way of introduction to the next speaker.

If you have read all of your A.L.A. Bulletins of the past month or two, you will know that the American Library Association has been very active and very much concerned with discovering just what the National Defense Program needs from this Association. From the report of the Secretary and the President, you will see that the last six months have been busy ones and productive ones in discovering library participation.

At the Executive Board meeting in October, the following resolution was voted:

"That in this time of national emergency the Executive Board reaffirms its conviction that the extension and equalization of library opportunity on a national scale in the United States is and must remain a major concern of the American Library Association. Current experiences show that modern warfare is not so much a struggle with lethal weapons as with spiritual and intellectual ones. It is of prime importance to the national defense of this country that not only the individuals directly engaged in defense activities, but all citizens have access to books for reading, study and training. To leave 47,000,000 individuals in the United States and Canada without library service is to weaken our national armor."

In addition to the 47,000,000 people without access to any kind of library service, there are many thousands

more whose only access is to a building devoid of any real library service. A great many of these libraries resist change, and in all of this program that we want to propose for this part of the national defense program, it is going to mean that all of the librarians and all of the trustees and all of the citizens are going to have to act together.

Who, you ask, is to create public sentiment and disseminate information and inspiration in this vast country of ours? Many national organizations have already offered their services. In a recent A.L.A. Bulletin you have doubtless seen a list of these organizations, but just recently within the month the American Farm Bureau passed the following resolution which appeared in the Congressional Record:

"The importance of rural education and the need for expanded library facilities cannot be overestimated. Because of the mobility of our population, the local taxing unit is no longer solely responsible for the education of the children born in that unit. Therefore, further Federal aid to education on the basis of need should be given. We urge that rural library facilities be expanded as rapidly as may be economically feasible."

This, I feel, will have some weight in our efforts for Federal aid. The American Public Life Association has expressed its great interest at a meeting held a year or so ago. The things expressed as being most needed in rural life were religion, or the church, adult education, and the library.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the General Federation of Women's Clubs all have library extension

chairmen and they are all working, in some states very actively, to bring about the establishment of more libraries.

Most important of all, however, I feel are going to be the librarians, the library trustees and the citizen groups, Friends of the Libraries, and all such groups organized to promote library development. The role of librarian is limited to giving information on the ways and means, but the citizen, whether he be a trustee or a member of a citizen group, can furnish the leadership, and we are very fortunate indeed in our several states in having citizens who have been interested enough to give their time and their money and their effort to promote this library development. If, in the years to come, we succeed in having any considerable number of libraries developed to serve this rural population which really are the first line of defense, and a population which is already being flooded with propaganda, we are going to have to thank the citizens who joined with the librarians of this country in promoting this development.

Outstanding in the United States are several people who have come forward in this movement, and it reminds me of the little poem that has said:

"Men are as like as leaves on the trees
As like as the bees in the swarming of bees
And we look at the nation all equally great
And the pride in our courage is cowed.

"Then faith calls for a man
Who is larger than men,
There is movement in the crowd, a surge
Then a man comes up from the crowd."

And so in this great movement of people who have come out to assume leadership is our next speaker. Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton is not only President of the Iowa Library Association, but she is also a member of the State Board of Education and is an officer in the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

She is going to talk to us on how we can all cooperate in this movement for more libraries. (Applause)

MRS. HIRAM COLE HOUGHTON: Madam President and Members of the American Library Association, and especially our Distinguished Guests from our neighbors to the South: I am very happy indeed to hear you this afternoon, because the group of women in the General Federation who had a good will tour to South America rather recently came back with all kinds of enthusiasm for the librarians of South America. The librarians acted as their hosts and also as their interpreters, and I am only too glad to have this opportunity to see you and hear you. Certainly the cultural benefits of this country can be of great help to better understanding.

I think I shall ask for the privilege of speaking objectively for the moment. I am new in A.L.A. work. This is the first convention I have ever attended. I have had a perfectly beautiful time. I see this is like other conventions, that all of us will go home filled with inspiration and aspirin as we go home from other conventions. Our trustee group has had a perfectly delightful time together, and I can see

why you don't need any badges, because I am perfectly able to tell when I see a librarian by the lovely expression on your faces, the happy time you are having, and I can tell you are people who give service.

Somebody has said, "Service is the rent you pay for the space you occupy in this world, " and I think librarians are paying an extra amount of rent for it because of the beautiful service they are rendering.

We have heard a great deal about national defense, and I would like to congratulate the A.L.A. on the very fine work they are doing on national defense. All the books I have seen on the list for aeronautical training, engineering courses, the work for libraries in the camps--all show that you are certainly deserving of a great many congratulations for this beautiful piece of work.

But to my mind there is something just as important in the way of preparation as the preparation of bombs, airplanes and ammunition, and that is a spiritual and a moral rearmament. I don't think there is any group of people in the United States of America today that can do that in a more valuable way than the librarians, the trustees, the Friends of the Libraries throughout America. To be sure, when people refuse to follow the libraries, the centers of learning, we might as well blow out the light and fight it out in the dark. When the voice of reason is silenced, the rattle and roar of the machine guns

begins. And so I have a feeling that the importance of libraries is greater today than ever before. It is the antidote for most of our troubles. Here really are facts and thoughts of the best years. I always love that very fine definition of a library that Emerson gives: "Think and consider what you have in a well-chosen library. Here are a company of the wisest and wittiest men that can be chosen from all civilized countries. When they were living they were solitary, unapproachable, yes, very irritable if they were interrupted, living a life unto themselves, but even the secrets that they did not uncover to their bosom friends are now written in transparent words for us to read, the strangers of another age."

And I like what Alexander Smith says, "I like to go into a library because there I sit. The stage is timed. It is like a theater and the play is the play of the world."

And Clarence Day, who wrote, "Life with Father," the play of which you will enjoy while in Chicago, said, "I think that a library, a world of books, is the most wonderful creation of man. Nothing else lasts. Monuments fall, cities fall, nations perish, civilizations grow old and die. And then there is an era of darkness, and then races create other races. But in the world of books there are volumes that watch this happen again and again, volumes that are still young, still as fresh as the day they were written, and telling secrets to men's hearts of other men centuries dead."

I think sometimes it is a good thing to widen our horizon and also to have a new perspective as to a library. I also like to think of a librarian, a distinguished librarian, as one undoubtedly who follows the words of Chesterton when he said this, "I think that a great librarian should have a clear head, a strong hand and a great heart. And these shall be the greatest among all librarians."

And then he goes on to say, "When I look into the future for the greatest of these, these men who have achieved the greatest will be women." (Laughter)

And so, I see a crew of women in front of me, and I want to say that I consider all of you builders and molders. And may I give you one other quotation which I so enjoy. "If you work from marble, it will perish. If you work upon brass, time will efface it. If you build temples, some day they will crumble in the dust. But if you work upon men's souls, if you imbue them with very high principles, the fear of God and the love of fellowmen, you are engraving something upon tablets that will shine into immortality."

And so I like to think of that as the work of librarians, because here and there we see people who fret themselves into nameless graves, but there are a few people who forget themselves into immortality. That is the view I have of libraries and librarians.

I don't like very well to talk about my own state.

I have a friend who says, "If you don't toot your own horn, it won't be tooted." So I want you to know that we in Iowa are trying to do a great deal this year. Maybe we are going to celebrate the coming in of the President of the American Library Association in the last day of the convention, when our own Mr. Charles Brown of the Iowa State College Library will become President of the American Library Association, and for that reason I suspect I was unusually interested in the national organization, and we want to make a record in our state to in some way honor the President of the national organization.

We have taken on oursevles several things to do this year when our legislature convenes. Some of these things you have done in other states, but we in Iowa, as you know, have a rural population. Sixty per cent of our people live on farms and in rural communities, and over fifty per cent of our population, and mostly rural people, are not serviced by libraries. We are proud in Iowa to have the least illiteracy of any state in the Union, and so we think we have well-educated people, but we are not giving them books to read.

We trustees have made up our minds that it is time we came to the rescue of our librarians. I think it is easier for laymen to work for you and your causes than it is for you to work for yourself. And so the trustee group of the Iowa Library Association has become well organized. We have legislative chairmen in every Farm Bureau District and membership chairmen,

and we are sending out letters to all our legislators, so that when they come to Des Moines when the legislature convenes, they are not going to say, "We have never heard of this. We did not know the Iowa Library Association wanted this."

No, indeed! They are going to know about it. We are sending bills and copies of the bills to every librarian and every president of a board of trustees in the state. We are bringing together in our board of action, of which Mr. Brown has been chairman, representatives from every group in our state. We have the Friends of the Libraries represented, we have reference librarians, children's librarians, college librarians, citizen groups and all the public librarians, of course, and they are all coming into this board of action. This is the committee that has the final decision on the things that are our project for this year. We are working for distributing centers. I told the presidents' group this morning that we ought to change the name from regional libraries, because we had a bill in the legislature under that name, and it did not pass. We want something to change is so that they will think it is another bill, so we are calling it: distributing centers of books for our rural people, or branches of our library extension work.

The request is going to come from our rural population for books. Once in a while a legislator will say, "Oh, farm people don't want to read. They are not asking for books."

They are happy going to the picture shows. We want the request to come from the people whom we wish to serve in this new library service. Someone has said that you never have a hankering for something you have never tasted. We want some way to give our farm people a taste of what good reading means and what good books can mean in their homes, and how they can broaden their vision and make them so much more contented. We are working very hard to give books to the rural people.

We are asking for a tax millage to raise a two millage tax. That is not compulsory; that is simply permissive. We don't want the towns and cities already existing to think we are forgetting. We are asking for a mill and a quarter to two millage in addition to the taxes, and we are also asking for certification of librarians, but we have to educate our librarians. That is not retroactive.

We are trying to bring our trustees into the picture, and our Iowa Library Commission secretary is sending out what she calls a catalyst, which tells what the trustees are doing in different localities, in order to bring together all the people of that community in their interest and love for libraries.

Iowa is trying to turn on the green light which will say to all of our people, "Let's go. Let's give all kinds of library service to the people who need it. Let's keep our town and our community libraries in good shape. Let's have our

librarians meeting all qualifications for good librarians. Let's have the Friends of the Library movement going well. Let's tie up our trustees together by a publication every month.

In another year I will tell you just exactly what we did, but at any rate we are putting on the pressure, and we are having a good time doing it.

I like you people, and I have had a gorgeous time. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: I am sure you, as the house of representatives, would vote anything that Mrs. Houghton asked you to vote, so we can really predict the outcome of your efforts, Mrs. Houghton. Thank you so much.

We will now go into the business of the afternoon, and the first is the report of the Committee on Divisional Relations. We are asking all of the committee chairmen to report as briefly as possible, but we don't want to limit them too much so that it will be hard for them to get all their points over.

MR. HAROLD BRIGHAM: Madam President, it is necessary to ask that our Committee be permitted to report tomorrow, and we will be very brief.

PRESIDENT CULVER: The next report is the proposed code dealing with the reproduction of printed and manuscript materials. Mr. Metcalf.

MR. KEYES D. METCALF: This proposed code has a long

history. I shall not attempt to bore you with it. I will simply say that at the Cincinnati meeting of the Association of Research Libraries, a request that such a code be drawn up was made, and work was begun on it during the summer. Mr. Milam learned about the proposal and suggested that it be presented to the Council.

After the code had been drawn up it was taken to the law firm in New York that has been looking into copyright matters for the Carnegie Corporation and it received their approval. It then went to the Committee on Photographic Methods of Reproducing Library Materials of this Association, and comes to the Council from that Committee.

I think the easiest way to bring it before you is to read it, although it has been in your hands for some time.

... Mr. Metcalf read the "Proposed Statement of Policy with Regard to the Reproduction of Library Materials," copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

MR. METCALF (continuing): Madam President, I move that this code be adopted by the Council of the American Library Association as a statement of the policy with regard to the reproduction of library materials.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Do I hear a second that this be approved by the Council?

MR. KAISER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there discussion? I asked Mr.

Metcalf to stay up here in case you wanted to ask him any questions. If not, we will put the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: Mr. Charles H. Brown is Chairman of the Committee on Boards and Committees, will report next.

MR. CHARLES H. BROWN: Members of the Council: This report will take only a minute. The Committee on Boards and Committees has been organizing the organization and functions of boards and committees. We would like all committees and boards of the Association of themselves to look into the statement of functions as given in the Handbook and let us know whether they wish the statements of function changed in any way.

At present there are a number of conflicts between committees. We have a Committee on Book Buying and a Committee on Book Importations. We have a Committee on Book Binding and a general Committee on Book Binding. We hope to straighten out some overlapping of functions, and we are proposing to examine the statements of functions as given in the Handbook for all committees. We would therefore like to have each chairman look over the functions of his committee as stated in the Handbook and let me know whether any changes are desirable; and if so, what changes.

PRESIDENT CULVER: You have in your hand the report of the Budget Committee. Mr. Dudgeon, will you come forward and report on this?

MR. DUDGEON: Madam President, I do not think it is necessary to go into any details. If you are interested in financial details, I suggest that you read the full report that is printed in the Bulletin. You will find on your chairs a summary of the Budget Committee report which, of course, goes into the financial situation. I think, however, I might say one or two things that some of you do not seem to know.

One is that there is a very large amount of our receipts that is tagged, as it were, and must be devoted to certain activities. There is some that is tagged by the terms of the gift of an endowment, or something like that. There are other large sums that are committed at least to a certain extent by implication because of existing activities. So that there is each year actually free for new enterprises and new budget purposes practically no sum at all.

In other words, this means that if the Association wishes to enter a new field of activity which involves money, they must get out of some other field. If they wish to go into a new activity, they must amputate, as it were, some of the old activities. That possibly may explain to you why the Executive Board and the Budget Committee have been so obdurate in refusing to enter these delightful fields of activity which have been presented to them by the various committees or groups.

I do not think it is necessary, Madam President, to go into the details.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Dudgeon, would you explain whether there is a balance or a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, and how much?

MR. DUDGEON: There was a considerable deficit?

MR. BROWN: How much?

MR. DUDGEON: Mr. Dooley, have you the exact figures?

MR. DOOLEY: Yes, I do have. They are to be found in detail in the December Bulletin, which gives the Treasurer's report in full. The deficit in the so-called General Activities amounted to a little less than \$13,000, and the balance in the Special Activities is about \$58,000, making a net balance of \$45,000. But the most significant figure of the three is the deficit in the General Activities, which means the combination of Membership, Booklist, Publishing, and the activities financed primarily from the large endowment fund--Education for Librarianship, Personnel, Public Library Division, School and Children's Library Division, and so on.

MR. DUDGEON: This, of course, means that if we have a deficit from last year, our income for the present year simply comes charged with that deficit for its first expenditures, and each year we must take up the deficit of the year before as an absolute necessity before we enter into any new activities.

MR. MILAM: Madam Chairman, I think that since that deficit has been brought up and the names of those Departments mentioned, it should be said that that deficit results not from

excess expenditures, but from failure to receive all that was expended.

MR. DUDGEON: I think we can pass the buck on those deficits. You see, the Budget Committee takes the estimated income from another committee which does the estimating. We do our duty. We always spend it. But, as has been suggested, this deficit does not imply in any way an extravagance or anything of that sort.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Our committee chairmen are being so very brief that I think we are going to be through in a few minutes.

Miss Lucile M. Morsch is Chairman of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee.

MISS LUCILE M. MORSCH: Madam President and Members of the Council: The Cooperative Cataloging Committee has been the sponsor, since 1932, of a project to produce printed catalog cards for monographs in series and foreign books. It has the aid of the General Education Board through a grant of \$45,000, The Library of Congress and cooperative libraries.

In the last annual report of the Committee, the Chairman, then Mr. John R. Russell, made the statement that the Committee was studying the possibilities of continuing the project when the funds allotted by the General Education Board were exhausted. It was expected that the money would be used up by July 1, 1941. Since that report was written, Mr. MacLeish, the

Librarian of Congress, has proposed that the work of cooperative cataloging be continued by the Library of Congress, and that any funds remaining in the grant from the General Education Board be turned over to the Librarian of Congress to be used in setting up a trust fund for the continuation of the project.

This suggestion met with the approval of the Committee because it assured the continuance of the project indefinitely, which has been the aim of the work from the very beginning.

At the Committee's request, therefore, the General Education Board consented to make available to the Library of Congress, with the approval of the American Library Association, the remainder of the appropriation for the cooperative cataloging service. The matter was then referred to the Executive Board who "Resolved that the American Library Association consent to the transfer to the Library of Congress of the balance in the General Education Board's appropriation to the A.L.A. for cooperative cataloging service, and that any balance remaining in the funds at A.L.A. Headquarters as of December 31, 1940 be transferred to the Library of Congress."

Inasmuch as the Committee's responsibility for the project is about to end, and inasmuch as the new division of Cataloging and Classification, formerly the Catalog Section, has created a Committee on Relations with the Library of Congress, it would seem that there is no further justification for the

existence of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee. It is consistent with the new policy of decentralization in A.L.A. to leave the responsibility for committee work in specialized fields to the divisions. For these reasons, the Cooperative Cataloging Committee has voted unanimously to ask to be discharged at the present time. A final report on the whole project will be made to the Association and the General Education Board as soon as possible after the final transfer has been made.

The members of the Committee, Victor A. Schaefer, Wyllis E. Wright, Reba S. Cawley and Jens Nyholm.

Madam President, I move the acceptance of this report and the discharge of the Committee.

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

MR. BRIGHAM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there discussion? (None)

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: It is so ordered.

The next committee we are to hear from is the Committee on the Proposed Division of Library Cooperation in the Library of Congress. Mr. Robert Downs.

MR. ROBERT DOWNS: Madam President, Members of the Council: Early last June the American Council of Learned Societies called a conference in Washington to consider the mass duplication of library materials in foreign collections. In the

course of that meeting, which lasted a couple of days, it became quite evident that a great deal of coordination is needed in various library activities, particularly on the research library level.

As an indirect result of the meeting, Julian Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, proposed the establishment of a division of library cooperation in the Library of Congress, and during the past six months this proposal has been discussed by several groups of university and reference librarians of the East. In all cases I believe they were practically unanimous in their approval.

It was decided to ask for foundation help to begin the division, with the hope that the Library of Congress would ultimately be able to take it over on its regular budget. Mr. MacLeish is interested, and he will make an appeal for funds if he finds that the librarians of the country approve the plan. He would like, I think, an expression of opinion from the A.L.A. Council.

Though the plan has not been worked out in exact detail, the proposed division would probably serve the following purposes: It would study and assist with phases of library activities that can be improved by cooperative effort; it would promote inter-library loan service; it would act as a clearing house for experimental work on matters in the reproduction of research materials by means of photo- and phono-duplication.

It would secure the cooperation of scholars, learned societies, universities and libraries and others in recording bibliographical undertakings and disseminating information regarding such undertakings that are in progress. It would aid in agreements among libraries and learned societies in breaking down the various larger areas of knowledge into subdivisions and allocating responsibilities for particular areas to particular institutions. It would encourage agreements among American libraries toward elimination of unnecessary duplication and competition in purchases.

It would help to bring about an agreement for exchange and redistribution of collections, and it would attempt to secure redistribution of fragmentary serials so as to secure complete holdings in known localities.

It would plan and compile, as far as possible, a national want list of books and other materials, of which no copies exist in American libraries, and it would aid in the formulation of a cooperative policy for the acquisition of these books.

The A.L.A. Board on Resources of American Libraries has endorsed the proposal, and on behalf of that Board, I move the adoption by the Council of a resolution approving the establishment in the Library of Congress of a Division of Library Cooperation.

... See resolution submitted (Paper no. 1) ...

Resolution offered by the ALA Board on Resources approving the establishment of a Division of Library Cooperation at the Library of Congress for the following purposes:

1. To study and assist with phases of library activities that can be improved by cooperative effort;
2. To promote interlibrary loan services;
3. To act as a clearing house for experimental work and other matters in the reproduction of research materials by means of photo- and phono-duplication;
4. To secure the cooperation of scholars, learned societies, universities, libraries, and others in recording bibliographical undertakings, and to disseminate information regarding such undertakings that are in progress;
5. To aid with agreements among libraries and learned societies in breaking down the various larger areas of knowledge into subdivisions and allocating responsibility for particular areas to particular institutions;
6. To encourage agreements among American libraries toward elimination of unnecessary duplication and competition in purchases;
7. To help to bring about agreements for exchange and redistribution of collections and to attempt to redistribute fragmentary serials so as to secure complete holdings in known localities;
8. To plan and to compile as far as possible a national want-list of books and other material, of which no copies exist in American libraries, and to aid in the formulation of a cooperative policy for the acquisition of these books.

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

MR. LOUIS R. WILSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there discussion? (None)

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: It is so ordered.

The next item on the docket is the matter of biennial conferences. Mr. Milam, will you read the resolution?

MR. MILAM: Madam President:

"The Southwestern Library Association at its Tenth Biennial Conference, October 2-5, 1940, passed a resolution petitioning the American Library Association that it hold only biennial meetings, and that in years when the A.L.A. is not meeting, its support and assistance should go to regional meetings."

PRESIDENT CULVER: Does anyone want to speak to this resolution sent in by the Southwestern Library Association?

MR. SPAULDING: Madam President, that is not a new idea. It seems to me I have heard it before, and at one time I was very heartily in favor of it. But it seems to me that right now, in these rather stirring days, it is not the time to change our present policy of having the annual conference of the A.L.A.

MR. CHARLES BROWN: Madam President, may I point out that that was covered in the report of the Activities Committee, and the Council acted upon it to continue annual meetings. I don't know why we have to take it up every year.

MR. CLARENCE E. SHERMAN (Public Library, Providence,

R.I.): The fact that it comes up so often would seem to indicate that it might have a little more merit than to some people it seems to have. I have been talking so long about this that it has almost become a part of my clothing. Since 1925 I have urged the adoption of this idea. I don't suppose it will ever be disposed of until we refuse to accept resolutions of this kind or pass a resolution of this kind.

There is no need for going into the reasons that some believe it is a good idea, but if you want to give me a hearing, I shall be very glad to speak on it, though I don't want to block the afternoon's program. Whatever the procedures are, I hope that in the Third--or is it the Fifth?--Activities Committee Report this will get more than the wastebasket. I thank you.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Mr. Brown, do you think that the Third Activities Committee Report has settled this matter sufficiently so that it should not be brought up again?

MR. BROWN: I have a great admiration for the persistence of Mr. Sherman. He had an excellent article in the Library Journal in about 1936, and there has been some correspondence in the Library Journal ever since about this. I think this question could be laid aside for the Fourth Activities Committee. If I remember correctly, a committee considered it--oh, twelve years ago--and we had a vote of the membership at that time, and the membership voted by a large majority for the

continuation of the annual meetings. I think it would be a proper thing to be referred to the Fourth Activities Committee when appointed.

MR. SPAULDING: I so move.

MR. COMPTON: As a matter of record, I should like to say, as Chairman of the First Activities Committee in 1930, that this was voted on and voted down.

MR. BROWN: May we hear from the Chairman of the Second Activities Committee?

MR. SPAULDING: Madam President, I move that the matter be laid on the table.

... The motion was seconded ...

MR. DUDGEON: Madam Chairman, I wonder if it would be slightly more courteous, if we would receive and file this petition?

MR. SPAULDING: I withdraw my motion.

MR. DUDGEON: I move we receive and file this resolution.

MR. SPAULDING: I second the motion.

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: Now we have come to the report of the Nominating Committee, of which Miss Eleanor M. Witmer is Chairman.

MISS ELEANOR WITMER: Madam Chairman, Members of the Council: Before I read you the report, which I think you have

all seen in the December Bulletin of the American Library Association, may I preface it with this remark, that your Committee spent considerable time and effort in thinking about the problems which confront officers elected by the Association to the offices listed, and the things they would face in the next two years or even in three or four years. In other words, we felt we were probably approaching a rather crucial time, not only for libraries, but for the nation as a whole, and that we wanted to present to you for consideration a ballot which held decided strength in its membership and suggestions.

I should also say that, unfortunately, from the point of view of the Nominating Committee, it was not clearly apparent to certain groups within our organization that the date limit for this report was as early as November 10, due to the request from your Secretary that at least three weeks before, as described in the new Constitution, this list must be in the hands of the Association in order that it could be published, and that you could have it for consideration.

We did receive too late for consideration a suggestion from the American Association of Law Librarians and from the Progressive Librarians' Council and the Metropolitan Library Council, and they may have other suggestions to make to you later.

It, therefore, gives me pleasure to read to you the report of the Committee, which suggests for nomination the

following:

For President-Elect and First Vice President:
Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf

For Second Vice President:
Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon
Miss Ruth Savord

For Treasurer:
Mr. Rudolph Gjelsness
Mr. Theodore Koch.

For the Executive Board:
Miss Lucy E. Fay
Miss Marian C. Manley
Mr. Paul North Rice
Mr. Carl M. White

For the Council:
Miss Ella V. Aldrich
Miss Margaret J. Clay
Miss Ruth Hale
Miss Eleanor Hitt
Mr. B. Lamar Johnson
Miss Anna C. Kennedy
Mr. Guy R. Lyle
Miss Blanche T. McCrum
Miss Jean C. Roos
Miss Elizabeth M. Smith.

MR. SPAULDING: I notice that the name of Miss Hitt has been left off the blackboard list.

MR. MILAM: It was also left out of the Bulletin.
It is an error.

MISS WITMER: I should like to move the adoption of this report.

MR. BROWN: Have any other nominations been filed with the Secretary as provided for in the By-Laws?

MR. MILAM: None has been filed, but I understood some were to be presented.

... Miss Hazel B. Warren (Chief, Extension Division, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.) read paper marked No. 2, copy of which is submitted herewith ...

MISS WARREN (continuing): I move that these be adopted.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there a second to the motion that this be accepted?

MR. SPAULDING: I second it.

PRESIDENT CULVER: May I read you just one paragraph in the revised Constitution, which I understand is in accord with the old Constitution:

"At the Midwinter Meeting any member of the Council may present a petition signed by not fewer than 10 councillors proposing additional nominations. In case nominations for more than two candidates for any office are made by the Committee and by the petitioners, the Council shall take a written ballot on the names presented. The two names receiving the highest number of any votes for any office shall be the official candidates placed on the official ballot."

This makes it necessary for us to take a written vote on the nominations.

MR. SPAULDING: Madam President, how many are we nominating for the Council, and how many are to be elected?

PRESIDENT CULVER: Five.

MR. SPAULDING: We have to eliminate two. Is that right?

PRESIDENT CULVER: Yes.

MR. MILAM: Mr. McDiarmid, do you wish to instruct

the Council on what are the next steps, as being our junior expert on the new Constitution and By-Laws?

My interpretation is that there should now be distributed to the members of the Council a sheet of paper, and you would have before you twelve names, these ten (indicating on blackboard) and the two which have just been added, and that you would write on that sheet of paper ten names. Then will then be nominees for the Council, the ten which you select by your ballot today. Is that right?

MR. SHERMAN: Madam President, I don't wish to impede the progress of this deliberation, but it seems to me rather difficult, even to some of us who have been members of the Association for a couple of decades. I am sorry not to be complimentary to some of the candidates, but I don't know who they are. Couldn't we postpone this until tomorrow and put some biographical material out regarding some of these candidates?

MR. MILAM: The Council may do as it wishes about that. I may call your attention to the fact that tomorrow's program is a different kind of program and pretty well crowded for time. I wonder if we cannot satisfy ourselves this afternoon? We have lots of time, and this is the last item on the program. Why not tell who these people are? We have the Chairman of the Nominating Committee here; and she must know.

MR. SPAULDING: I am wondering if it wouldn't be very interesting to all of us if we could get twelve volunteers

and have one nominating speech made, and very briefly, for each one of the persons. If I may have your consent, I would like to make the nominating speech for one of the last named, Miss Annadele Riley.

PRESIDENT CULVER: What does the Council wish in regard to this matter? Will you hear Mr. Spaulding?

... There was no objection ...

MR. SPAULDING: I only know that Miss Riley is one of the very active junior members of the staff of the Kansas City Public Library, a daughter of the wonderful President of my Board, the man who brought me to Des Moines. I had some contact with her at Kansas City and San Francisco, and she is a perfectly swell girl, and I would like to see her on the A.L. A. Council.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Does anybody else wish to speak for any of these candidates?

Miss Warren, do you wish to speak about any of these candidates?

MISS WARREN: I did not work on that personally. Perhaps someone else would like to.

MR. CHARLES BROWN: Madam President, I would like to say a word in regard to these ABC members. The Activities Committee gave very definite consideration to this. Those of you who were here a year ago remember the debate on representation of the ABC members on the Council. We felt they ought to have

representation on the Council. They are usually entirely forgotten, and that is why I am very glad to see some nomination from the floor for those lower grades. There are certain principles involved.

This is the first year the Council itself could make nominations. I am very happy that some members of the Council are taking cognizance of that fact. I would like to make a plea for some ABC members on the Council. After this vote is taken, I expect to bring in a motion requesting the Nominating Committee to make a practice of putting at least two of the ABC members on so one of them will be elected to the Council. Usually those groups are entirely overlooked.

Miss Ruth Hale is the lone representative of that report of the Committee on Nominations who is an ABC member. At present Miss Hale would be the only member from the ABC group that makes up 91 per cent of the membership of the Association. These other two nominations presented by petition are from the ABC group.

MISS ROTHROCK: I wonder if we must not accept the idea that candidates listed there do not represent ABC members just because they do not happen to belong to the ABC group? As I look over those names it occurs to me that I would be willing to leave the legislative responsibility of the Association in the hands of any five of those along with the other distinguished members of the present Council, and it occurs to me further that

the Nominating Committee doubtless has had in mind a balance throughout the ticket. I should like to add in my own behalf that I was asked to be one among other Council members who would sponsor nominations representing another group, and I declined to do that, not because I felt any disregard for the individuals suggested, but rather that it seemed to me the Association would be better served by the considered recommendations of the Nominating Committee.

PRESIDENT CULVER: We have not yet had any biographical information concerning the other persons nominated. Does anybody wish to speak about Mr. Stritman?

MR. MILAM: Madam President, I think you ought to say that we ought to give the floor to persons who are not members of the Council if someone wishes to speak.

MR. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON (Public Library, Dayton, O.): Mr. Stritman is Librarian in Charge of the Longfellow Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library. He has been in service for about ten years in branch libraries throughout the system most of the time.

MR. THOMAS P. FLEMING (Medical Library, Columbia University, New York): May I add that Mr. Stritman is a captain, retired, in the Reserve Corps of the Army?

PRESIDENT CULVER: It is suggested that Miss Witmer give a brief statement about the people nominated by the Nominating Committee.

MR. VITZ: This information about Mr. Stritman is dribbling in piecemeal. He has been president of the Minnesota Chapter of the Junior Members Round Table, and is now on scholarship at Columbia University. He is on leave of absence from my staff now.

MISS WITMER: I feel a little embarrassed about telling who these people are, because I feel they are so much better known than your committee chairman is.

Ella V. Aldrich, of Louisiana State University, has been Readers' Adviser down there and has been one of the leaders in the younger group in the South.

Miss Margaret Jean Clay is one of the leaders in the British Columbia Group. We had in mind that it was well to have a Canadian representation on our ballot.

Miss Ruth Hale, Mr. Brown has already mentioned, is of the University of Washington Library Staff, and has been editor of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Quarterly. I think the people on the West Coast know her better than some of us in the East.

Miss Hitt, of California, would fall in that same group. She has been a member of our Association for a good many years, I am sure, and has been active in various committees, and has certainly made a place for herself in state library leadership.

Dr. B. Lamar Johnson, librarian and dean of

instruction, Stephens College, surely needs no further introduction to you.

Anna C. Kennedy is State Supervisor of School Libraries for New York State, and has been a member of the board of directors and a director of the School Library Section.

Guy R. Lyle, librarian of the North Carolina Women's College, is known to many of you.

Blanche T. McCrum rather recently, in the last year or so, has gone to Wellesley College as librarian.

Jean C. Roos, of Cleveland Public Library, has been before you many years. She is active in young people's work.

Elizabeth M. Smith, public librarian, is one of the long-time members of this Association.

I feel that it would only be fair, if champions were being found for these people, that we should try to see that there is someone here who knows each one of them individually. I am sure if they wished to speak for their candidates or give more information about them, it would be fine.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Now a few moments will be allowed for you to fill out your ballots. Only Council members vote at this time.

MR. MILAM: Vote for ten. Put a plus mark opposite ten names and pass them in to the collectors.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Let me ask Mr. Richards and Mr. McDiarmid to serve as tellers.

SECRETARY MILAM: You are at the moment participating in the nomination of ten, which will proceed to the election of five for the Council for five year terms, and yet you know perfectly well that next June the Association will adopt a second time the new Constitution, which will wipe all of those people off the slate.

MR. BROWN: May I amend that statement? The new Nominating Committee next year may, if they so desire, re-nominate members elected this spring for the Council, so they are not cheated out entirely of their service on the Council. That is certainly a possibility, that they will renominate these same people.

MR. MILAM: The point I wish to make very clear is that under the present conditions the Council is operating under the old Constitution and the new By-Laws in so far as the new By-Laws are consistent with the old Constitution. We shall continue to act under the old Constitution through at least the first session of the Boston conference, or through the session at which the Constitution is again approved by the Association.

As soon as the new Constitution is approved, the status of the Council and the members will be somewhat indeterminate unless there is adopted by the Association at the same time an amendment to the By-Laws to make provision for that transition. I think Mr. McDiarmid and his Committee have been

giving profound consideration to that problem during this week, but the point is that the Council as now constituted continues in office until after the new Constitution is adopted.

MR. BROWN: Madam President, I should like to bring in a motion.

The Third Activities Committee last year gave considerable attention to the placement of ABC members on the Council, not through a paternalistic attitude that they could be represented by their superiors in salary, but because we wanted them on the Council for themselves. The By-Laws permit the bracketing of names both for the Executive Board and the Council to insure that a certain group is represented. It might be a group of college librarians or a group of ABC members. I would like to move that the Committee on Nominations be requested to bracket two names of the ABC members, if two are nominated, with instructions that members must vote for one of those two. If more than two ABC members are nominated, the Committee will decide by lot which two names are to be bracketed.

I am making this motion to insure that an ABC member is elected on the Council if two are nominated.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there a second to the motion?

MR. MUNN: I second the motion.

MR. CHARLES F. GOSNELL (Queens College Library, Flushing, N.Y.): Does this mean that it is mutually exclusive, that you vote for one or the other? Or can they vote for one or

two?

MR. BROWN: They vote for one or the other.

MR. GOSNELL: That might be an advantage or disadvantage. If they are not bracketed, two might be elected.

MR. BROWN: It is a movement toward proportional representation.

If the college librarians always won out (because the college librarians are older members and have more established positions and are better known), the chances would be in my opinion that unless names are bracketed, the junior members and lower-salaried members would be left out entirely.

I would rather see one member of the ABC group on the Council than none at all, and this will insure at least one member. I think it is an advantage to the ABC group.

MR. GOSNELL: Would it be to the advantage of the group to bracket everybody else except the ABC members?

MR. BROWN: It would be. The nominations are made up to represent groups, and that may happen in the future. In this case I rather doubt it, because the groups are not represented. The nominees do not represent special groups in themselves on the Council.

MR. GOSNELL: In that case, I should vote against your motion, because I think there is a possibility that all three of these persons from the ABC group may be elected. If they pass the preliminary barrier of nomination, there is a

possibility that all three will be elected.

MR. BROWN: I disagree with your hope; I may be wrong.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any further discussion?
(None)

... The motion was put to a vote by acclamation, but was indecisive, and the President called for a rising vote which resulted as follows: 12 voting in favor of the motion; 31 opposed ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: I want to beg your indulgence if the President does not seem to know all there is to know about two constitutions. I shall have to refer most questions to some of the authorities that have made a study for some time.

I heard one member of the Association say that he read the Constitution and By-Laws through, and I haven't been able to do that as yet.

Does anybody want to speak while we wait for the results of the balloting? It is a wonderful opportunity.

It has been suggested that we get the report tomorrow.

MR. SHERMAN: I move we adjourn and listen to the results tomorrow.

... The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried, and the meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M., to reconvene at 2:30 P.M. on December 29 ...

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

December 29, 1940

The meeting convened at 2:45 P.M., President Culver presiding.

PRESIDENT CULVER: If there are any Council members sitting back of the signs in the audience, will you please come forward?

Thinking that some of you may not have seen the result of the ballot that was posted upon the bulletin board, I am going to call for the report of the Committee. Is Mr. Richards or Mr. McDiarmid here? (Not present)

MR. MILAM: Madam President, I can report for the tellers, if they are not here, in general--namely, that the Nominating Committee slate won.

PRESIDENT CULVER: The topic of this session of the Council this afternoon is National Defense Activities of the A.L.A. I would like to introduce the members of the Defense Committee: Miss Mary U. Rothrock is Chairman; Mr. Charles Brown; Mr. Carl Vitz.

We hope very much that there will be full and free discussion of any of these topics presented and the experts on the Committee are here. I am sure they will answer any questions that you may want to ask them about any of these activities.

The first scheduled number on the program is the presentation of the President's and the Executive Secretary's

report. I believe that this is the first time that a report has been required of the President and the Secretary at the Midwinter Meetings, so this report covers just the six months since the annual meeting last summer. Mr. Milam will give the report.

MR. MILAM: Madam President: We got our notes crossed a little bit. I was supposed to be called upon first to make one or two announcements.

It has been suggested by some of the members that they would like an opportunity to hear the President's speech tonight at 8:30. The hotel will be glad to make the arrangements if any of you are interested. May I ask for a show of hands indicating that you would show up at a room with a radio if the radio were provided? (Raising of hands) All right, Mr. Clift, please make the arrangements in a comparatively small room.

I have a message from the President of the Special Libraries Association:

"Greetings and best wishes for a very successful conference. Regret I cannot be with you.

(Signed) "Laura A. Woodward
"President."

In behalf of the Executive Board, I propose that the following cable be sent to the British Library Association:

"To all our brave colleagues in Great Britain the A.L.A. Council and Executive Board send cordial greetings."

PRESIDENT CULVER: We will vote on the sending of

3
this message. All those in favor signify by saying "aye"; those opposed, "no." It is unanimous.

MR. MILAM: There was placed in your hands as you registered a report of seven or eight pages on National Defense Activities and the A.L.A. There was a note which asked you to bring that with you to the Council Meeting. There are some extra copies here which members of the staff will be glad to pass on to those who indicate that they did not bring their copies.

I had thought that it might be appropriate in opening the discussion this afternoon to read the introductory paragraphs and perhaps the final paragraphs. It is my later conviction that it would be an insult to your intelligence to read what you had had in your hands for forty-eight hours. I shall assume that you have read them.

I wish, therefore, to say just one thing: It was reported at the Executive Board Meeting this morning that there have been some criticisms of the Executive Board and Program Committee for calling a public meeting of this sort on Sunday. I wish to say for myself, not for the Executive Board, that I know of no better way of spending this last Sunday afternoon of 1940 than in the discussion of what libraries can do for the defense of the democratic way of life. I hope that we may approach this discussion seriously and with profound determination to make our institutions do everything they possibly can for

4
military defense, for industrial defense, and for the maintenance of morale.

PRESIDENT CULVER: I think that most of us were delighted when we heard that the man who was going to be the Director of the Library Service of the United States Army was a librarian and one who had had experience in the Baltimore Public Library. I am going to call on Lieutenant Ralph Trautman to report to us on the Army Libraries.

... Lieutenant Ralph Trautman read his prepared paper on Army Libraries, copy of which was retained by the Secretary...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any questions that you would like to ask of Lieutenant Trautman?

MR. L. L. DICKERSON (Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.): I should like to know what the qualifications are for Army librarians.

LIEUTENANT TRAUTMAN: I think the American Library Association sort of "spiked the punch" on that. It seems that the qualifications are that librarians must be graduates of an accredited library school and must have certain administrative and executive experience.

MR. DICKERSON: And did I understand you to say that in these Army camps these librarians must be women?

LIEUTENANT TRAUTMAN: That is true. The camp librarian in each case will be a woman; the corps area librarian may be either a man or a woman. In the event he is a man, he

must be over thirty-six years of age, or thirty-six; because of the Selective Service Act, it was considered best to make that age limit.

MR. CHARLES H. BROWN: To whom should applications be sent for the post of camp librarian?

MR. MILAM: May I suggest that for the benefit of the stenotypist, everybody who asks a question give his name; and that each speaker repeat the question before answering?

LIEUTENANT: TRAUTMAN: The question was: To whom should applications be made for the positions? The answer is: To the commanding general in the corps area in which such appointment is desired. If a list is not available in any publication, such a list may be had from the Adjutant General in Washington.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there further questions?

MR. CARL VITZ: I would like to ask the Lieutenant what the Army's plans are with reference to book campaigns for providing of books for the camp libraries, or how are the books to be provided?

LIEUTENANT TRAUTMAN: I think that is pretty well covered in this little paper. I didn't repeat that question, which was: How are campaigns looked upon by the Army authorities.

No person is authorized by the War Department to solicit material for the Army. That is, no War Department personnel is authorized. Funds have been appropriated by

Congress to pay for the books that go into these new libraries. About \$6,400 per camp, I think, has been set up. That is for 5,000 volumes.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any other questions?

(None)

Someone just asked me why we didn't take a vote of approval or disapproval upon the President's and Secretary's report, and I just wanted to tell you that all this subject we are going into is a part of the subjects covered in the President's and Secretary's report.

When we were in Washington, we were very much impressed--at least, I was--by the fact that the National Defense problems did not seem to be problems to the Navy librarian. Her organization was already set up and functioning. Miss Isabel DuBois, Director of Libraries, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is not here to tell us about that.

MR. MILAM: There is no one here representing the Navy unless Mr. Brown wants to speak.

MR. BROWN: Miss DuBois submitted a very short statement.

MR. MILAM: I don't think we have that here, Mr. Brown.

The paragraph in the report on Navy libraries was approved by Miss DuBois as the correct statement. I think,

7

since she isn't here, that there would probably be no need to read the other statement, which is a duplicate.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Then we will hear from Mr. Downs on a "Survey of Library Research Facilities for National Defense Report."

MR. ROBERT BINGHAM DOWNS: About 500 public and special libraries reported their holdings for the preliminary edition of this guide to library facilities for National Defense, which the American Library Association has just published. A list of cooperating libraries is appended to the report.

The editor for the preliminary edition of the Guide added to the reports received directly from libraries a considerable amount of additional material from published surveys, bibliographies, library directories, university catalogs and similar sources.

In addition to the published material which does not appear in this Guide, the Joint Committee selected information on several other facilities, for example, subject specialists who were equipped to handle difficult reference and research problems and expert abstractors of scientific and technical articles, and translators of material from foreign languages. We also made inquiries about duplicating services, such as might be done in photostatic laboratories. All those data are being compiled for reference in the Library of Congress.

The Joint Committee's next big job is revision of

this preliminary survey. The Joint Committee expects to begin on this task of revision immediately, and the revised edition will probably be issued in the spring of 1941. It will cover, I think, new material from libraries which did not report, did not respond to the first inquiry, and also from important libraries which were inadvertently overlooked in the rather quick survey on which this preliminary guide is based.

The libraries which are included here will also be asked to supplement the information which they gave earlier by noting other collections which they did not include in their first reports, other more specific information on their holdings and similar information.

Each one of the cooperating libraries will receive, without charge, a copy of the preliminary edition. I hope that when you examine it you will keep in mind this very important question of revision, corrections and additions. You will be asked for them later.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any questions that you would like to ask Mr. Downs? I am sure those of you who have not seen the immense amount of material that has been collected and the work that has been done by this Committee cannot realize what it means to be chairman of a committee of this kind.

I am sure he would be glad to answer any questions. If there are none, we will go on to the next report, which is to be given by Russell Munn, Assistant to the Librarian, Public

Library, Cleveland, Ohio, who is to report on Studies.

9

MR. RUSSELL MUNN: Madam Chairman and Members of the Council and of the Association: These studies which are described in the circular which you all have were made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the A.L.A. at the request of the Special Committee on National Defense. I will give you briefly the nature of the three studies that are projected.

The first one is the Use of Library Materials in Vocational Training on the Elementary Level. The purpose of this study is to get specific evidence as to the importance and function of books in connection with vocational training, particularly that training which is important in the mobilization of industry for national defense, just how books are used, why they are used, and the extent to which they are used, and, somewhat, the extent to which they are available.

We wanted some concrete facts as to the importance of the books. That study is now under way, and I have visited eighteen of the best and what have been considered some of the most important vocational schools in the eastern part of the United States. When I say eastern, I mean from Milwaukee east, which is east of the Mississippi at any rate.

I have seen superintendents of education; I have seen principals of the schools, instructors, school librarians, and have obtained their views on the importance of books, and

10
have seen them actually use them in the classrooms. The results of the trip that I have taken are not ready yet. I haven't digested them myself entirely.

The evidence seems to be that there is a strong need for books, and that need is not being met, particularly in connection with the public libraries and the emergency defense training which is being carried on in the evenings in these vocational schools with the students being largely adults, or young adults.

The results of this study will be published in various forms in order to show the need.

The second study you may have already heard about in your own libraries in connection with public libraries and their own needs. That took the form of a questionnaire. Perhaps I had better read it to you to make sure it is fully understood. The purposes in connection with this public library study were:

- "a. To aid the individual library (through the data assembled) in studying its own services and resources and in justifying to local authorities adequate appropriations for maintaining or strengthening those services at a time when every expenditure will be scrutinized.
- "b. To enable the A.L.A. to make public definite evidence of the importance of library service in time of crisis."

The questionnaires have been sent out to 150 libraries. There are rather formidable questions. The

questionnaire is in four parts, one having to do with the calls on the public library in regard to training; the second in regard to the calls in connection with reference services; the third, the activity of the library in promotion of a better understanding of the meaning of events, (to be perhaps more specific: Why this industrial mobilization? Why the national defense activity); and the fourth part is a provision for a free answer which could be anything that the librarian or the librarians answering wanted to put in, any of their views on any special activities.

These were sent out December 4. The returns so far are very encouraging, and we are receiving returns every day. I think, considering the size, the general objection to questionnaires, and so forth, it is a remarkable evidence of the realization on the part of libraries of the importance of this.

The results of it will be merely to make public the findings in the proper channels; and, as far as action is concerned, that is not a part of the study. That is being carried on in connection with the Division of Public Libraries in the A.L.A.

The third study is perhaps a little bit more in the future as far as I am concerned. I haven't had much time to think about it myself. But the purpose of it is to investigate the availability of printed materials, the sort of printed materials that is used in vocational training and in the

defense industry. That means finding out by investigation whether or not the various operations, the various courses that are being given in these vocational training programs are sufficiently covered by adequate training materials. And, as you can see, that means a great deal of detail and careful analysis of the breakdowns of the operations of those courses and the use of the books available.

Work has already been done on this by Clarence S. Paine, of Beloit College, and Walter H. Kaiser of the Muncie Public Library, and Mr. Kaiser is doing a little further investigation preliminary to this to see just what methods and so forth should be used.

Similarly with the other studies, the final purpose and results will be to make known the results, with the further addition in that if there are some decided gaps discovered in the coverage of printed materials, an effort may be made to encourage publishers and manufacturers to publish the needed material.

I will be glad to answer any questions.

PRESIDENT CULVER: I may remind you that the people who are not members of the Council may ask questions, and I must confess that I thought the questions would fly thick and fast, because there have been so many comments on all this national defense activity. I hope that you will feel free to fire questions at these chairmen who are making the reports.

MISS MARY ROTHROCK: I should like to ask Mr. Munn with reference to the first study if he has discovered evidence as he goes along of a desire for these materials; and, if so, will something be done about meeting those needs which are uncovered?

MR. MUNN: As far as the needs are concerned, they are most evident everywhere. Perhaps in the regular vocational and training courses which I have been looking at with a view to seeing how those regular courses are being conducted and the way books are being used, it may not appear as important as it does in connection with those special defense courses which I said are given at night and under special Federal subsidy.

The men from those courses realize the importance of the opportunity that they are obtaining to acquire a skill. Every school librarian will immediately say that they are coming in and asking her to be allowed to use the books in the school library immediately. And they are asking the librarians to be allowed to use the books in the school libraries, coming in perhaps an hour or so before classes begin, if those books are not available for long (which they usually are not).

The condition is the same in the public libraries, only more so. The reports from the public libraries everywhere in the large cities which I have visited have been that they are besieged with requests for this elementary technical material. The various public libraries are making special efforts to meet

the demand, and one technical librarian in a large public library told me he profoundly believed that if he had enough books he could increase his circulation in that type of material to three times what it now is.

Certain other libraries are making various efforts to meet the need. I could describe several of those efforts. Perhaps the question in the minds of some of you will be the extent to which the government may be doing anything in connection with helping those libraries and the results on that are almost, as far as any actual action that has taken place is concerned that the government has not made available any funds for the purchase of books.

MR. JAMES E. GOURLEY (Public Library, Tulsa, Okla.):
When will these studies be published?

MR. RUSSELL MUNN: Mr. Gourley has asked me when the studies will be published. There are three studies, and the idea is to have an article perhaps in a vocational education magazine calling attention to the findings in regard to the importance of books and perhaps how great the demand is for this material.

There will be a similar article in GENERAL EDUCATION MAGAZINE for educators and administrators. Third, there will be an article calling attention to the needs of librarians, perhaps in a professional periodical. And, fourth, thought has been given to publishing a pamphlet, perhaps illustrated, showing (we already have some photographs) boys and men working

on machines with books prominently featured in the photograph and various other similar photographs, which might be a visual means of calling attention of some of the people who haven't the time to read.

MR. FORREST SPAULDING: Madam President, may I ask a question?

Mr. Munn, do I understand what you have said, that the majority of the requests being received are for elementary technical books?

MR. RUSSELL MUNN: I don't think I could answer that question. I am not in position to answer that question, because when I inquire at the public libraries, my inquiry is in connection with the elementary books. I am convinced personally, just from observation, that there is a vast increase in demand on every public library in large cities concerned with industrial training for technical books of all kinds and of all levels.

In most cases I think it is true that, whereas the general circulation of the libraries may have gone down because of increased industrial activity, the use of technical books has sharply increased. Perhaps that does not answer your question, Mr. Spaulding. Perhaps you mean whether these trainees are requiring elementary books. If that is the question, I think that you will see considerable amount of variation. Certain

trainees will want fairly technical things; but the emphasis, definitely, in my opinion is on the elementary things such as learning elementary blueprint reading and the operation of machine tools, and so forth.

MR. ABRAM BORIS KORMAN (Chief, Foreign Department, Public Library, Chicago): In view of what Mr. Munn said, that Federal funds are not available for these books, and in view also of the fact that we know that public libraries are faced at present with a situation where we will not be able to provide even the normal library activities, how are libraries going to be able to provide the expensive technical material that is projected in these lists and these studies?

MR. RUSSELL MUNN: I will repeat the last part of the question: How are the libraries going to be able to buy the expensive material necessary?

I frankly do not know. The emphasis, as far as my study is concerned, has not covered that at all, and the only answer to that is that the libraries are doing their very best to meet it. Perhaps in view of the second study, in connection with public library needs, the emergency might reveal some things which would tend to answer that question. It did not come into my first study in connection with vocational training.

MR. MILAM: Madam President, I don't think that answers it quite adequately, and I wonder if you would permit me to call upon Mr. Dunbar, who is sitting here in the front row.

17
to comment on whether there is some Federal money available for the purchase of books.

MR. RALPH M. DUNBAR (Chief, Library Service Division, United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C.):
At the present time the Vocational Division of the Office of Education has certain funds available for the courses at less than college level. The Higher Education Division also has \$9,000,000 available for the training at the college level.

In the first case, it is ruled that if the books are essential for the conduct of a specific course, money may be expended. I am not going into the negative aspects in which that ruling is phrased. I will let that go for the private conversations. But it is possible, if the local schools take it up with their state vocational officers, to have books purchased, or at least recommended for purchase, provided those books are specific and are essential for the conduct of courses given.

At the engineering level, at the college level, it is said there that a part of the cost of the course (reference books, by which I think the interpreters meant: books that are needed in connection with college courses given--they have already started at sixty-six engineering colleges in the country) will be borne by the government when the requests are sent in for funds by the respective institutions in that case. Now, understand, please, that in the case of the college level,

the relationships of the Office of Education are directly with the institutions. If provision is made for the purchase of books in those requests which come in, they will be considered.

MR. MILAM: I think that answers the first part of Mr. Korman's question, but it doesn't answer the second. I wonder if you would like to call on the Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, Madam Chairman, or whether he would rather save that and talk about it a little later.

MR. SPAULDING: Madam Chairman, there has been distributed the report of the Federal Relations Committee, and appended to that are some interpretations that will tend to answer that question. But I am going to be called on in a few minutes, and I don't want to steal my own thunder.

MR. MILAM: May I say one more word in comment on this important question. In the report of the President and the Secretary, on page four, the second column, in the middle, there is this statement:

"As yet the interpretations do not appear to permit the purchase of books by public libraries for workers, though it may be possible in some cases to house in public libraries the books purchased by schools for persons enrolled in the classes."

I have no objection to stealing Mr. Spaulding's thunder.

"It is understood, however, that unofficial proposals which have been made by librarians (for the use of Federal funds for the purchase by public libraries of books needed for workers as well as trainees in the national defense program) are under consideration."

MISS RUTH HAMMOND (City Library, Wichita, Kansas): I

would like to ask if there are any examples which could be cited of where the industries themselves have assisted public libraries in the purchase of books used by their own workers.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Does anybody know the answer?

MISS MERRILL: Madam Chairman, I think the answer is that there are some answers in the questionnaires that have not been digested, but I wouldn't dare trust my memory. I remember one did report some such fund, but I wouldn't be sure which one it was.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Has Baltimore any testimony to give?

MR. ALEXANDER GALT (Buffalo, New York): In Buffalo we are doing a great deal of work in the schools, especially in afternoon, early evening and night classes in the vocational schools. They have just graduated their first set of classes. They had 8,000 men in them. They have started their second set of classes. They work all night long in some of the vocational schools and the afternoon and evening in the others. We have not found that there was any money available. We have tried to get it through the city. The city said they had no money. We tried to get it from the Board of Education, and the Board of Education has ruled so far that they couldn't furnish money for books for use in a public library. They can, if they want, buy books for their own libraries, but the only difficulty is that they don't.

As for the books, we need, for example, a good one on aviation instruction. We had two copies, but we need about thirty-five or forty copies. It is not so much a matter of needing additional titles, but of needing additional copies. We feel, estimating, that immediately we need about \$8,000 for that.

As to the question of how public libraries are going to meet the need, I think the question is that some of us may feel that the country is not at war, but there is a war condition, and the condition must be met, regardless of anything else. If it comes down to that, we will buy those books if we don't buy fiction or books for children or anything else.

MR. PEYTON HURT (Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.): There might be a lesson to be learned from the college librarians in the production of the duplicate copy. There is much to be said against the reserve back room, but it is one way to keep five copies constantly in use by compelling them to come there and use the book in the building, and when it is not in use, it is ready for another reader. It might be a possibility worth considering.

MR. KORMAN: May I comment on Mr. Milam's discussion, in which he points out that unofficial attempts have been made to secure funds?

It is exactly that that I had in mind: What official attempts have been made to secure funds for the public library?

I hope Mr. Spaulding's report will dwell on that particular phase.

MR. CLARENCE E. SHERMAN (Public Library, Providence, R.I.): In regard to the last remarks of Mr. Galt, it seems to me any library spending \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year for books must be aware of the changing scene in the budgetary expenditures. I am speaking of conditions in Europe, with regard to books in foreign languages. While we cannot save thousands of dollars, a good many hundreds can be reallocated and a good deal re-appropriated for this very new and valiant endeavor.

MR. RALPH SHAW (Public Library, Gary, Indiana): On the question of help from industry, we did get some at Gary in our cooperation with the regular training courses. Supplementary sets in terms of the regular school work were purchased by the industries. They are on as much of a war production as any industry could be now. We had a regular branch in the mill, and supplementary purchases were made there. I am not sure that we ought to forget the possibilities in that direction.

MISS GRACE HOLBERT (Public Library, Canton, Ohio): I am from Canton, Ohio, which is a steel town. We find that we have not had the industries help with any courses, but we find that we have Timken Roller Bearing and Republic Steel who need a great deal of material. In trying to approach these two concerns, we have done it through their members belonging to the American Society of Metallurgists, the local

division. Their educational committee is going to help us, though we don't know exactly how much. They are interested. Not only will they give us money, but they are willing to help us answer the tougher questions that come along. So we are getting a list of metallurgists to phone when we have some very difficult questions to answer.

MR. VITZ: I was wondering (because the subject of Federal aid seems to be tied rather closely to the topic which we are discussing now) whether we might not draw that in now, disarranging the order of the program in the interest of discussing related subjects.

PRESIDENT CULVER: I see no objection. You are being called on now, Mr. Spaulding, if you have no objection.

MR. SPAULDING: Madam Chairman, Councillors and Members of A.L.A.: You have before you a mimeographed report of the Federal Relations Committee. May I call your attention to the fact that at the Richmond meeting the Executive Board was authorized to work for permanent Federal aid for libraries? The Executive Board in turn authorized the Federal Relations Committee to go ahead, and you will recall that when that Committee was headed by Dr. Joeckel of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School the Committee was effective in securing an appropriation for a Library Service Division in the Office of Education in Washington.

Since then, it has worked for the passage of the

Harrison-Thomas Bill, providing for general Federal aid to education, including rural libraries.

It is doubtful right now whether that Harrison-Thomas Bill will be pushed in the Seventy-Seventh Congress. We have prepared, in case we find out that that bill will not be pushed, another bill, a separate bill, providing for permanent Federal aid for libraries. The chief difference between the provisions of the Harrison-Thomas Bill and the bill which your Committee has prepared is this: The Harrison-Thomas Bill provides for Federal aid for rural libraries, and the Federal Relations Committee bill provides for Federal aid to the states for all libraries, the state being left to prepare its own plan.

If you will turn to the report that is before you, the first paragraph (I won't read it) states that in these unsettled days the Committee is trying to carry forward its objective of permanent Federal aid for library development. I call your attention particularly to the second paragraph which outlines some of the Federal aid that is now being given libraries: the book post, for example, and books for the blind, the work of the W.P.A., the library service division in the Office of Education, and the interpretations which are appended to the report which do permit the use of some of these funds made available by special, supplementary or deficiency appropriation bills. And in part that answers the question of the gentleman from Chicago.

On page two, the last paragraph, it states that we are working on a separate bill. That should be amended to read that we have a rough draft of such a bill and we are trying to imitate the watchful house cat at the mouse hole. The Committee is ready to jump at any mouse that may venture out from that hole. We don't know what is going to come out of Congress during the next session. We are asking you, therefore, if you will extend the authority which has already been given to the Committee to work for emergency Federal aid as well as permanent Federal Aid.

And I move, Madam President, that the Council of the A.L.A. authorize the Federal Relations Committee 1) to recommend to the appropriate officials interpretations or rulings permitting emergency Federal appropriations for education to be spent for library service; 2) to seek in future Federal emergency education bills or appropriations the inclusion of specific provisions for library service; and 3) to seek direct Federal emergency appropriations for libraries through separate legislation, if opportunity offers.

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

MR. JOECKEL: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any discussion?

MR. VITZ: I might mention, partly in comment on the present motion, partly in answer to the question of the

gentleman from Chicago, and partly in supplement to this recommendation from the Federal Relations Committee, that there is no law against trying to secure aid for public libraries within the state area and through your own state legislatures, nor within your own municipal or local fiscal area. It should not be looked upon as entirely a problem of securing aid for libraries in this emergency period from the Federal government alone. We should also do it in the state areas and local areas.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any further discussion or question? (None)

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: The motion is carried.

MR. MILAM: I think we can answer now the question frankly which a moment ago we did not answer frankly. There have been several efforts on the part of the Federal Relations Committee and of the officers of the Association to obtain in the Office of Education interpretations which would permit the use of Federal Funds for public libraries as well as for school and college libraries. We did not admit it before because we did it without authority.

MR. SPAULDING: Madam President, may I say one more thing about this subject?

The appropriations that have been made available for emergency national defense training are largely in the hands of school people. The great difficulty, of course, is that some

of the vocational school people look upon the machine or the bench as an essential thing and upon the book as a non-essential. If some of the money appropriated heretofore, and which will be appropriated for defense training, is to go for the purchase of books, it means that the individual librarian in the local community must do a job of selling, you may say, on the educators and the school authorities on the fact that books are essential in such training courses. That can't be done by any national committee.

PRESIDENT CULVER: A great many of you, I know, feel as the Committee has felt in discussing all this defense activity, that there was something that was just as important as assistance in the training for industrial preparedness, and that was in keeping the citizens informed on their government. Miss Alice Farquhar will report on "Libraries and Democracy." Miss Farquhar is Readers' Adviser in the Public Library in Chicago.

... Miss Farquhar read her prepared paper entitled, "Libraries and Democracy," copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any questions you would like to ask Miss Farquhar?

MR. VITZ: I hold in my hand here Part 2 of the January issue of the BOOKLIST: It is a list called Dangers to Democracy, which has just been compiled, and the responsibility

for its compilation was in the hands of John Chancellor, Adult Education Specialist at A.L.A. Headquarters. I am wondering whether Mr. Chancellor would like to explain a little about the purposes of this list and the objectives.

MR. CHANCELLOR: I think it will be a little easier for me if I may read the purposes in the introduction to the list.

"The list is intended (1) to help libraries round out their collections on these vital subjects, (2) to be given to teachers and leaders of study and other groups with whom they are cooperating, (3) to make it easier for librarians to gather material for displays and other publicity schemes, and (4) to provide a comprehensive list from which briefer lists for distribution to individual readers can be compiled, either lists of broad scope embracing a few titles from each heading or several separate lists on single subtopics."

The list is really in thirteen parts. I don't know how many of you have seen this. Perhaps I might read the divisions into which it is split. The list is in two parts, The Dangers from Without being the first; and The Dangers from Within being the second.

Under the first section there are four divisions:

A. From the Armies of Tyrants; B, From the Ideas of Tyrants; C, From the International Anarchy; D, From the Recoil of War.

The second part, Dangers from Within, is divided into: A, From the Lack of Economic Democracy; B, From the Spirit of Ruthless Individualism; C, from Unemployment; D, From Frustrated Youth; E, From Disunity and Group Antagonisms; F, From Loss of Civil Liberties; G, From Propaganda and Hysteria;

H, From Diminishing Democracy in Local Affairs; I, From Lack of Civic Education; J, From Disregard of Things of the Spirit.

This suggests that the library may take this list and split it into smaller lists encompassing one of these subdivisions and perhaps mimeograph or otherwise duplicate the information, passing it out to the reader. This list is intended for the aid of the librarian primarily.

I believe Mr. Vitz asked about how the thing was prepared or how it came about. The need for such a list was first suggested by educators in a joint meeting called by the N.E.A. and the American Council on Education to discuss Education and Democracy. It was finally decided to make this a list which represented the suggestions of a number of libraries over the country rather than the suggestions of really one person, so that we might have a little more perspective, a little wider range of opinion, and not just one person's own idea.

According to this, a tentative outline was drawn up and sent to fifteen or possibly a few more libraries, and they responded very generously and very quickly, and suggested the titles which are included under these several headings.

Only titles are in here which have been suggested by some library. Of course, in a number of cases there have been duplications; that is, one title has been suggested under a particular heading by a number of different libraries. And in that case we have indicated it by a numeral here.

It is a supplement to the January 1 BOOKLIST, which is not quite off the press, I believe, but soon will be. I think there are some copies available at the A.L.A. publications exhibit now.

MR. BROWN: Can additional copies be obtained by purchase?

MR. CHANCELLOR: Yes.

MR. FONTAINE: The price is at the bottom of the list, Mr. Chancellor.

MR. CHANCELLOR: Single copy, 25¢; 10 copies, \$1; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3; 100 copies, \$5.

MR. DUNBAR: Madam President, I heard Dean Potter, who was in charge of the education and training in national defense make a significant remark to the Secretary in connection with the origin of that list. I wonder if the Executive Secretary would like to comment on that.

MR. MILAM: Mr. Dunbar and I went in to see Dean Potter. The purpose of our conversation was to discuss the need for technical books for engineering defense. The result of that conversation was the Craver and Von Urff list. Mr. Potter is the Dean of Engineering at Purdue, and we talked to him on the subject of engineering defense. Being a foreign-born American citizen who had chosen to live in a democracy, he felt so keenly about the importance of making people understand the meaning of events that he hurried on to talk about doing every-

30
thing we could to encourage reading about democracy.

MR. RUSSELL MUNN: May I ask Mr. Chancellor to say just a word about several other lists which he has under consideration?

MR. CHANCELLOR: There is the projected lists of the Adult Education Board. In June the Board issued a statement of what it thought the main concerns in times like these should be, a statement which is published in the June BULLETIN. I believe at the end there were names of three or four subjects which, it was felt, libraries might give special attention to now.

We have in process, or about to be undertaken, a list on economic democracy, the presumption being that we have concentrated our attention on political democracy, and that the trend of the times is rather pushing us into a consideration of democracy in other fields than the merely political.

Second, a list on civil liberties and democracy. And, third, on a new world order, the presumption there being that we are supposed to be fighting for a renovated world, and it won't hurt to begin thinking of what kind of renovation we want at this early stage.

Fourth, a list on what, for want of a better name, has been called socially constructive fiction; it is an attempt to bring into greater use fiction which emphasizes some of the ideals that Miss Farquhar spoke of.

MR. SPAULDING: Madam Chairman, Miss Farquhar has given us what I think is a very challenging and fine report. It is positive and it is militant in the outline or program for libraries. But may I point out that familiarity with democracy alone is not sufficient in education in these times, and that we must continue to make available books and materials on the philosophies or the forms of government that most of us do not agree with, and there have been recently numerous attempts sponsored by important national organizations to remove from schools--and, in fewer cases, from libraries--books that certain people did not think the average American should read.

At the Cincinnati Conference there was set up by the A.L.A. a Committee on Intellectual Freedom to Safeguard the Rights of Library Users for Freedom of Inquiry, and on behalf of that Committee, I would like to ask all of you to keep that Committee informed if you in your individual localities do have difficulties and are beset by pressure groups who do not believe in the freedom of the library shelves. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: I think the Mohrhardt list is known to everyone here, and it is known very extensively to all the people who are working with national defense, but many of you have not had Mr. Mohrhardt presented to you in person. I am very glad to present Mr. Mohrhardt, Technical Librarian, Public Library, Detroit, who will speak on "A.C.R.L. and National Defense."

MR. CHARLES M. MOHRHARDT: Madam President, Members of the Council and the A.L.A.: Some three or four months ago, Mr. Downs, President of the A.C.R.L., appointed the following special committee on National Defense Services:

John J. Lund, Librarian
Duke University

William N. Seaver, Librarian
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Augustus H. Shearer, Librarian
Grosvenor Library

Frank K. Walter, Librarian
University of Minnesota

Eugene H. Wilson, Assistant Librarian
Iowa State College

Charles M. Mohrhardt, Chief,
Technology Department, Detroit Public Library,
Chairman.

In the preliminary talks, or in correspondence with the Committee, we were very much concerned about duplication of effort and carrying on some project which would not have a great deal of value. Finally the Committee decided to work on a project which they felt was very important in quite a limited sort of way, in that the subject was quite special and the project was a bibliography on military tank design and construction.

Mr. Douglas Bryant, of Detroit, has been working on that bibliography. It is highly selective, containing approximately 125 or 130 titles. These 125 or 130 titles have

been selected from some five times that number of entires. Each one has been examined, so that the list itself will contain material which is definitely of importance to the engineers and designers of the defense industry. I am glad to report that negotiations are now under way with the Library of Congress, and there is a possibility they may publish and distribute this bibliography which was completed yesterday.

Through the A.L.A. Executive Board a grant was made to A.C.R.L. for the use of this Committee for their second project, and that was a preliminary study of what was being done in college and university libraries in connection with the defense program. This study, we hope, will cover the following points: First, what colleges and universities are doing to assist in new courses on democracy and on technical defense subjects; second, how shifts in content and in methods are affecting the library; third, new fields in which libraries can do effective work; fourth, whether present funds and sources are sufficient to meet emergency needs; fifth, whether financial or other help is being obtained from outside sources; and also, sixth, to obtain definite evidence of the importance of library work in the present emergency.

As you will see from these six points, the study will be divided into two separate phases, the technical and the non-technical, or democratic, side. Fortunately, on the technical side we have quite a lot of factual information.

This request which came from the United States Office of Education some two weeks ago announces the engineering colleges giving defense training courses: "Sixty-four American engineering colleges in thirty-five states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are announcing 250 short and intensive training courses designed to meet the shortage of engineers for service as designers, inspectors and supervisors with the industries and government agencies engaged in the national defense program."

Some 25,000 students will be enrolled in these particular courses. It is divided up by states and by the institutions in each state so that you can tell definitely what courses have already been set up. As I understand it, this is a preliminary release. Other courses are under consideration and will be reported on later. I thought you might be interested to know something of the non-technical courses that are being given also. These are selected from a number of courses that are being given.

One is, "Europe between Two Wars"; another is "Social Life and Relations among the Peoples of Europe;" and another is "Population and Race Problems".

Also, there are "The Economic Effects of War," "History of Inter-American Relations;" "Sociology of Conflict," and so on.

As I mentioned before, a grant has been made for the

completion of this survey, and last night at the Executive Board meeting of A.C.R.L., the green light was given for us to go ahead on the final report. I don't know when the report will be completed, but I assure you that we are going to do it as rapidly as possible so that it will be of help to everyone who can make use of this information.

I would like to ask that all who receive the questionnaire which we are going to send out, and which we think is fairly brief and fairly easy to understand, will fill this out as completely as possible. Many of the questions are specific; some are quite general. We hope that there you will show something of your hopes and plans for the future in anything you might wish to do.

In closing, I should like to express the deep appreciation of the Committee to the Executive Board of the A.L.A. and to Mr. Dunbar and the people who have given us so much help in the United States Office of Education. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any questions you would like to ask Mr. Mohrhardt?

MR. BROWN: Mr. Mohrhardt, in your questionnaire will you give us a few examples so that we can give them some idea of the materials needed?

MR. MOHRHARDT: Yes, we hope to. The preliminary questionnaire has been made out. It is somewhat similar to the work that has been done on the public library questionnaire. I

don't think I should read it through here, but the change in it is that it is more concerned with courses than with public library work. We have definite information on courses and plans that librarians have for work in their own university and college libraries. But what we would like to get is a general picture of the whole field and possibly this will give it. The librarians who haven't done anything of this sort will get some idea of the possibilities in their own particular communities.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Mohrhardt, this study will be of value to the faculties as well as to the librarians. What do you propose to do about publication?

MR. MOHRHARDT: That is an embarrassing question. If we can talk fast enough I hope we will be able to get the Executive Board to grant us enough to finally publish this; and I believe we will.

MR. BROWN: My point is, will the study be published so it can reach the faculty? Or will it just be published as a bulletin of the A.L.A.?

MR. MOHRHARDT: Our plan for publication is similar to Mr. Munn's plan for the publication of his report. We hope, too, to write three or four reports pointed directly to different types of people, such as the faculties and the librarians and the administrators in general, and this, we hope, will appear in journals that will be pertinent to the subjects

covered in the separate reports.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any further questions?

Mr. Metcalf is going to report on Importations in place of Mr. Lydenberg.

... Keyes D. Metcalf read the report of the Committee on the Importation of Foreign Periodicals, copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

MR. METCALF: These statements have had a wide distribution. If any librarian wants one and has not received it, a copy will be forwarded promptly.

I am sure that a good many libraries have been far from satisfied with arrangements that it has been possible to make about importations. They have been dissatisfied with the arrangements and probably dissatisfied with the work of the Committee.

The Committee has had a difficult time, because every time that it has completed what it thought was a satisfactory arrangement to get material over here, the situation has changed rapidly. But we do want you all to feel free to ask us questions. This committee consists of a large advisory committee, the members of which I shall not attempt to name at this time, a smaller executive committee, made up of Mr. Lydenberg, Director of the New York Public Library; Mr. Lingel, Chief of the Acquisition Division of the New York Public Library, Mr. Fleming of the Columbia Medical School Library, and myself.

I hope you will not hesitate to ask questions here at this meeting if you care to do so, or to locate Mr. Fleming or myself after the meeting, or to write to any member of the Committee.

Are there any questions now?

PRESIDENT CULVER: If anyone has a question, please ask it now instead of afterwards, so that we can all have the benefit of the answer.

MR. SAMUEL H. RANCK: Our agent has advised us that instead of having things stored in places like Leipzig and other large cities, that they be stored in smaller places. And we have arranged for that at his suggestion, but as opportunity permits the periodicals will be shipped to us either by way of Siberia (and we are getting some of that now) and Vladivostok, and they will not be billed to us until we receive them. They thought that that was safer. The agent thought it was safer to do it in that way than to store them in a few large centers.

MR. METCALF: Did you all hear Mr. Ranck? He said his agent had made recommendations that differ from those made by the Committee, that the material, if stored in Europe, should be sent to smaller places rather than in Leipzig, Rome and Paris, that attempts should be made to send it to this country as opportunity permitted on the trans-Siberian Railway, and that it did not need to be paid for until received in this country.

The agents differ in their recommendations. The

39

recommendations made by the Committee were simply the result of the best information that the Committee was able to get. We would be the first to agree that we do not know what is going to happen, and we have tried to play safe. A good many people, I think, have felt that Leipzig is not as good a place to store them as Switzerland. We have no objection to your doing as you like. My own opinion is that I would feel safer about Leipzig than a storing place somewhere in Switzerland, or in sending them to this country via the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It is perfectly true that a good deal of the material has been coming right along from Germany and other European countries through the past few months. Of course, we can never tell when something will happen to it on the way.

MR. RANCK: I might say, Madam Chairman, we haven't been able to get anything from The Netherlands since the beginning of the year, except for a daily paper from Amsterdam. The illustrated weeklies and other things that we get from The Netherlands have not been coming through, and the German material has not been coming through, but some of the others we have been getting.

MR. CHARLES BROWN: To avoid any misunderstanding, most shipments are shipped at the risk of the receiving library. I haven't heard of any other case until Mr. Ranck spoke. I am surprised to hear that anyone would ship and bill only upon receipt. Most shipments are made at the risk of the receiving

40 library, and the American Express Company in New York told me that was the custom, that if you have an order and do not specify the arrangements or conditions and any material is lost in shipment, the receiving library bears the loss. That has been sustained in a number of our shipments that have been lost en route.

Confidentially, I would like to know the name of Mr. Ranck's agent, and I would like to ask if it is Mr. Metcalf's understanding also.

MR. METCALF: It is.

MR. RANCK: I would like to say that it is one of the old, established agents of the country, and they sent me a circular last year in which it stated the amount of their subscriptions was \$750,000.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there other questions?

77 MR. MORTIMER TAUBE (Duke University Library, Durham, N.C.): Is it the understanding of A.L.A. that these negotiations with England shall continue indefinitely?

MR. METCALF: It would not be fair to say it is the decision of the A.L.A. The A.L.A. Committee is continuing and expects to continue its negotiations with the British Government, and we are hopeful at this time, as we have been in the past, that things would work out satisfactorily. I think without any question they would have if it had not been for sudden changes that could not be prophesied in the situation

abroad.

41

MR. GOURLEY: I would like to have information on paying for importations with American Express. Bank drafts are not satisfactory.

MR. METCALF: There are various ways to pay for importations. A good many of the European agents have banks in this country which will accept payment. It is possible to send money orders by mail. If that is done, however, it may be confiscated on the way over. It is also possible to cable, but cables are expensive, particularly if you are sending a five-dollar bill and you have to pay \$2.50 for the cable.

MR. BROWN: May I add to that, Mr. Metcalf? One country in continental Europe states that funds can be paid through the Embassy in Washington, D. C., if you so wish, but dealers do not care to have the shipment made that way. Most of the large dealers have banks in New York through which deposits can be made.

MR. GOURLEY: The local banks with which I have been connected have refused to take payments and advised us that we could only send by American Express.

MR. METCALF: Does your European agent have a bank in this country?

MR. GOURLEY: We do not have a European agent. We are dealing direct with periodical services in this country.

MR. METCALF: In that case, if the bank does not

42
accept payments, you have to send cables or postal money orders.

MR. RANCK: The international exchange can become very complicated. The last word we get as far as England is concerned is that we must send according to the ruling of the British authorities. We could buy bills of exchange from London for considerably less than the price set by the authorities in London, and we have had all kinds of trouble like that.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Thank you.

It seems to me that we have a great deal to learn from Canada. They have had much more experience in this field than we have, and Mr. Sanderson has come all the way from the Public Library in Toronto to talk on the "Canadian Libraries and the War."

MR. CHARLES R. SANDERSON: Madam President: I think I want to talk on a slightly narrower point than most of this discussion, and even though I speak only for a moment, I want to tell you of two true incidents, because they link up with what I want to say. The first incident took place about three weeks ago.

A soldier and his little daughter came into one of the boys' and girls' libraries. The soldier stood inside the door, and the youngster went to the shelves. He watched her go to them and take a book off the shelf and go back to the table, and then back to the shelf. He watched everything that was going on, and any time the librarian came anywhere near, he

43
made some comment or other just as she passed. Finally he said to her, "Do these children come and take books like this all the time," and the librarian said, "Yes, yes."

"Well, if children come and take books like this all the time, why is it there are so many dumb people in the world?"

I think that gives a spot of encouragement to anybody who is particularly interested in boys' and girls' work.

I think the answer to his question is that in his day and his generation very probably there were no boys' and girls' libraries and no libraries in his locality.

As he went away, he took hold of his little girl's hand, and over his shoulder he said, "You know, this is the best half hour I have had in my whole three days of leave."

Now, there is something inspiring in that. And now the second story. I got the biggest dose of encouragement last winter that I have had for years. We started a library in a camp, a camp on the fringe of the city, with about 8,000 men concentrated there. And we did an excellent job. My mind went back to the last war when, to be quite frank, the unit with which I served didn't do much reading. I don't think the reading to more than one per cent ever went beyond the pulp magazine stage and its corollary in books.

When we started this branch library in the camp, we

found immediately that there was a perfect cross-section of an intelligent reading public there, such as you find anywhere in a community today. They read books on history, biography, economics, travel, technology, and though we bought almost every book that we could buy, we could have done with ten times the number. And it seemed to me, in looking back over a quarter of a century, that it was a measure of what has happened.

As we go on year by year, we don't realize that we are progressing, but looking back over a quarter of a century, one can see that public libraries through their book provision have created a public acceptance of books as part of the workaday life of the average citizen to a far greater degree than any one of us in our wildest dreams would have hoped a quarter of a century back.

And so I suggest that when we talk of camp libraries we ought to remember two things: First, we must do everything we can and not just fall in with what the soldier said about the dumb people in the world, because many of these soldiers come from communities where book privileges are, to say the least, pathetically scattered. And we have a chance now in camp libraries of creating for these masses of men a new need, a need for books in their every-day workaday life, and it is an opportunity we should take care of.

Secondly, and on the other hand, if we do not provide camp libraries, it seems to me that we are depriving,

deliberately depriving, masses of men of just that one thing that we spent a whole quarter of a century building towards. It seems to me, as librarians, anything and everything that we can do must go into the provision of books in camps.

I hope that you are happy in the United States in the fact that your book provision is in the hands of one centralized authority that is willing to look to this Association for help and for guidance. We have, too, masses of troops in training in Canada, but the book provision is being taken care of largely by ten or a dozen national organizations, and there are all the problems that come from trying to unify ten or a dozen different national organizations with different aims, different ideas and different ambitions.

And yet there is a lot of good being done. I suppose the Canadian Legion is doing the most spectacular work. Under the driving force of Dr. Robbins, the Canadian Legion has given a cash grant of \$12,000 to the Maritimes for the provision of books in the camps, and Nova Scotia government has released Miss Bateson to administer that scheme, and that is now just on the eve of coming into full operation.

On the Pacific side, the Canadian Legion has given a \$5,000 grant. In Ontario the Canadian Women's Jewish organization has built a library in the biggest camp in the province. In Toronto there is a Book Fair to be held in the two middle weeks in January, a big book fair organized on a

large scale, and as part of the project, everybody who buys a book is going to be asked to buy also another book to go to a camp library. Of course, you can see that that is not without a touch of self-interest in some quarters, because there is no reduction or any discount, but nonetheless it is a constructive activity.

The camp life will be reopened in about four days now. I want to say that that was a full-fledged branch library. Every book is a new book, and the library was administered by the librarians of the Public Library staff. As a matter of fact, they gave a lot of their own time to the job, because that branch library was opened every Sunday as well as every week day.

Just one more point: As you see by the report of the President and the Executive Secretary, there is a hope that from the Books for Europe Scheme, there may be some American books available in Canada, and some of us hope that that scheme might be broadened even a little more, and that those particular American books will be technical books, and that there will be technical books for the larger air training and tank training centers, because those centers are pathetically short of the more expensive technical material in quantity. If this can come out, it seems to me it will be a magnificent gesture from the library world of the United States to the library world of Canada, but it will be something more than that, even. It has

47
nothing in the world to do with anybody coming into a war who doesn't want to come into a war, but every gesture like that that can be made, even the smallest gesture, is a gesture of help and a gesture of encouragement, and will not only increase the efficiency, effectiveness and training of the air men and tank men, but will be one more of those gestures of kindness and understanding which is bringing your country and my country daily closer together on a fundamental basis. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: Thank you, Mr. Sanderson, for that very inspiring address. I wonder if you would be willing to answer any questions that anyone would like to ask?

One question occurred to me, Mr. Sanderson: What about the prisoners interned in Canada? Is there need for books for those soldiers?

MR. SANDERSON: You mean, Madam President, the German internees? I would think, abstractly, yes, that there must be an enormous need for books, and it has been talked about. But the feeling is that even though the need is there, a hasty gesture might be so very, very easily open to misapprehension. There is a difficulty.

MR. MILAM: What about refugee children?

MR. SANDERSON: Refugee children are being taken care of fully by the public libraries in their areas. When the bulk of the children came over in these large doses, they were centralized in Toronto for about ten days until they had a look

at their vaccination marks and were examined, and we set up in the Men's Student Union of the University a special library for them, a fully equipped boys' and girls' intermediate library, with two librarians in attendance all the time, and the children used that as a recreation center, and spent many, many hours there. But the moment they were distributed, they were so widely scattered that no particular provision could be made, and we hoped that adequate provision was already being made by the public libraries of the localities.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there further questions?

(None)

There remains one more report on the refugee librarians. Miss Witmer will make that report.

MISS ELEANOR WITMER: Madam President, Members of the Council: May I say that I am reading this report for the Chairman, Miss Jennie M. Flexner, Readers' Adviser of the New York Public Library.

... Miss Eleanor Witmer read the report on Refugee Librarians prepared by Miss Flexner, copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are you prepared to answer any questions? Are there questions on this report?

MR. C. B. LESTER (State Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.): I should like to ask a question and make one or two preliminary statements. Is this the proper time for it?

PRESIDENT CULVER: Yes, Mr. Lester.

MR. LESTER: I think I can make you hear, though I don't have a microphone.

I have been tremendously impressed by the statements of organized information which have been given to us, statements of the avenues of approach to make that information useful. I come from a state with many small libraries, and I say to you that I fear that the impact of the present situation has not touched many of those small libraries, that they may not open the doors to these avenues or proceed very far along them toward the information that is being so splendidly organized for us.

I have personally been impressed and moved by one statement which may make the small libraries sensitive somewhat to the present situation. I should like to have it printed on the front page of my bulletin which must go to press within a few days. I am speaking of the statement of Miss Farquhar.

My question: Can I have it for that purpose?

MR. MILAM: Yes.

MR. BROWN: I come from a rural state with many libraries in small towns. I attended a state meeting of another rural state, South Dakota. I found an immense interest in what the small-town libraries could do in promoting education for democracy at home.

We have heard from England that morale on the home

50
front is the important thing. These small libraries, which exceed the large libraries in number by far, cannot do much for munitions manufacturers. They have no factories in their neighborhoods. They can do an immense amount, though, in informing their people at home of the need for education for democracy. I think Mr. Lester has hit a weak part in our program, that we need far greater emphasis on the work of these smaller libraries all over the United States. I would like to see the librarians inform themselves on international conditions, of the threats to American democracy. I would like to see this A.L.A. Committee on National Defense form a subcommittee on the work at home.

We have been told over and over again that the morale at home is the important thing, and to my mind the A.L.A. ought to emphasize morale on the home front and what the small libraries and the librarians of those libraries can do.

(Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: Are there any more questions and comments on the entire report?

This concludes the reports of the sections included in the President's and Executive Secretary's report, and if anyone wishes to make any further comments, we will be glad to hear them.

MR. BROWN: Madam President, I think that there is one statement that is due. The President and the Executive

Secretary are very modest. I do not think the report does them justice. I have seen something of the work that has been done, and I know something of the trips the President has made, of the almost continual trips the Executive Secretary has made. I have seen him sail ahead when I would have given up. I have seen him sail into stone walls that I thought could not be penetrated. I wish all of you could know of the self-sacrifice and work of the Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. The work done in the last three or four months has been accomplished at a very great personal sacrifice. I want you people to know this, and that is why I want to call it to the attention of the Council. (Applause.)

MR. MILAM: That is a very swell introduction of what I wish to do anyhow, Charlie. Thanks.

I wanted to say that it is unfortunate that we had too little time on this afternoon's program to continue through the items in this report. I ask permission of the President to introduce two or three of these topics and, incidentally, two or three people.

If you will look at page five of the report, you will see a considerable section on International Relations, and toward the bottom of that page is a paragraph heading, "Books for Europe." May I ask Mr. Ellsworth Young, the executive assistant in the Books for Europe Project, to stand? (Applause) Turn around and face the audience so that they can

identify you. If they want to ask questions, they will have to see you after the session.

Turn the page, and you will find the heading of "Latin America." If Dr. Rudolfo O. Rivera is still here, I will ask him to show his handsome face. I hope you will not hesitate to ask him any questions about his most thrilling work that is going on now in connection with the State Department and the Defense Commission. (Applause)

Next is "Book Lists," of which we are very proud. I will not introduce the special talent, but I call your attention to that list, to the book list already published, and the lists which are coming, and I ask you to join me in thanking the people who have made those lists possible. (Applause)

And finally, "Book Campaign." The heading is really in two parts: One, the possible need for a national campaign for books for all purposes which are named in this paragraph, and possibly other purposes; and especially the Committee which has just been created during this conference, a Committee on Aid to Devastated Libraries, with a view to setting aside books now or soon to be held for devastated libraries and shipped after the war.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Before we go to the summary of this report which is to be given by Mr. Ulveling, I am going to ask Miss Rothrock to read the Policy Statement which the Executive Board is presenting for your approval.

...Miss Mary U. Rothrock read the policy statement entitled "The Library - 1941", copy of which was retained by the Secretary...

MISS ROTHROCK: Madam President, I move the adoption of this statement.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there a second?

MR. SPAULDING: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there discussion? (None)

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

PRESIDENT CULVER: It is so ordered.

Now Mr. Ulveling is going to give a brief summary of this entire report.

(See next page)

1

MR. RALPH A. ULVELING: You are asking a great deal, Madam President, when you ask for a brief summary.

When Mr. Lester made his very pertinent remarks, I was hopeful that perhaps others would join in and that I might be excused from this part of my assignment. However, things didn't work out that way. I want to say by way of explanation, partly because the hour is late, that I am going to attempt to speak of areas of effort rather than try to summarize a great many of the points that were given.

I am also going to take a leaf out of Mr. Lester's book and in places add a few of my own impressions.

The first impression obviously--and you would feel more so if you sat six inches above the floor and were expected to do the job that I am doing--is of the immensity of the program. It is perfectly clear that a program of this sort depends, and must depend, for its success on the entire membership and on every type of library. It is all embracing, sweeping in special libraries, college libraries, school libraries and public libraries. No office can possibly direct this work, or certainly cannot put the program over. No library, whether national or otherwise, can do so. Consequently, we all have a part in it. Now that part can be extended to criticism of the work that is being done, but in such a program as this it should be constructive criticism.

Obviously there are some widespread dangers that

2
will come with this work, with any program that necessarily must be as scattered and conducted by as many different people and committees as this one.

It would seem that these have been anticipated, these dangers. I have listed them here as a pooling of experience.

Facilities have been made. It seems to me that it was in Mr. Mohrhardt's report that reference was made to a pooling of experiences of college libraries so that others might share in the findings of certain libraries that have worked out particular programs by studies of common needs.

Third, delegated representation. We have heard several times this afternoon references made to this Association having representatives at Washington to deal with governmental agencies and bodies and with national officials.

Fourth, by establishing clearing houses for bibliographies. Mr. Downs referred to this type of thing.

Let us now review the work which is being done, which I find, in trying to organize the material, that I do not divide as the A.L.A. committees have been divided. It appears to me that the work drops into three classes. If I may wait for just a moment, I would like (because the first two speakers, I believe, referred to camp libraries and naval unit libraries) to draw a distinction, as I see it, between the efforts of 1941 and 1917. They are not the same. In 1917 the American Library

3

Association had a responsibility for providing recreational and educational material for men in service. That has now been taken over by the various branches of the Government and will be conducted by them. It does not absolve this Association, however, from standing in an ancillary capacity and being ready and willing to aid by advice and direction in setting up such libraries and in furthering the operation of them.

For the program of 1941: This program, as I see it, is directed toward, and should be directed toward, the making available and the converting into an active rather than a latent use the materials of print, the bringing together of thought and ideas and making them count.

We have talked a great deal about this sort of thing over a period of years. It is basic in our philosophy of librarianship. We are now facing a test.

The work that is being done and that naturally falls into the proper sphere within this general framework divides itself, as I said, into three different groups: First is aiding essential researches. Mr. Downs gave a very important report on the bringing together of material and the bringing to light of special collections of material, to the end that their existence will be known and they can be readily called on.

The second item is the furthering of industrial training, preparing bibliographies for the use of men being trained or retained for work in industry, and also examining

voids in the book fields and initiating steps to see that those voids are filled; that is, where material does not now exist, that we may undertake efforts to have such material prepared.

The third item contrasts sharply with the first: The first item, as I see it, is the furthering of knowledge; the last item is the extending of knowledge.

Miss Farquhar made some very pointed remarks about that, and I agree with whoever spoke from the floor, and I hope that statement will be given widespread publicity.

She referred in particular to the need for having everybody understand what democracy is, what the democratic way of life is. This, it seems, is not over-stated by Miss Farquhar. In the industrial training directors and the government itself, the Army and the Navy, all the way through the country, we find an awareness of the dangers from within and the need for explaining and bringing to light the advantages of democracy. And in connection with this, I think it is interesting to note, if you haven't already seen it, the new issue of stamps, the defense stamps. The two-cent stamp carries at the top the Army and the Navy. The three-cent issue has a picture of the torch of Liberty, and at the top it says, "Security, Education, Conservation and Health." That is important.

Now, without trying to cover all the rather general statements of Miss Farquhar, I was reminded of some of the

5
rather particular things in which we may find areas to work in furthering this. About two or three weeks ago I had an occasion to meet with a study group in Detroit which represented agencies which included representatives from perhaps twenty or twenty-five agencies, all looking toward the things that could be done either jointly or specifically in trying to further this very thing that Miss Farquhar has been talking about.

Eventually they got down to particular subjects, and I am going to mention only a few of them, but I do think they are important, that apply to this particular time.

The first of these is exploiting our fellow men through high rents, and so forth, poor living conditions, racial, religious or group antagonisms, abridgement of full civil rights for all individuals, unsound employer and employee relationships, et cetera.

Why is this important? This is important simply because anything which is a cancerous condition in the body politic is liable to create an unrest.

We can all go back to our own places and search out those subjects. I have only tried to indicate a few. They apply in Detroit, and I think they probably apply throughout the country, and you can add a great many more to them.

May I say a word about the smaller places, the type of community that Mr. Lester and Mr. Brown spoke for? We are all aware of the fact that there is an out-state versus city

6

challenge that seems to be perpetual. In New York State the city's representation in government is limited. The same thing is true in any number of states. That sort of thing I would not call democratic, and yet there are people in the rural areas who feel that they are the exemplars of democracy. I think there is an actual need, and a need immediately, for pushing library service into those areas and having something done, because, no matter what sort of pedestal we put ourselves on, we cannot feel that we have accomplished our problem or that we have an actual democracy while such things continue.

Now I am turning to the matter of studies, and some of these I will pass over rather briefly. Mr. Munn referred to several studies that are being conducted. These studies, it seems to me, are directed quite largely toward service needs, to the use of materials in vocational training, to fields of service for college and university libraries.

After that was presented, the discussion turned very largely toward the very practical problem of securing funds for meeting these needs. No one had a bag of gold that he could hand out. It was perfectly evident that efforts are being made to secure funds, either by interpretation, getting governmental interpretations which would allow for the diverting of emergency appropriations, or by way of Federal aid. Following that, a resolution was passed which implemented and gave the Federal Relations Committee the right to continue and act quite

7
freely with regard to securing these funds.

The final presentation was a much needed statement of policy for libraries in 1941. I was particularly glad to hear that, because I think there has been a challenge facing libraries in that particular regard. Questions have come up as to whether or not we should abandon our traditional library policy of having materials available, material on all things in this effort to promote the democratic way of life. I think that question was answered squarely in that statement of policy.

It reconsidered the promotion of our efforts toward furthering the democratic ideal with the traditional policy of allowing all sides of all questions to be presented. In other words, it was a turn to facts.

It occurred to me that something might be said in the course of the discussion, but nothing was, about the post-war depression. We are talking and planning and looking toward the immediate responsibilities that we have, but we are also talking and trying to think--and when I say we, I mean the country as a whole and the leaders--about what will happen after the war.

Well, what will happen? Almost certainly we can feel that there will be a depression of some sort. The intensity of it has been variously described and certainly it sounds ominous. During that time tax monies will certainly be limited as they come in. Every governmental service, every service at

that time will be forced to prove its point: Is it an essential service?

We are now facing the issue; we are writing our own ticket for the future. If we are an essential service, if we have something to contribute to society other than our own theories, this is the time when we must show it. And we have to act immediately.

Now with regard to that, I am reminded of something I heard Max Lerner say perhaps a year ago. After a very stimulating address, he turned to the audience and he said, "Now, if this meeting has meant anything to you, if you have been moved or touched by that, go home and do something about it; if you are only kind to your grandmother, do that!"

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: Thank you, Mr. Ulveling, for giving such a perfect finishing touch to our presentation of the report.

There is one other chairman that we are going to call upon, Mr. Brigham, who is Chairman of the Divisional Relations Committee. He has a report.

MR. HAROLD BRIGHAM: I promised you, Madam Chairman, that I would be brief, and I will be unscrupulously brief.

The Committee on Divisional Relations recommends that the Council grant divisional status to the Catalog Section as the Division of Cataloging and Classification.

I move the adoption of that recommendation.

9

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

MR. CHARLES BROWN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there any discussion? (None)
... The motion was voted upon and carried ...

(Applause)

PRESIDENT CULVER: Is there anything else that should be brought before the Council at this time?

MR. MILAM: Madam President, will you permit a second thought? The perfect thing for me to have done after Charlie Brown made his nice little speech, would have been to call on all the members of the Headquarters Staff to rise. I should like to do that now.

... Members of Headquarters Staff rose, and the audience applauded ...

PRESIDENT CULVER: If there is nothing else to be brought before the meeting, we will now stand adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M. ...

JOYCE PIPER
STENOTYPE REPORTING
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LIBRARY—1940

*A statement of policy adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association, December 29, 1939*

THE social and intellectual unrest growing out of the present world situation may lead to confusion and hopelessness; or it may lead to something of a renaissance of critical inquiry and constructive thinking. Whether the result will be the one or the other will depend in no small measure on the ability of libraries and other agencies of enlightenment to supply the facts and materials needed by people for answering their questions.

Democracy may or may not be at stake, but it cannot now be taken for granted. An unusual opportunity exists to increase understanding of what democracy is in its political, economic, and cultural aspects, and how it can be perfected. Because some knowledge of the governmental systems with which it is or may be in competition is essential to such understanding, reading should be encouraged and facilitated not only on democracy, but on other ideologies. Propaganda should not so much be feared and avoided as confronted with evidence and informed interpretation.

The essential internationalism of intellectual materials should lead every librarian and library trustee to assist in maintaining respect for the cultural achievements of all peoples, and to advocate continuing cultural relations with all nations, in spite of difficulties.

The war, the peace to follow, disarmament, the many proposals for continental or world union, our own governmental policies—these and scores of other war-time subjects need public consideration and discussion in the light of factual materials which libraries can best provide. So also do our domestic problems, the prompt solution of which may perhaps assure the continuation of democracy.

The present situation calls for a positive program of stimulation and leadership. Libraries have an opportunity to make possible the reading of thought-provoking books on socially significant questions; they have an obligation to make it difficult for people to escape the influence of such books. Librarians do not tell people what to think; they do give their readers, in books, the facts and ideas which are the food of thought. A generous provision of books and services on all aspects of current problems and their historical antecedents is the first obligation of the library in times like these.

The library cannot work alone, but must work with all other agencies concerned with education and the diffusion of ideas. Schools, colleges, debating clubs, forums, organized groups of many kinds—all will need to an unusual degree the materials and services of the library in fields related to society's present problems. The library must not fail them.

A vigorous emphasis on issues which are of importance to citizens can be used to strengthen the library's grip on its long-time objectives. Reading and study may be vitalized by being related to events and ideas which are stirring men's minds at the moment; the diffusion of knowledge was never more important to the welfare of mankind.

When, as now, it becomes necessary to mobilize all educational and cultural resources for the preservation and improvement of democracy in America, it must be deplored that millions of Americans do not have library service. Until such service is everywhere available, a first objective of the American Library Association must be the extension and betterment of libraries with local, state, or provincial, and national support.

Intellectual freedom is never permanently assured. It is especially endangered by war. The right of the citizen to find in his library the best material on all sides of controversial public questions must be protected at any cost.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION • 1940