

PROCEEDINGS
MIDWINTER CONFERENCE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL MEETING

December 29-31, 1941

Drake Hotel

Chicago, Illinois

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MONDAY MORNING SESSION

December 29, 1941

The meeting 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 28-31, 1941, convened at 10:00 A.M., Mr. Charles H. Brown, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Councillors, Members and Friends of the American Library Association. We are meeting under unusual circumstances. Our country is now at war. For the first time in twenty-three years we are having a war meeting of the American Library Association. We are personally concerned with the events of the day: first, because we are Americans; and as librarians we have a very special interest. A victory of the dictator powers will mean an end to the American public library as we know it today.

The American public library is based on fundamental principles of freedom of speech, the right of individuals to pursue their own courses of education, the right to study both sides. All these principles would be violated by a Nazi victory. Therefore we educators and we librarians have a very particular stake in this war.

I don't want to review the past except as a review of past mistakes may lead to more constructive work in the future. In my opinion we librarians have failed. We have

failed to exert the leadership that we ought to have exerted in our own communities. We have failed to understand the meaning of international events and, failing to understand, we have been unable to lead our communities, to teach them what was the significance of events.

Mr. MacLeish advised us at Cincinnati to study and to exert leadership. He said in substance that when the very vital principles of education were at stake, we could not remain neutral, we were compelled to take sides. The principles at stake are those which affect the very existence of our educational systems and our libraries, and we librarians can not remain neutral.

Nevertheless there have been a few of us--fortunately few in number--who, you may remember, protested against aid to Britain. We thought we were safe behind the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. If it had not been for the work of Great Britain, the future of this country would have been dark indeed. The Atlantic and Pacific are no protection, as we know now. The tragedy of Pearl Harbor may be a blessing in disguise. It is hard to tell. The bullets that are destroying and killing our people probably came from this country. The gasoline which brought the planes to Hawaii probably came from this country. We have been blind; but nevertheless we can learn from Pearl Harbor that the old principles of isolationism must be dead forever.

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We have learned that a threat to the security of one nation anywhere concerns the United States if we are to live in permanent security.

Your officers, boards and committees have taken the liberty of promising to the government your wholehearted and united aid. We have made this promise to the War Department, for example. We have made it to the Office of Civilian Morale. We have made it to the Office of Education. We have made it directly to the President, to Mrs. Roosevelt, and to certain heads of departments in Washington.

We are safe in assuming that you will give your wholehearted aid to the government. What we are taking up this morning is what we can do, not whether we shall do it or not, but what methods we can use to attain permanent security for this country.

I am mentioning some general outlines. These outlines will be extended later. Your officers, boards and committees have been giving a great deal of thought to what libraries can do, and this program is based not on what we have done, but what you can do in your individual communities.

In the first place, we may have to abandon certain of our methods and concentrate on the war, on winning the war. This means that we may have to buy less fiction, less children's books, important as they are, and concentrate on buying books needed for defense.

A statement has been made that in 1918 five civilians

were required to equip one man in the field. Now, twenty-three years later, eighteen men are required on the home front to keep one soldier equipped. That means production must go on, must be increased, and librarians must help in increasing production in any way possible. That means that if any book is needed by any technician or mechanic, that book must be supplied. He must not be allowed to leave any library without the technical books he needs, even if other people go unsupplied. It means that if any research department in the United States wants a book, if that book is available anywhere in the United States, it must be supplied. Our customary rules and regulations will have to be abandoned.

There is an important consideration, and that is civilian morale. If morale goes at home, then the outlook for the Army and Navy is certainly serious. We can help considerably in upholding civilian morale. The departments of government are very much concerned with what can be done. I have had several letters in the last two weeks. What can be done, for example, in the formation of student opinion, in avoiding any wave of hysteria, basing our decisions on the intellect and not on emotions?

You know what happened in 1918. We had a great wave of hysteria, and then we had reaction. In 1918 we were committed to a policy of internationalism. Two years later we were committed to the policy of isolationism. Let's not make that

mistake again. Let's base our war efforts on intellect and on thought and study, and not on emotion and hysteria.

As a result, we can abandon any campaign of hatred, any thought that Germany must be wiped off the face of the earth. We shall have to live with Germany and Italy and Japan after the war. Germany, Italy and Japan have contributed much to culture. We owe a great debt to those nations for what they have done. We disagree with their philosophy. We condemn their ideologies. But let us not forget that they have made their contribution.

Finally, any hope for the future must be based on the well-being of all nations. No one of us can go far on the philosophy of "me first." No nation can go far on the philosophy of "my country first," disregarding the welfare of other countries. Let us learn that the well-being of one concerns the well-being of others, whether we are individuals or nations. Let us all unite wholeheartedly in the campaign of education for freedom, for victory, yes; but also in education for permanent world security.

The Executive Board and the officers and some volunteers have drawn up a statement of policy. We are not asking you to vote on this statement today; that will come up for vote next Wednesday morning, which will be the business session. I am asking the Executive Secretary to read to you this statement of policy of the American Library Association.

Mr. Milam needs no introduction.

... Mr. Milam read the statement on "Libraries and the War," copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

(Insert statement)

PRESIDENT BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Milam.

Mimeographed copies of this statement will be distributed tomorrow morning, and you are all requested to look it over. If you have any comments, please present them to Mr. Milam or to me. We are asking you to adopt this statement as the policy of the American Library Association on Wednesday morning at the business meeting.

Since this is an unusual meeting, we are keeping the doors closed during the speeches. They will be opened at the end of each speech for any who want to leave or come in.

One of the pleasing results of what happened on December 7 is the fact that a number of Canadian librarians have written to your President voluntarily, and I have asked a Canadian librarian, Miss Clay, head of the Victoria Public Library, to read a letter, unsolicited, which came from the President of the Ontario Library Association. This letter came three or four days after Pearl Harbor. I am not strong for emotion, but I hope all of you will give a welcome to Miss Clay who has come a long way to attend this meeting. (Applause)

MISS MARGARET JEAN CLAY (Public Library, Victoria, B. C. Canada): Mr. President and Members of the Council of the American Library Association, members of the Association and Guests: I have been asked by Mr. Brown to read the letter from the President of the Imperial Library Association. It is dated December 9.

... Miss Clay read a letter dated December 9, 1941
from Freda Waldon, President of the Ontario Library Association,
copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

(Insert letter)

MISS CLAY (continuing): Mr. President, I know I am speaking in behalf of every provincial association and every individual librarian when I say that we all concur most heartily in what Miss Waldon has said. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: Thank you, Miss Clay.

I wish to call your attention to a complete change in the Council's program for this meeting. Usually at Chicago the Council has considered only business. Because of recent events, we decided to consider libraries and the war today and tomorrow, and to leave the business of the Association to Wednesday, condensing two business programs into one.

This morning we are considering what libraries can do. We are not reporting on the work of the Association, but we are trying to find out what libraries can do to aid. There are three offices in Washington that concern especially the work of libraries: One is the Office of Civilian Defense; the second is the Office of Education; and the third is the Office of Facts and Figures, of which the Librarian of Congress, Mr. MacLeish, is the head.

Miss Mary Louise Alexander of the Office of Civilian Defense, will tell us something about the work of this office in so far as it concerns the libraries. It is my great pleasure to introduce Miss Mary Louise Alexander, of the Office of Civilian Defense.

MISS MARY LOUISE ALEXANDER: Mr. Brown, Fellow Members

of A.L.A., Guests: I shall try to be very factual this morning, and brief; but it is not easy to be brief, because there is so much to say and there are so many problems to be solved. I am assuming that this conference is going to solve a great many of those problems.

I think all of us are conscious, as we read our programs, that every group everywhere is re-examining its program and redirecting its efforts. I think the statement that Mr. Milam read is one step in the right direction, but only the first step.

First let me say that grim as are these times--and they are grim--I do believe it is a golden day of opportunity for libraries. Never before have we been faced with such an opportunity for broader service, for new types of service. The emergency can give impetus to a national library program such as we have never had if all librarians can agree on a national program and a practical approach to these problems.

The demand for information on all subjects is greater than I have known it to be. Anyone going to Washington is particularly impressed with the amount of information that is being produced. Every bureau has two, three and four departments. All of that research and information function has got to be repeated now locally, in states and cities, and Federal authorities cannot serve any of your local problems. So all along the line librarians are going to be involved in this new

defense effort. What, then, is needed, and what is our civilian defense program? Until Pearl Harbor our program was more nearly on a social program basis. When I went to Washington only two months ago, I was particularly impressed with the fine plans which were under way for a better life after this war, the confidence in the future, and the programs which I saw the leaders were working on.

I think any of us who know Mrs. Roosevelt know that she is not going to forget those phases of this problem, and they will come. Some of those are the morale building material that librarians know so much about, particularly the youth emphasis, decent housing, especially in the defense areas, child care and nutrition, consumer interests, physical fitness and recreation.

Right now protection is taking precedence over everything, of course. None of these is getting much attention now, and it gives librarians a little breathing spell to get ready for those programs.

As for the organization, I think you all realize by now that civilian defense works through regions, states and cities. We have nine regional areas. All our information goes to them first and then to the states and then to the local communities. It is a cumbersome system perhaps, but it is set up and is going to be made to work. We do work through existing national, Federal, agencies. We are not going to have

a separate children's bureau or labor department. We cut across those to make use of all their materials and experts, and we work through existing organizations like the American Library Association and other associations. If nothing exists to do the job, we will step in and make other arrangements. I think we have to be realistic about the machinery so far. It has not worked and it is not adequate. We weren't ready for the emergency, but I think that very few people were ready for Pearl Harbor. At that, I think in Washington we were a little more organized than in the states and in the localities.

Unfortunately, politics have gotten into this set-up of civilian defense activities. States' rights enter in. And still, when the real emergency came, they resented the fact that they did not have all their publications and all that was needed. In many cases they were in warehouses.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia went to the Coast and came back a week later, and said there was absolutely nothing to work with in Los Angeles and some of the western cities that were threatened.

Our work is divided into three big parts: We have a Protective Division, having to do with air raid shelters, the chemical warfare division. The Medical Division is well organized under the Army. It is working like clock work. The Medical Division is very strong and they are working in connection with the American Red Cross. They have excellent

organization ready. The third is the volunteer participation under Mrs. Roosevelt. That expresses itself on the local levels straight through. We are divided into several big divisions so far, and I fancy that there will be many more.

There is the Group Activities Division, and because we are going to use existing organization, we have to know where those organizations are and what their programs are. We have a Youth Division, because we feel that there is a different approach to the whole youth program. There is the recreation and physical fitness division, and Alice Marble and General Kennedy are telling the people what they ought to do. They never come in to our offices but that they don't say, "Straighten up." It is the most awful thing to be next door to a physical fitness department.

There is a speakers' bureau and an information department in our office. The information department is largely for press releases and publicity and radio. We have a trained librarian in charge who came only a few weeks ago. I supervise that function. I am also supposed to coordinate and conduct certain research, to clear certain publications from the volunteer division, and I have been asked to act as an adviser with the librarians of the country in developing their participation in the program.

Out of this office there are regional representatives traveling through the states, helping the states to get under

way, and helping the cities to organize. It is necessary to organize and train the roof watchers, and all that sort of thing and get the volunteers signed up and assigned and trained. We know that this organization will be enlarged.

I think all of you have been reading your papers and probably read Walter Lippmann's column, and there is some thought as to whether there will be a reorganization of civilian defense. Mrs. Roosevelt said that we don't need reorganization until we get organization, and that applies very largely to the state and local situations. But at present everything is being subordinated to the protective division, and you and your libraries must be conscious of the fact that you need information on black-outs and on what air raid wardens should do, and what to give them; if the population has to be evacuated, where to take them. You want to know emergency hospital needs. You might not call that library work, but it is the most important work that anybody can do at the moment.

Locally the needs are for organization set-up and for leaders--not just library leaders, but all sorts of leaders in the community. This information problem is also very serious. We admit that our publication program has fallen down. We did not have copies enough. Three or four days before Pearl Harbor I was shown a beautiful black binder, with the information all printed, and I said, "Isn't that fine? How many thousand

copies have we?" Exactly nine had been distributed before Pearl Harbor, and they were in the regional centers. They were the time table of what one should do if there should be trouble. Fortunately they had printed another thousand, so they could be rushed out air mail; but we were not prepared on the publications. The presses were working over time that week end, and the week end before, but the Army and the Navy had material to be done first.

Meanwhile there are short cuts, and I think all of you in your libraries will want to use great ingenuity. The radio is doing a very good job. There are two five-minute periods every day, giving complete instructions to the population as to what to do. I think it would be a good idea to get in a stenographer and take down those instructions word for word, type them off, and have them on your bulletin boards.

The newspapers are doing a fine job. They are getting out every day instructions. Advertisers are doing awfully well. The best materials that I have seen on how to do a black-out were in a one-page advertisement from Consolidated Edison Company in New York, and people are extremely interested in it, because it shows you what kind of material to buy and where to put the nails, and how to hang it up.

Everybody is turning to the British publications. A couple of weeks ago I went to the British Library of Information and there were literally hundreds of people reading

British publications, because our American publications were not ready, finding out what they ought to do for New York citizens.

If your libraries have some of those publications, you might photostat some of the pages and get them on your bulletin boards. It will take great ingenuity for some of these things, but you can't wait and say that you were not provided with publications. I think publications are the most important thing we can discuss, but we can't give too much time to it.

Mr. Brown, early in the plans for this meeting, asked us to send OCD official publications. They are out there on the board. There are twenty-seven of them. When I left on Saturday, all supplies were exhausted except on fifteen of them. Some of them will be reprinted, but I don't know how soon, so I am afraid even to give you any list of the material that is available.

When you say, "How can I get publications?" the OCD says to you that you should go to your local civilian defense office. If they do not have them, they should get them from the state office. One librarian said to me. "Tell us where the state office is." There is a list, mimeographed, but subject to change. We have never issued it from our office, because overnight there are new addresses and names.

As I say, there is one list of state defense

organizations. Just last week there came to my desk a little pamphlet from the Chamber of Commerce which is called "Business Men's Organization and the War Program," and half of that is given over to the official organizations. I think all of you might well get copies of this. They begin with the regional headquarters of the civilian defense and state defense councils, and they go into the other organizations involved with defense.

If anyone wants to know his state defense council leaders, I think he should get the list from the local office. In addition to getting pamphlets from the local and state offices, people can write in to Washington and ask to be put on the mailing list.

There is a law in this country that anyone can write in to Washington for government pamphlets and get them free. That system is breaking down. I think librarians have got to make some decisions as to how they want to handle that.

I looked at those lists. We have four or five thousand requests backed up because there are no publications available, and now they are not filled logically or alphabetically, so that the little high school in North Carolina is on a par with the Chicago Public Library in asking for 500 copies. Some decision has to be made and some judgment used.

In one or two instances we have had requests from one person in a library, saying, "We are setting up defense information service and we want a copy of this publication,"

and we have had a request from the order department of the same library asking for 300 copies, neither department knowing that the other was asking for the publication.

The average run of a publication is 50,000, and there is a must list that adds up to 27,000 copies of everything. That means the depository libraries, the Congressmen, the committee people all over the country. So that 27,000 copies are out of the kitty before we start to take care of libraries.

Now I do believe that one solution, and perhaps the only solution at the moment, would be to set up an information center in your city, with the agreement of the other libraries. If you agreed among yourselves as to where you would look for it, sending official notice of the depository center of emergency pamphlets, then I think the OCD could honor that library and make up a special mailing list.

There are steps being taken to try to build a sensible mailing list for this emergency, but before you set up this center, I think the library has to agree to do certain things, to have a certain desk or department for defense, to make those publications immediately available, not to catalog them for six weeks. It is going to be necessary to do that.

Some libraries think it would save time if we in Washington were to make up that key list and to say arbitrarily that we would honor such-and-such a public library; but I think you would have a great argument with the people in this room.

The college and university libraries would say that this information should go to the college and university library, and the public libraries will say that it should go to the public libraries. I know in our cities we will have to have several centers, but in some of the medium-sized cities there has to be a decision as to where that library is to be, and other libraries will have to agree for this emergency not to complain, and to accept the decision that is made.

Special libraries will want additional copies. They have been on their toes, writing in for information more than many of the public libraries.

Some of the public libraries are equipped to be the center for these publications. It is all right in that case, and they should be given the job. The OCD will recognize any decision that you make, and will do the best it can to make a sensible mailing list.

There are two jobs to be done very quickly--the informational jobs for the general public and the specialized research for the leaders in a community who are going to do your program. Unless they have good information, they are not going to have a good program in your communities. It seems to us in Washington that a logical place to turn is to a library, but we are finding that most people are making their plans without including the library as a logical spot.

One thing OCD is insisting on everywhere is an

information committee. Normally that information committee should be managed by librarians, or librarians should be represented on it. Only librarians can prove in their communities that they have a right to a place on those committees.

I feel that this thing ought to be done on a community basis, because I don't believe any one library is equipped to do the community job. You haven't enough staff, and I think you ought to call on all your specialists and all the resources of the community.

In my work in Philadelphia, in which we tried to interest all the libraries in doing a community job, I feel we made the right approach. Corporations and communities that are putting money into this cooperative effort have a right to expect that we use those principles. They have to come. An emergency can show the need and thus you can perfect the machinery.

We are going to try to get librarians on the state defense councils, and I think all of you ought to be working toward that. Use all your subject specialists, particularly in the making of bibliographies. We in Washington need a clearing point for bibliographies. Make use of all the volunteers that are available.

I am told that in Montclair, New Jersey, 250 people signed up as wanting to do library work. They could certainly

help if you are shorthanded.

I was going to outline the points on which you might be building information. The A.L.A., I think, lists those in a BULLETIN soon to be published. They are home gardening and family security, and other points on which you should be building your collections very quickly. I think you have to choose simple material, because most of it is over people's heads. It ought to be brief. We have a fine bibliography that the New York Public Library made, and which Mr. St. John sent to my desk. Small libraries that can't afford a lot of money for books should know the best pamphlets, and they have made a fine list, which is in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1 issue, and we will have reprints.

They start at a complete kit for five dollars which gives you very good information, and it tells what you should buy if you have ten dollars.

Other services that libraries can render are offering buildings for forums and supplying materials to leaders. You ought to supply them with material when you know their specific problems. You can work as individuals, urging people to volunteer at your local civilian defense office. I am told that you should not stress the fact that librarians know how to index and file, but right now they are setting up offices all over this country which need library techniques. There are censuses being taken, and all sorts of things that librarians

do automatically every day and know how to do better than the people they are assigned to.

I have many difficult requests, such as this: "I have your publications 2 and 14. Please give me 1 to 12, so that I can catalog my set." The cataloging is so unimportant. That is, there is so much more to be done now than cataloging. And as for the numbering of the publications, there is no time to explain that.

I do hope that you will write us. I will do everything that I can. We are looking to the A.L.A. with all of its facilities for help, to tell you specifically what librarians can do in this emergency. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I am very sorry to have to call time, but we are compelled to limit the speakers to ten minutes on account of the length of the program. We do want to save some time for questions and discussion after the formal program is over. If any of you can contribute, we shall be very glad to hear from you after the program.

Some libraries have already obtained from their local defense agencies designations as local centers of education and information. If you have not done it, it may be desirable for all of you to contact your local defense agencies. If your local defense agency designates your libraries and your branch libraries as centers of information and education, it might help very definitely in putting the

library on a professional basis. There will be a number of groups of volunteers that Miss Davison, who is the head of the Office of Civilian Defense, has proposed, that will be organized in various communities. With those groups of women you can do much. Some will be concerned with study groups, and you can help them with books. You can outline study programs. There are many things you can do by working with those groups.

We librarians may have to work eighteen hours a day. We will certainly have to work longer hours during the war, and I am sure we shall all be very glad to do it.

The next speaker is concerned with the Office of Education. Mr. Ralph M. Dunbar is Chief of the Library Service Division of the Office of Education. He has actually been working eighteen and nineteen hours a day. He has also been the agency to whom we go for information as to the library in Washington; in a way he is a clearing house, and he is also the Executive Secretary of your new committee. I don't know the name of it yet. We were arguing last night on the name. It has to do with education and civilian morale.

It is my very great pleasure to introduce Mr. Ralph Dunbar, Chief of the Library Service Division of the Office of Education, who will talk to us about the work of the Office of Education. (Applause)

MR. RALPH M. DUNBAR: Mr. President, Members of the

A.L.A. and the Council, Friends: "Morale" is really not a satisfactory word. Many people are shying away from it, as they did some time ago from "coordination," "implementation," and some of the other words that were used. However it may be that morale is something that this nation has got to have in order to carry through to a victory. It has to have morale so that we can carry on despite set backs, despite reverses, despite unpleasant facts, in order that there might be some service. One of the services to give our people is in this matter of facts regarding the war and the need for undertaking certain things.

President Roosevelt asked Commissioner Studebaker to canvass the experience which had been had with our forums, study groups and group leaders. So through this civilian morale service for schools and colleges, a beginning has been made to train leaders, to help institutions to train leaders, and to arrange for study groups and classes, forums and other groups.

Another item that goes into this program of civilian morale service is the matter of collecting facts, of having these places for information, which has been stressed in the statement which was made earlier by Miss Alexander, so I am not going into that particular point.

A fourth point is the matter of focusing attention on current issues, on the vital issues. Mr. Brown referred to Mr.

Mac Leish's statement, that we should become active and not passive agents of democracy if democracy is to survive. In our civilian morale service we hope to take positive stands on certain of our vital issues. So there are four aspects that we might consider in the civilian morale service of the Office of Education.

There is the matter of helping to train. We are not going to do the training, but we are endeavoring to send field agents out when requested. They have already met with university presidents and other cultural leaders to make plans for the training of leaders for this program.

We are considering the matter of intensifying the work with study groups, with the classes, with forums, and reading groups, to assist in any way possible with the facts that need to be collected regarding the war. And finally, we want to help focus attention on the current issues, the important issues, even the unpleasant facts.

Of course the Office of Education is not the only agency which will do that, but through our contacts with the state departments of education, through our contacts with other interested groups through the land grant colleges and within recent years more so through the libraries, we hope to aid in this matter.

However, the civilian morale service which has been established is not alone. We feel that in the Office of

Education there are certain other coordinate activities under way, for instance, in the case of training mechanics and defense workers that has been going on for a number of years through the regular Federal aid vocational education program. But then in addition to that, just shortly after the fall of France in May, 1940, the Office of Education succeeded in getting a special appropriation to give intensive training to men, to the trainees in the defense industry.

We have also in operation an information exchange which is endeavoring to collect samples of good practices and of work done in other institutions, in schools and in libraries, and those packets are being distributed, particularly in the areas where libraries are not able to cover the field as yet.

Then there is another activity which is going on, and that is the matter in the defense areas, under the Community Facilities Bill. We are endeavoring to get schools built where needed in these defense areas where new populations are coming in, trailer camps are being established. And there is also a slight glimmer of hope that libraries will be included eventually. I sometimes feel that the most God-given symbol in the world is the caret, which enables an insert, "and libraries." That has happened recently, and so we are hoping that in time the libraries which are affected by the defense activities directly will be aided.

We, of course, have a set of publications which are

being issued. There is a small exhibit. Unfortunately, the embargo on the Christmas mail and the rush at the post office has meant that only the skeleton has come, and the meat of the publications will get here, I imagine, next Friday or Saturday, or next Monday. But we do have that system of publications.

And then finally there has been established within the last few days since the war, a war-time commission on education, a United States Office of Education war-time commission which is to be an executive body aided by the advice of people, leading educators, librarians and others.

In closing I want to read to you the statement which Administrator McNutt made in organizing this Council, this Commission, about a week ago. He said, "Schools, colleges, libraries are the keys to America's mind and the time has come to create the war-time machinery, to hasten an adjustment on which our national life depends. The important question is what can educational agencies, public and private, do to hasten the victory."

In my little contribution before that meeting I said that I was sure that libraries not only would help, but were cooperating and that he could count on the full support of the libraries of the country, and the leaders and representatives of our national and local and state associations. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I wish all of you could have

overheard a personal conversation I had with Dr. Studebaker about a month ago, before December 7. He is placing his work on an extremely high level. He is making a plea for the understanding of the people. Eventually the decisions must be made by the American people.

An assistant chief of a division in the Department of State said the same thing publicly at Ames. The people must understand. We must develop student leaders in our colleges and universities, and that is one program recommended to all universities. Start in on a program of developing student leaders for discussion groups. Dr. Studebaker said the people must understand and we must help them understand. That is the basis of the program of the Office of Education. Unless the people do understand, the mistakes of 1920 will be repeated and we will go through the whole routine of peace and then more war. If we are going to have permanent world security, the American people must decide, understand, and fight for it. This is the basis of the program of the Office of Education.

Is Dr. Evans in the audience? Mr. MacLeish was to prepare a paper which Dr. Evans would read. This promise was made before December 7. Dating from December 7, the government has had a very heavy burden. If any of you have been to Washington, you have seen at once that changes are being made in that city. I am sure the emergency has prevented both Mr. MacLeish and Dr. Evans from giving us this paper.

We have appointed a committee. I don't know the name of it, but I hope that Mr. Beals has found out. It has to do with education and defense. The committee will have to work closely with the Headquarters of the American Library Association. It will tell us what we can do to assist. It will be the connecting link between departments in Washington and the libraries of the country, working closely with the Headquarters Office of the American Library Association.

This committee consists of Mr. Beals, Chairman, representing Public Libraries; Miss Kirk, of Newark, representing School Libraries; Miss Cavanaugh, representing Special Libraries; Dr. Carl White of the University of Illinois, representing University Libraries; Miss Farquhar, representing Adult Education Libraries; with two regional members, Dr. Evans and Miss Alexander.

Mr. Beals will now tell us the approach from the standpoint of the public library to the programs of the Office of Education and the Office of Civilian Defense. The Office of Facts and Figures has turned out to be in the last few weeks a coordinating office, not a publishing office. They help the other offices to arrange their programs and keep them from interfering too much with each other.

Mr. Beals will now speak to you on "What Public Libraries Can Do to Implement These Programs."

MR. BEALS: The name of our committee is thus far Committee No. 57. (Laughter)

We hope to arrive at a more specific definition of name and object of this Committee this afternoon. We favor a designation with the term "education," because, as the President has so movingly indicated, education must be continuous in war time and must be an aim of the library in war time as well as in peace. On the word "information," we wanted not to import the somewhat sinister implications that are sometimes now attached to it, but we want it to have a sense of the new view we will all be taking towards information services, rather than towards merely the circulation of reading materials.

I am sure you all know the story which I heard some twenty-five years ago concerning the librarian in the Los Angeles Public Library (I have heard this story attached to nearly every other library in the country) who observed a youth poking about the shelves in the reference room, accosted him, and asked him what he wanted. He replied, you will remember, that he was looking for the seventh volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

"Young man, the seventh volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica is in the bindery, but you may apply to me for your information."

It appears the joke has been on us, because she was right and we have been wrong, and more and more we may find the necessity of giving information directly as well as in

printed materials.

Our aims, I think, are two-fold: One is in the area of news and reporting. And I think it is sufficiently obvious that Mr. Dunbar and I hold membership on this committee as adjunctive leg men to the peripatetic President and Secretary of the Association. Our job is to attempt to smell out news before it is news if we can, and to try to see that news of important events reaches us in time to be relatively useful.

On the other hand, I think we have a job to do in the fields that Mr. Dunbar referred to somewhat disparagingly as implementation. It is a new word we have picked up from the educationalist, and like a good deal of their jargon, it is a word to be looked upon with suspicion. There is a great deal to look for in the way of practical contributions that can be made by librarians in their own libraries, suggestions of things that can be done out of which a program can be built. So much for the great unknown.

Your President, with his usual foresight, I think, suggested that I speak extemporaneously this morning, perhaps with the full understanding that had I not, I would have given you many painful repetitions. My first scattered thoughts on this subject were taken by Miss Alexander who gave an admirable statement of what seemed to me to cover the facts much better than I could have given them. The rest will be released shortly from the Office of Civilian Defense, and I commend it

to your earnest attention.

Recently I got a manuscript by John Chancellor which gave in a very leisurely vain my next idea, and better than I could. It is to be issued in a pamphlet in the series from Mr. Dunbar's office in the Civilian Morale Service. My next try turned out to be pre-empted much better by the statement of policy which the Executive Secretary of the Association has read this morning. That will be published and will be available for study.

Then I thought that perhaps a few practical suggestions in view of the title--that I was to say what public libraries can do to implement these programs--might be in order. But I find that the Headquarters Staff, with their usual industry, has gathered many more suggestions than I could have made, and that they will be published in the January BULLETIN. They come in the form of a check list, which I think has its uses as a kind of quarry out of which particular stones can be drawn for particular programs.

The next I thought would be a bright idea, but it is the subject of the next address. The moral I draw is that many minds are moving in the same direction, and that we may draw some comfort from the thought that 18,000 librarians are not wrong on this particular point.

Out of a very recent and vivid experience, I do wish to make one quite concrete suggestion: If you have not--though

I assume you already have--taken steps to protect the lives and properties under your custody, I urge you to do so immediately. It is a long and somewhat tedious undertaking and demands careful integration with the local council of civilian defense. There is the question of evacuating people from your building or keeping them in. We have plans which will provide for either contingency. I think you ought to get quite specific directions concerning the equipment which you should be adding to your building. I think you ought to be taking thought on what you will do.

There is a useful pamphlet being issued. I have one copy in advance of publication. The title and the distribution will be indicated precisely in the January BULLETIN.

There is also planned another very useful document on the emergency care and treatment of materials damaged by fire and water. There will also be further particulars about that in the January BULLETIN, I hope.

The great events of the last few weeks, if not, indeed, the last two years, show us pretty conclusively that we cannot be too much prepared for the unexpected. I do not wish to seem an alarmist, but in view of our own difficulties, I think it is incumbent upon all of us to move and move promptly.

Listening to the things that have been said by previous speakers this morning, I am very much impressed by the fact that the most important single thing that the American

public libraries can do at the moment is to stop in the course of their running and take thought. I don't know precisely what I mean by that, except as I am running about, I sometimes stop to wonder why I am doing what I am doing, and where I am going to land. I wonder if we can ask ourselves whether, by taking thought, we couldn't accomplish in terms of our professional objectives a better place in terms of lightening the load a little on the armed forces of the United States and seeing ahead the possibility in the Book Drive (and after that, in more intimate cooperation with the libraries) for an opportunity to do a direct service. I wonder if we might not undertake to provide for that larger army at home the essential tools of their occupation. I wonder whether we could not in the field of civilian defense obtain as fast as we can what information will be immediately and directly useful, and whether in this more vague and more difficult field of civilian morale, we might not help in the way that the libraries are set up to help.

I realize perfectly that by taking thought we can do none of these things, but I think we sometimes forget that we also cannot do them without taking thought. I have a feeling, if you will forgive me for being personal, that I don't quite make sense yet in the things that I am doing. I have the feeling of being in a very exciting time of emergency, and that it is incumbent upon me--and I believe it is incumbent upon all of us--to try to make efforts count for the most.

We are by common agreement guardians of community trust. Out of our satisfaction in that fact we should not be blinded to the responsibilities which it entails. Our libraries, all of them, whether public or of any other kind, have the guardianship of the civilization today and of others, and our collective procedures and institutions are a kind of lens by which that culture is projected out upon the community in ways which we do not quite fully understand even yet, and with results that are not only immediate, but far-reaching. Whether our lens is most expertly ground and most accurately focused is the most important question, to my way of thinking, at the present time. We have the problem of fixing on our immediate foreground the objective before us, without completely obscuring or obliterating the finer shades of the background which have been our traditional operation.

I don't think I subscribe to the proposition that we can go on with "business as usual," but the older business has got to be carried on too. I think we can all do that, and only as we do it, will we come out with something meaningful in the terms of lives and hopes and aspirations and fears of the people who are depending upon the library for some kind of aid and comfort and assistance in this time of trial and stress.

Those are pretty general, trite observations; but I think when a man starts out to take a walk, unless he is going

for a stroll, it is well before he takes his hat in hand to have some idea of where he is going and how he is going to get there. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: It doesn't make it easier for those who wish to talk and listen to be interrupted during the speeches. So we have arranged to open the doors and let people come in, or leave, at the end of speeches.

When Mr. Beals was talking, I was wondering if, two months ago, someone could tell you that if you were standing in the back yard of my son's house on a California beach, you could see an enemy submarine torpedoing an American vessel. We wouldn't have believed it would be possible, and yet that is what has happened. All this talk about black-outs, protection of life, would have seemed impossible to us a few weeks ago.

The next speaker reaches the College and University Libraries. There is an unusual opportunity for college and university libraries today in stimulating the student thought and discussion. There have been very many interesting programs, as Mr. Dunbar has said. The Office of Education is helping in stimulating thought and in trying to avoid hysteria. There are rumour clinics staring up also. It is my very great pleasure to introduce Dr. Carl White, of the University of Illinois, who will speak to us on What Libraries Can do to Implement these Programs--from the College and University

Library Standpoint. Dr. White.

DR. WHITE: Mr. President, Councillors and Friends:
Mr. Beals not only state admirably the difficulties that those of us who are following others are experiencing, when they say what we had planned to say, but he also added to the difficulties of those of us who follow him. He practically made my speech for me.

... Dr. White read his prepared manuscript, copy of which was submitted to the Secretary...

PRESIDENT BROWN: Dr. White brings up an interesting point. I come from a university which issued a few years ago a declaration of independence from Federal domination. Recently we have had members of the Department of State and members of the Office of Education on our hands. They are asking us to report their policies, not because of Federal policies, but because of policies which the universities themselves have adopted. Without the success of our armed forces, freedom of speech, academic freedom, will be gone from our universities as it is gone from the universities of Norway, Denmark, France and other countries today. This country is fighting for academic freedom and freedom of thought. I scarcely think the university can refuse to help in a fight which concerns the very basis of the existence of our universities today.

Miss Kirk of Newark represents the school libraries on Mr. Beals' Committee No. 57. Miss Kirk did not expect to be here, and so I have asked Miss Sarah L. Jones of the Office of Education of the State of Georgia to tell us the approach to the problems from the point of view of the school library. I take great pleasure in introducing Miss Jones, from Georgia.

I was in Georgia in November, and I saw several things there that I have not seen in other states. I saw several counties going together in a regional program. I saw the state aid to libraries through the schools, to regional libraries. I came home and talked to a person in Washington

who knew something about the development of libraries throughout this country. I said, "Where is the most promising region in which libraries are developing?"

He said, "The southeast. The southeast is going ahead."

I take great pleasure in introducing a representative from Georgia, Miss Sarah Jones of the Department of Education of the State. (Applause)

MISS SARAH JONES: You can't imagine how much we appreciate the kind things Mr. Brown has said about us.

In talking about school library participation in the defense program and in civilian morale programs, I can tell you only about what we have been doing in Georgia and what we plan to do.

... Miss Sarah L. Jones, Division of Textbook and Library Service, State Department of Education, Atlanta, read her prepared paper, copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper marked No. 1)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I wish you could all go down to Georgia and see what they are doing, for they are really doing things in that state.

We are going to turn this into a sort of town meeting, except that if you do not wish to ask questions, you can make statements. If you ask questions, please address them to one of the speakers, not to the chairman.

I am going to address one to Mr. Dunbar. He is a good friend of mine, so I like to embarrass him. I am going to ask him how we librarians in the field can follow the instructions of the Office of Education, the education committees of the Army and Navy and various councils, educational offices, the N.E.A. in Washington? Sometimes one tells us to do one thing and one another, and now he tells us there is a new organization, a war-time Commission on Education.

Mr. Dunbar, will you please tell us how we can distinguish between these education agencies, partly governmental and partly non-governmental?

MR. DUNBAR: That is a terrible question to ask. I didn't know that friendship would go so far.

That war-time commission that Administrator McNutt has authorized Commissioner Studebaker to start has for its purpose to identify problems, and we have four major categories and about fifty-seven other problems in there. One of them is to see if there cannot be some clearing house whereby the

various educational activities can be coordinated. I don't like to use the word "morale," and I don't like to use the word "coordinated," either. But this war-time commission is to facilitate the adjustment of educational agencies to war needs and to see what can be done in channelling through the various requests for services that come from the field to us, to go to the various other government agencies, and vice versa.

In the Commissioner's statement and in Mr. McNutt's statement, it was very distinctly said that we do not want to impede the going activities of some very excellent organizations and other agencies, but we do wish to set up a sort of clearing house for these requests.

Mr. McNutt, in making his opening statement, said that someone was before him recently about the youth movement, and he said that after they talked a while and various things came up, they found there were thirty or forty agencies--that is an exaggeration--doing work for youth. This proponent of a new youth program said, "My goodness, this education business cuts across all these youth programs, doesn't it?" (Laughter)

But that is a fair question which Mr. Brown has embarrassed me with. We do hope that there will be some method of helping to get things channelled through, not in an arbitrary fashion, but by mutual cooperation.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Mr. Dunbar, I understand the Office

of Education is the official agency of the government in matters of education and that it is official.

MR. DUNBAR: In 1876 they did set up the United States Office of Education as the official governmental agency to help promote and disseminate the cause of education throughout the nation.

MISS ETHEL FAIR (Director, Library School, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick): A question to Mr. Beals. Sharing President Brown's confusion of titles of committees, may I make a modest suggestion that Mr. Beals' committee appropriate the title of No. 57? That number already has a well-known connotation for variety, and it would help us, even though they had a subtitle, to know what we inherit and where this committee originated.

MR. BEALS: May I say that we were not unmindful of those connotations in the choosing of the name? I said to Mr. Milam something I am not so sure he liked, but fairly descriptive of what I think we have to do. I said we had to be a chain of fairly malleable material to be used to fill the interstices of the more solid logs of the A.L.A. organization, to the extent that we should receive and fulfill the function of the fifty-seven varieties. I think to that extent only we shall succeed.

PRESIDENT BROWN: To show the knowledge of history, those associated with the navy during the first World War

remember that Commander Neal could not find the name for the new division. He didn't want to call it the Morale Division, so he called it Division No. 6, or Sixth Division of the Navy.

Are there any other questions?

MR. WILLIAM W. SHIRLEY (Pratt Inst. F.L., Brooklyn, N.Y.): I have a question to Dr. White, though it may be to Mr. Dunbar. The president of my school the other day appointed me civilian morale officer of the school, which is something from Dr. Kelly in the Office of Education in Washington. Are librarians commonly appointed to that office, and has Dr. White any information?

DR. WHITE: I should say, Mr. President, at the University of Illinois it was Dr. Kelly who was responsible for calling that meeting also. Librarians were present. I, for one, will be glad to see librarians not segregated, but simply to play their part as one group of leaders along with others, regardless of the particular handle that they happen to have.

PRESIDENT BROWN: There are a number of librarians who are on university committees on education for morale and on education for defense. It is not unusual. I haven't seen the words, "morale officer," used before. I believe Mr. Metcalf at Harvard is on some sort of committee. Will you please state that committee? The question is directed to Mr. Metcalf. What is the Harvard University organization on

this war effort?

MR. METCALF: Harvard has had a committee appointed by the President, called the Committee on Defense. Whether its name will be changed later or not, I do not know. That committee was appointed to make preparations for adequate defense of life and property at the University, and the librarian is one of the members of the committee.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Is that an over-all committee?

MR. METCALF: Yes.

PRESIDENT BROWN: An over-all committee on war efforts?

MR. METCALF: Yes.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Mr. Dunbar, do you want to comment?

MR. DUNBAR: Dr. White has done his best, and it has been a very good "best," and I think nothing further is needed.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Are there any other questions?

MRS. MARGARET HUNTON (Library of Congress): I would like to address a question to Miss Clay. I wonder if she would give us some specific examples of library service to communities in times of war, as she has had several years' experience in living on a war basis?

MISS CLAY: I think I will have to tell you something about Victoria. It is a home of retired Army, Navy and Indian Civil Service and Canadians who have made a great deal of money. They are well educated; their reading standards are

high in cultural lines. We have no industries. We employ highly trained technicians. When the war came, the fact that we were already an army and naval base was intensified by the inclusion of an air training base. I am not at liberty to tell you how many armed men are in Victoria and its environs. They are all preparing for a mechanized war. Our library was not ready to handle that job. We got to work, and with the assistance of the lists published by the American Library Association on defense and allied industries, we increased our technical and scientific sections in a remarkably short time. We ordered from England, of course, but delivery has not always been satisfactory, although what they have done after December, 1939 has been astounding.

Our circulation of technical and scientific books has increased since November, 1939 by 69%, which is rather staggering. Our circulation has kept up. We have assisted in organizing study groups in women's and men's organizations.

One thing that we are particularly interested in is lists of books and the study of the subject of diet. I don't know whether you realize it, but we have had this word from Free France, that they have so little fat in their diets that their morale and initiative have been immeasurably lowered. I think that speaks for itself. We work with young mothers' groups and older groups of women, and some men in the study of diet, proper food, the cooking and buying and preparing of food.

The quality is not as high as that to which we have been accustomed. You may know that we have been asked to ration ourselves. It is voluntary, of course. Some of us perhaps could not approve of that, its being voluntary. We have been asked to ration bacon, cheese, and so on, so that it can be sent to England. We are doing it.

We have also in mind a sort of war information which we claim to be fitting. This has been extremely difficult, because until the Atlantic Charter, Great Britain had not declared any definite war aims. But some of us realized that regardless of who won this unholy mess, it would be in vain unless we had some sort of a decent world in which decent people can live as decent human beings, with freedom to think and speak and act as they feel, and a measure--not just a miserable pittance, but a good measure--of this world's goods.

Other groups have come to us to study what sort of a world we want. We have put on our shelves all kinds of books since those groups have made their wants known. There are certain books that are banned--unfortunately, some of us think. That is their business. But any book that can enter the country is put on our shelves. We have found that the book Soviet Power by the Dean of Canterbury has been a most interesting book for our readers. They have read it in the small and in the expensive form. We have found that Bernard Pares' little book in the Penguin Series has met with a great deal of

interest and appreciation, and we are circulating that sort of thing that gives an idea of another form of government and way of life immeasurably different from that for which the Nazis and Fascists are fighting.

Again, unless we have something, not a blueprint, but unless the general rank and file of the people have some idea of what they are fighting for and the sort of world they want, then I am perfectly sure that the mess in which we have been engaged for two years and two or three months, and you since the seventh of December, shall have been in vain. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I want to thank the person who called on Miss Clay. I was in Victoria in the summer of 1940 and I noticed some men with books who were attached to the air corps, and I looked inside the books and found them to be from Miss Clay's library.

There has been an enormous demand all over the United States for technical books, and we librarians must pay very special attention to the supply of technical books. The people of Victoria spoke very highly of Miss Clay's work, and I am sure we all endorse what she has said.

MISS SUE HEFLEY (Supervisor of School Libraries, Louisiana): I have a question to Miss Jones. I would like to know to what extent school libraries have functioned in providing books for special classes organized for defense purposes under the Department of Education, for instance, in the

NYA classes, school youth, refresher courses, and so forth. Have books for those classes been supplied through school libraries, or has there been some other means?

MISS JONES: Most of the books have been supplied through school libraries where there have been any books used at all by the defense classes. I think probably what you want to know is whether that money has come from defense funds or how those books have been supplied. Some of the money has come through the money set aside for operation of defense classes. In our textbook and library programs we have been very generous in buying any titles that we felt were necessary parts of those programs.

MISS HEFLEY: I would like to know whether the books acquired by Federal funds were requisitioned as supplies or equipment?

MISS JONES: I am sorry. I can't tell you about that, because those orders do not come through the textbook library division. They go through vocational education.

PRESIDENT BROWN: There are occasions when textbooks have been bought through the Federal funds. Would you like to comment on that, Mr. Dunbar?

MR. DUNBAR: On the matter of equipment, and why: When they are bought, according to legal interpretations, they have to be considered a supply essential to construction, and not equipment. But the legal experts, of whom I am not one--

and I had nothing to do with it--actually decided it would be better not to have books as equipment, but to consider them as a supply necessary in instruction.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Those books have been bought with Federal funds a number of times, I know.

MIS MAY WOOD WIGGINTON (Public Library, Denver, Colo.): I should like to ask Mr. Beals how public libraries can reach these newcomers in their communities, not the technical man in the defense industry and the engineers who come to the library immediately because they know what they want, but the lower class people drifting into the cities from communities where they have had no library service and they don't know about library service? They come in trailers and jaloppies and they live in these mushroom growths at the city limits. How can we reach them?

PRESIDENT BROWN: Mr. Beals?

MR. BEALS: The proper answer to that question can be given much better by the speaker herself. Her own library is one of the conspicuous examples of success in that particular. As far as really solid and comfortable advice is concerned, I would recommend that you read what I recently re-read, although my faulty memory will not permit me to supply the title. It is an article by Mr. Wheeler in the Library Quarterly on making known the resources of American public libraries. It is a statement gotten together for a European audience, and

it tells a good many Americans what we ought to have known, but didn't. I think there is a good deal of information in that article.

There are a few bits of things coming along that will be reported in the BULLETIN as news, which will bear on your question, but I still think the most substantial answer is the one I have indicated, the things you have been doing yourself.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Would the representative from the Denver Public Library speak on that for a few minutes?

MISS WIGGINTON: We are doing everything we can to attract people into the Denver Public Library, but we realize that we are not touching people at all. Many of them we are not reaching, and we don't know how to do it. We think we shall have to in some way or another find a means to buy another book trailer, perhaps, and go out, but we don't know how to get money and these people are coming and going, and it is difficult to reach them.

PRESIDENT BROWN: There will be a report tomorrow morning on the possibility of obtaining funds, government appropriations, for these people living in defense areas-- not technical books, but library supplies. That will be presented tomorrow morning, or Wednesday morning.

Are there any other questions? Dr. White, you said you had one?

DR. WHITE: I should like to ask Miss Alexander a

question. In regard to the lists that are being prepared at the University of Illinois, Halverson, the associate librarian has in preparation a list intended primarily for the use of our own students, but it is already planned, I think, by the Director of our University, who is in charge of the state work among colleges and universities, to use that list more widely. There is discussion about his more extensive lists, possibly prepared with suitable texts by members of the faculty.

Now we have set up to do that without getting in touch with many other people. Similar needs are being felt elsewhere. As Miss Alexander has brought out, unless there is some coordinated effort, we are apt to have considerable duplication. I wonder if Miss Alexander would elaborate on her suggestion of how we can eliminate possible duplication of effort in the preparation of lists.

MISS ALEXANDER: I am afraid I can't make any offer from the Office of Civilian Defense to do that work. We don't have the staff. But I think it might be one function of Mr. Beals' No. 57 Committee. We need that work.

PRESIDENT BROWN: The question is referred to Committee No. 57. We have time for one more question.

MISS CATHERINE Van DYNE (Public Library, Newark, N.J.): In connection with these lists for distribution, I would like to say that I have with me about 100 lists on the subject of the national emergency and schools. I would be very glad to turn

those over to Miss Kirk on the No. 57 Committee, or to leave them at the desk for general distribution, or to invite anybody here who doesn't get a copy to write to the Newark Public Library, because we will reprint as demand comes in. The name is: "The Schools and the National Emergency."

PRESIDENT BROWN: I am afraid we will have to close this meeting. We thank you for your participation.

The Secretary has two or three important announcements to make.

MR. MILAM: The Council which is in session isn't in existence, because the reorganization has not been completed. There are two committees to be appointed--or which have been appointed, with your approval, I hope. A Committee on Council Terms of Office: Mr. P. L. Windsor, Chairman; Mr. John Lowe; Mr. John T. Wendell.

Then a Council Credentials Committee: Oscar C. Orman; Margaret J. Clay; Flora B. Ludington.

I believe the Constitution provides that these must be appointed by the Council. I hope you will consent to the appointment of these committees by the President, at least informally.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Will all Councillors who agree to the appointment of these committees please say "aye."

... Voting by acclamation ...

PRESIDENT BROWN: They are appointed by unanimous consent.

MR. MILAM: I want to announce that Miss Warren, the Director of the Book Campaign, and Mr. Connor, her associate, have a private meeting room on the mezzanine and will be glad to see anybody who is looking for information about the Book Campaign.

PRESIDENT BROWN: This concludes our business for the morning. Thank you very much.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:20 P.M. ...

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TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

December 30, 1941

The meeting convened at 10:10 A.M., President Brown presiding.

PRESIDENT BROWN: The Council will please come to order.

In accordance with the method announced yesterday, the doors will be kept closed during speeches. Freedom of movement must be restricted during the war.

I don't think anyone who was here yesterday failed to realize that this country is at war. I think we all realize that this war is far different from other wars. As I said yesterday, in 1918 it was estimated that it took four people to equip one man at the front. In this war it takes eighteen. Defense, civilian morale and production are extremely important.

In 1917 the A.L.A. assisted in organizing a library war service. In this war the Army and the Navy are conducting their own libraries, for which we are very, very grateful. This war, in so far as libraries are concerned, is on a far different basis than the war in 1917.

The first speaker this morning is going to speak on defense areas. I don't think that term was used in 1917. Anyone who has had reports from California will know what defense means out there. Mr. St. John is using defense in a somewhat different connotation. I am happy to introduce to you

Mr. St. John, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee of the A.L.A. (Applause)

MR. FRANCIS R. ST. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Members of the A.L.A., and Guests: Most of you were here yesterday to hear the very excellent program which I at least sat through with a very proud feeling that I was a librarian. We heard excellent speakers assure us that things were under control, that we were going ahead, and what is more, that we were unified in going ahead, regardless of what kind of librarians we were.

This meeting is taking place only three weeks after Pearl Harbor, but the job of preparing and making sure that we are going to go ahead didn't start just three weeks go. It did start last year when librarians in what Mr. Brown calls defense areas, librarians where there had been a tremendous increase in population due to the increase in production of armament plants, of airplane factories and all the other things that are needed to carry on this war, were just swamped with requests for books that they could not take care of. And since then we have been trying to find ways and means in which this could be taken care of.

Most of us have had to drastically change our allocations of funds. We have had to cut out some things that we considered pretty necessary in normal times, and to switch that money over to something else, to buy technical books, supply people who would be able to give this advice on technical books

to men who needed them in industry to speed up the production.

The actual planning has gone further than that. The A.L.A. has assigned Mr. Russell Munn to make a survey of communities throughout the country where this demand is occurring. That survey has been published, and most of you have read it. Miss Merrill spent a great deal of time with Mr. Dunbar of the Office of Education, and that survey that they made of needs in so-called defense areas has not yet born actual fruit, but at least the green fruit is on the tree.

Bibliographies have been published. You know the ones I am talking about, with technical books first, so that they could serve as buying guides aiming first at the men in defense industries, taking care of their needs, the trainees in vocational schools, and now civilian morale.

It is a mighty important job for all of us. We haven't been able to meet these demands entirely. All of you have had your own problems on them, but the big item has been money. We haven't been able to get money, and most of us have been trying to get money from local funds, and without very much success.

This morning I want to talk to you about two Federal appropriations where libraries may have a chance of getting some help if they can prove their case, and I want to impress on you all through this talk that you have to prove your case. It isn't a pork barrel; it isn't a gravy boat. The need has to

be definitely for defense. It is brought up entirely by that, an unusual need, not something that is in your community and has been there right along and which you haven't the money to take care of.

This must be something new, new people coming in, bringing their families with them, in such numbers that you couldn't possibly take care of them from your regular budget. I know of some communities that have grown two and three times, and some two and three hundred times, and they are completely helpless. They can't do a thing.

This last week the President has signed a renewal of the 150 million dollar appropriation for the Lanham Bill. The Lanham Bill provides community facilities for defense areas. It specifically mentions such things as sewers, schools, access roads, and libraries are not mentioned in it. We all know that libraries are community facilities, and we have got to do some education to make sure that other people feel the same way.

That education has been going on to this extent: When the first Lanham Bill went through, libraries were brushed aside. They were not necessary community facilities, and some of the men on the Committee said so. When Mr. Dunbar tried to advance the needs of libraries in these areas, he was not successful. But this time both Mr. Taft and Mr. McNutt were able to read into the record in the hearings of the House and

also the Senate a statement of the necessity for libraries. And yesterday Mr. Brown got a letter from Mr. Geoffrey May, who is the Assistant Coordinator of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services in Washington (Mr. Taft is his boss), and both of them are very much interested in the value of libraries from two points--both from the standpoint of morale in these rapidly-increasing communities, and from the standpoint of technical help that we can give to help speed up this production which is so vitally necessary right now.

In this letter he says in part:

"From the point of view of library issues in general, you will be interested to know that in the statement recently submitted by this office to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to which the bill authorizing an additional appropriation for community facilities for defense-affected localities was referred, there was incorporated a discussion of the defense-connected needs of libraries. We hope that the new legislation will resolve whether funds authorized by Public Law 137, 77th Congress, could be used to meet library needs. We pointed out that libraries are being called upon not only to furnish general library service to communities developed primarily as a result of defense activities, but to meet the demands of defense workers for technical and vocational books."

That doesn't mean that we can just step in and say that we are eligible for this, but at least it gives us a chance that we didn't have before, and in talking over with Mr. Dunbar and some of the other men from Washington the pros and cons of how and when this money might be available, there are certain things that must be impressed upon your minds and the minds of any of you who are going to apply for this.

1) This money is for areas where new workers, new defense, workers have come into the community.

2) Where the families of these workers are in the communities, have been brought into them, and are without library facilities; around camps where the families of the armed forces have come in and new communities have been built up, and they need library service. That is distinguished from libraries where the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Flying Corps, are, which is, as Dr. Brown has said, taken care of by a different appropriation.

You cannot ask for money from this bill or from another one that I am going to tell you about for camp library service. Some of you have talked to me in the last couple of days about that. This money is not for what are called trainees, the men who are taking courses in vocational defense courses in the communities through the schools. I will tell you about that later.

It is not to supplement a chronically deficient budget. There have been requests going in to Washington from people saying that the A.L.A. says they should have a dollar per capita and they have only 38¢ per capita, and therefore they should be given the difference. Those requests go into the wastebasket, and they also jeopardize the chances of some who have a legitimate claim, so don't send them in.

This is not for such capital expenditures as building

an addition to your central library. It won't even be looked at. This is for new work, new demands that are being made on you, not your regular demands.

Before you ask for any money of this sort, all local sources must be exhausted. You are going to have to say that you have tried, and prove that you have tried to get them from local sources before you can get the money. That, I hope, is not going to discourage those of you who really need this money from asking for it. There has to be a lot of education done, but we as librarians feel that this is vital. We can, we know that we can, do a big job as far as morale is concerned.

We know, because we have proved by experience that we can speed up the learning process of men who are going into industry, and in this particular emergency speed is essential.

The second bill which provides money is the Vocational Education Training Bill, Defense Vocational Training Bill. This Lanham Bill is taken care of by the Defense Public Works, which was the old Federal Works Administration in Washington. This second one that I am talking about is handled by the Office of Education, and there they have provided books as equipment in some communities, to schools, in no place that I know of to libraries, except that this last week Baltimore has been able to get the state and the local vocational directors to approve a request for \$5,000 for books in that area. But some schools

have obtained money from this source.

The biggest stumbling block to libraries that have needed this money and have been requesting it has been the feeling on the part of vocational directors throughout the country that books were not needed to teach manual skills.

We know in New York that is not true. We have a sheaf of letters about that from an experiment that we have been carrying on, from men actually taking the courses, and from the teachers in those courses, and from the supervisors, telling us unanimously that these books had helped them to grasp much more quickly the thing that they were trying to learn; and they hoped that we could continue it and enlarge it. We tried it in only nine schools, and that was done from private funds.

All of you who have such a problem in your communities should investigate possibilities, if you can't take care of it from local funds. That must be a first consideration. But if you don't have local funds, then talk with the vocational directors and see whether or not they will approve some help in that way. It is a big job we have to do here, and the quicker we get it done, the better. We know that these books are going to help. So all of you have to go out and do a job of education, showing where those books are going to help. There is plenty of proof available if any of you want to ask for it. If you do ask for the money, I hope you will get in touch with

the A.L.A. Office. If we can use some central coordinating office for these requests and know where requests are going through, know where they are held up in certain instances, we will be able to balance better the whole picture. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: Your officers have been in touch with the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Air Service. They have asked our advice, and in so far as I know, they have taken our advice in so far as they could take it under the limitations of appropriations. I would have liked to have had the officers to talk to you this morning. We are very fortunate in our relationships with the Morale Branch of the Army. They have been very cordial. Since we cannot have these various branches of the military service here, we have asked Mr. Brigham to condense and report on our contacts with the armed forces of the country in the attempt to aid them in the library services they are rendering.

Mr. Brigham is a member of the Defense Activities Committee. I believe this Committee has a new name. We might call it No. 58 for the time being.

... Mr. Brigham read his prepared paper entitled, "Library Services to the Armed Forces," copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper marked No. 2)

PRESIDENT BROWN: About six weeks ago, in a conversation with Colonel Watrous, of the Morale Branch, the idea developed that it might be well to appoint some liaison librarian in each corps area. I made the formal request of General Osborne for his approval. He felt that liaison librarians could be a very distinct help. He made the appointment with the aid of Captain Trautman, and the names of these liaison librarians will be announced in the A.L.A. BULLETIN which will be out in a few weeks.

In addition, we suggested that it might be well for these liaison librarians to appoint assistant liaison librarians. When you have a corps area running from Texas to Colorado, it is rather difficult for one librarian to cover all that area. She will be the connecting link. I doubt it would be advisable for all librarians near camps to rush into the camps and offer their services. In this way, it will be through the appointed assistant liaison librarian for that camp. I think we shall publish General Osborne's letters in the A.L.A. BULLETIN. The names of these liaison librarians are being sent out now to corps area commanders.

About two months ago, somewhat less, I telephoned Los Angeles Public Library and asked Miss Warren if she would accept the responsibility for the Book Drive. In two or three minutes, after some explanations, she said yes. I asked her to report in New York, and she said she could do so in about

ten days. That presents a picture of Miss Warren for you. We are very fortunate in our organization, for the response of librarians has been most excellent. We selected Mr. Hopper and Mr. Sherman as the A.L.A. representatives on the Joint Board of Directors on the Book Drive. Both of them accepted. Almost every call we made upon librarians has been welcomed. All the liaison librarians for the corps areas have accepted the responsibility.

I am now turning over this meeting for a period of forty-five minutes to Mr. Sherman, one of the two A.L.A. trustees, to conduct the Book Drive. Mr. Sherman.

... Mr. Sherman assumed the Chair ...

CHAIRMAN SHERMAN: While the President used the term forty-five minutes, I know he doesn't expect that I shall use the forty-five minutes. I do want to say that there are several values that I see as by-products of this movement to collect from five to ten million books. That, of course, is the major objective. But yesterday at the meeting mention was made of the need for bringing to the consciousness of the librarians of our country the importance of this war and our place in it. I can think of no more vitalizing influence than our joint participation in a campaign to collect books for the soldiers, sailors and marines and the merchant marine.

When your President called and asked Mr. Hopper and me if we would serve, I know I had some wonderment as to what

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it would all be about. The other two organizations, the Red Cross and the USO, had generously offered to provide the sinews of the campaign in collecting books -- \$50,000 apiece -- which, of course, was a pleasing experience, but one never knows what the controls will be.

We met the first week in November, and when we did, it was easy to see that the representatives of the Red Cross and the USO, Dr. Harry Wann and Mr. Hickey of the USO, and Don Smith and Paul Hutchins of the Red Cross, were most cooperative. They were almost self-effacing. They wanted the American Library Association and its representatives who had had more experience in this sort of thing, as they described it, to take the initiative. They were going to have something to say about the affairs, but they expected to make the recommendations, and if they were supported, we would have little difficulty in putting them through.

That has been the spirit and the action of all our relations thus far. We have had about six meetings, and, of course, it was all preparatory to the appointing of a director of the campaign.

As our President has said, Miss Warren was selected, and I think you will admit that we couldn't have made a better choice. In the first place, she is able to do the job; and in the second place she has given a color, a quality, to the campaign in that she is from the West Coast--which we on

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the East Coast think would be a very comfortable place to be. (Laughter) We on the East Coast, and with the USO headquarters, cover the danger zone of our country. We span it.

Now Miss Warren has reported, and she will tell us and tell you what has been going on thus far, and what is ahead of us. You know the date of the beginning of the campaign, January 12. It may go for as many as six months. Many think it won't go that far, that we will be calling for help to stop the books coming in. We feel that we will have trouble in selecting good books from bad ones, and also in the matter of transportation on a nation-wide basis.

You know that we changed the name of the campaign. We started out in a day when we were talking about national defense, and it was a Defense Book Campaign. In one of our recent meetings we had a hurried telephone call to remind us that the American scene had changed, and that it now should be a Victory Campaign.

Without further ado, I want to present to you someone you all know, who has been mentioned by your President. She is the Director of this campaign, and I know you will pledge her your support. Althea Warren. (Applause)

MISS ALTHEA WARREN: The first thing I want to say to the Council of the A.L.A. is "Thanks."

It was a staggering job with which to be faced, and to fly across the Continent landed me rather breathlessly at

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the first Executive Board Meeting, but from that minute until today I have never had anything but help from any of you, and most inspiring help it has been--the most rewarding and most reassuring help. I know it is going to be that way all the way through.

Of course, we are not going to deal with anything in millions without trouble. We know we will have a great deal of trouble with these books after we get them; but we do believe that we are going to get them to the camps somehow or other; and we know that after we get them there, they are going to be the best removers of the unpleasant present that we can send to the men in the camps.

The organization consists now of eight people at Headquarters, and the publicity is the first job we have tackled. We were lucky to get Miss Marie Loizeaux from the H. W. Wilson Co. on half time, and she has taken charge of organization bulletins, of clubs and national associations, and has done a wonderful piece of work. She sends out a thousand to two thousand letters a day, and she works hard. Half time for her means about twelve hours' work every day.

Then we have young Mr. Bagley, who has been a year in the Army and has been in the USO office and knows the publicity possibilities of our Headquarters, and he is working with radio and movies and the press, and there again we have had absolutely unanimous help from everyone we have gone to, from NBC and Columbia and right straight down.

We have Mr. John M. Connor, of the Medical Library at Columbia, who is my assistant Director, and whom I want to introduce to the Council. Will you stand, Mr. Connor?

(Applause) Mr. Connor has the distribution job, and he is making a list of some eight thousand centers that are going to collect books. He is going to send you postal cards on where to send those books. That is about all we know about distribution, which is our greatest trouble, but we know that for the Navy, we will send the books to Miss Du Bois. For the Army we will send the books to the corps area librarians who will do the distributing within their confines. We know that for the USO houses we have about 200 with reading rooms that will take approximately 1,000 books apiece.

For the American merchant marine, we will turn over at their eight ports the books that they wish from the campaign, because they have stepped aside and given up their own campaign to give us this opportunity.

The rest of this program we are going to run with five-minute men, who are going to speak to you, to let you see exactly where all your hard work is going to go, and I know that after you have had presented to you the scene of the military libraries and the naval libraries of the United States, you will all be working even harder than you have been in the last two weeks, during which, all over the United States, librarians have been asked to enlist, with no return other than

7 the joy of doing something for the camps.

Is Mr. Howe here? (Not present.) I guess we will have to skip the Merchant Marine and the American Merchant Marine Service, with which all of us are familiar, and ask Miss Du Bois to tell us what the needs of the Navy are at the present moment. Miss Isabel Du Bois, librarian, Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy.

MISS ISABEL DU BOIS: Since the Congress provides funds for adequate libraries on all ships and at all stations, the books received from the Victory Book Campaign will be used to supplement existing collections; for, as anyone who likes to read knows, there never are enough books. Judging by experiences of the Library War Service in 1917-18, the wear and tear on books during a war is considerably greater than during peace times -- and likewise losses are materially increased -- so that we shall welcome these gifts which enable us to replace quickly, without delay.

Reading is one of the few diversions possible on board ship at present. As one Commanding Officer said recently, "Both men and officers must have an 'out,' and a book is about the only source."

I might interpolate that he is the Commanding Officer of one of the cruisers which is out on the Atlantic Patrol, and of course there are no movies or athletics or other diversions. There is nothing. He said, "I never knew before

how many men in the Navy read and how much the library was used."

Locations where we expect great wear and tear are among the Armed Guard crews of merchant vessels, which is something quite new. Every merchant vessel has an Armed Guard of about twenty-five. Mr. Howe will take care of the merchant crew of the vessels, but we are responsible for the Armed Guard. Great wear and tear will occur also in the Mobile Hospital units, the Fleet Recreation Centers and the outlying bases such as in Alaska and other areas, and to all of these the Victory Campaign Books will go, as well as to the Training Stations, Air Stations, Hospitals, and all the ships of the fleet.

At the present moment we have something like 1,000 libraries, so we can well use all the books you are going to give us, in addition to those we are able to buy. (Applause)

MISS WARREN: And now the Army. You have heard of the redoubtable Captain Trautman. He will give us an idea of how the Army library operates and the various avenues through which the books will be used, also the size and present extent of the library.

CAPTAIN RAY L. TRAUTMAN: Mr. President, Councillors, Members of the A.L.A. and Friends: Since nobody seems to know exactly what restricted information is nowadays, I am not going to give any figures. I am going to be brief and very

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general.

The purpose of the Army libraries, as you probably have been told before, is to provide for all reading needs for military men wherever they may be. As to the cost, all I can say is that we are spending millions of dollars, and we have hundreds of librarians at work. We are getting all the money we can get, and we have these people out in the field that are making good use of it. The extent at the present time is that we have about 600 outlets for books. I don't call them libraries. They are outlets. Some of them are libraries with as many as 30,000 books; others have twenty-five books stuck in a guard tent on the banks of the Potomac somewhere.

The rate of circulation at the present time, based on incomplete returns, is 800,000 books per month. The Victory Book Campaign is expected to produce books to supplement the service that we have been able to give to the Army. We don't have so many Abe Lincolns in the Army today as we used to have, so we have to bring books to the men. In order to do that, every day room, recreation building, guard tent, recreation area must be supplied with books. Hospitals, transports, outposts, from little places down in the jungles of Panama where they are scattered all around the Canal, to the rather cool outpost in Iceland, should have books close at hand. And since you can't run an accountable library

system and charge books out, classified and all, we have to depend on this sort of thing. Where a book is a book which can be used, it is passed along, and if it is lost or destroyed in the service, it has done its job.

Since there are so many people following me that are closer to the work than I am, I think that you will probably enjoy their part of the presentation better than mine, so I will stop here. I thank you. (Applause)

MISS WARREN: It is no small matter of pride that we have the Morale Department here today. Even though General Osborne couldn't come, we have had the head of the Morale Department in the Sixth Corps Army Area, Colonel M. B. Wood, who will tell us of the Morale Department and its organization, of which books are only a part.

Colonel M. B. Wood, Morale Officer of the Sixth Corps Area. (Applause)

COLONEL M. B. WOOD: Perhaps my only qualification for appearing before this group is that I did read a book once. (Laughter) Situated on the program as I am, between two experts, Captain Trautman, head of the Library Section of the Morale Branch in Washington, and Mrs. McCloskey, Sixth Corps Area Librarian, I am going to leave the details of the library organization to them, and confine myself to possibly giving you a small picture of just where the library fits into the work of the Morale Branch as a whole.

In this country, ever since we have had our first army, in 1776, morale has been a function of the commanding officer and a responsibility of his only. It is a responsibility that he cannot delegate to any one, and he is the sole officer responsible for and in charge of maintaining and developing a high morale among his men. However, in the increasing complexity and the great enlargement of modern armies, it has been found necessary to assist commanding officers and commanding generals by the addition of a staff officer who can help him in establishing those facilities which will assist in developing morale.

Again, for the first time since 1776, we have raised and equipped and trained and officered a large army in times of peace. We have never done that before. In all our major wars, we waited until the war was on our doorstep before we did a thing about it, and we are greatly to be congratulated today that we are starting out this way, with at least a framework of a large army upon which we can build.

The chief of the Morale Branch in Washington--the Morale Branch was organized a very few months ago--is General Frederick H. Osborne. He has very many responsibilities in addition to libraries. His is the responsibility for the athletic program, the recreation program, both off and on the posts, and while our libraries are by no means the least important of the various morale functions, still there are a

great many other things for a morale officer to do, whether he is the morale officer of a corps area or a division or a regiment, or even of the War Department. Consequently, we have trained and thoroughly qualified people to take care of the libraries themselves. Mrs. McCloskey, who follows me, will give you a very good idea of how we take care of this in the corps area where we have twelve posts and approximately 60,000 soldiers.

We work very closely with all the civilian defense councils, civilian welfare organizations of all kinds throughout our Corps Area, and when a soldier leaves a post and gets out from under the immediate supervision of his commanding officers, we of course look to these civilian organizations to see that he has worth while and wholesome recreation while he is away from the post.

On the posts we have elaborate athletic programs, recreation programs. We have service clubs with two or three hostesses in charge to arrange dancing parties, take care of relatives when they come to visit the boys, and so on. We arrange trips and tours. We have competitive basketball, baseball, football, between posts, and I believe that the matter of recreation and the welfare of the soldier on the post is pretty well taken care of.

It is the time when the soldier is away from the post and on furlough that we have to look to the civilian groups and

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individuals. We have always found that out of 100 soldiers, fifteen will not get into any trouble at all, regardless of what you do; you will find another fifteen will always be in trouble, regardless of what you do. And then there is the bulk, possibly seventy, who, if led down worthwhile channels of recreation while away from camp, will get along all right; but if not, they will be in the hands of those people who are willing to exploit the soldiers for their twenty-one dollars a month, or what is left after the monthly crap game.

I am very glad to turn the discussion over to much more capable hands, and I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I want to explain that the time limit applies to ourselves, and not to our guests. I wish the Colonel had continued.

MISS WARREN: I can imagine the volume that the Army is having to handle from its well wishers, the telegrams that come to camp, the people who come with benefits of every kind that are undesirable and at inappropriate moments. I think one of the most important things for all of us to remember in our local relations at camps is that we should go to our Corps Area Librarian first and ask her about anything that we are going to do. There are nine corps area librarians. Captain Trautman heads the group. All of them will be involved in our book campaign, as they will be the ones to whom the books will go.

So it is a great pleasure to have Mrs. McCloskey here, because Mrs. McCloskey has lived through a gift book campaign and we have taken the Chicago Book Campaign of last summer as our model in beginning some plan on how to go about the thing. There have been dozens of campaigns throughout the United States in local areas, and I think all of them were more or less successful. And yet everyone has said, "We will do it again with you."

Mrs. McCloskey will tell us of the Sixth Corps Area and any hint she can possibly give us on how to make as few mistakes as possible. Mrs. Elizabeth McCloskey.

MRS. ELIZABETH McCLOSKEY: I am going to start out very badly by contradicting my superior officer, Colonel Wood. He has read a great many books, but he doesn't bring them back on time! (Laughter) However, that is just one of our little difficulties, and I think we can handle it.

I think it is something that the American Library Association should be very proud of, and the Red Cross, that the Army has taken over its own library service. I know you are glad of it, but I think you should be proud of it too. (Applause) Had it not been for the successful job that was done during World War I, I think a great many people would still have the idea that soldiers can't read.

You have seen a big picture, and beginning with me, it is getting smaller, and it will get very small, so that we

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get down to a very live--and really live--library user.

Miss Warren said that I had lived through book campaigns. I may say that it is the most painless campaign I ever lived through, and it had beautiful benefits. We have been the beneficiary of two very successful campaigns--that of the Chicago Public Library, in which we got 10,000 good books; also that of the Illinois State Library, in collaboration with Lincoln Library, from which we got 1,000 good books.

In my particular library I have one room. It is about thirty by forty. Well meaning people have tried to give us books and magazines. I have one ball of string and no paper. You can imagine what the situation would be if we didn't have controlled library campaigns. We have lots of individual gifts that were grand, and we have gotten lots of individual gifts that were -- well, just well-meaning.

We have nineteen libraries in the Sixth Corps Area, twelve posts. We have seven libraries. Our greatest difficulty is that we are not all twins, and if we could be quintuplets, I think that would help a great deal too. You have not only helped us with books. (I am giving you the small picture. I see the little things that must be done every day and don't have time for the big ones.) In our Corps Area, and I suppose in all the rest of them, the local libraries have been simply wonderful to us. In their inter-library loans they have offered us really anything they have. In the towns they have sent the town librarians out to help, always very carefully

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asking us first in case we have any of that funny etiquette we are always hearing about. And they have given us personal services, services of the library in so far as they could. Now sometimes because of that funny little etiquette, you can't do that either, but that is one of those things that happen. We appreciate your help a great deal. I don't know what we would have done without it.

The American Library Association has helped so much. We have asked them so much, from recommending an individual book to recommending a librarian, planning a whole policy, and so forth, and they always come through. A ten-minute delay means that they are slipping. We get everything so promptly.

There is so much to do and so much that each one of you can do by your very willingness. If you can't throw your libraries open to the men (I am sure they are too polite to say it, but they get tired of us; they get tired of an army post. They like to see people out of uniform, and you have such nice furniture) it means something to them. I know it means something to them and I know that it will make its own reward. On the details of that, getting your books back and so forth, the local librarian will be only too glad to work it out with you. I am going to pass that on to the camp librarian, Miss Dorothy Russell, of Fort Sheridan.

MISS WARREN: We are now to present a new kind of librarian that has come into the world in 1941, the camp

librarian. Miss Dorothy Russell, Camp Librarian of Fort Sheridan.

MISS DOROTHY RUSSELL: I have told my boys that I stole some of their ammunition, and that they should go ahead and use it again. I didn't expect to be called upon at all.

I am the one who is in the library. Perhaps I should explain that our library is a post library, or service club library. The service club is the real club for the use of the enlisted men, and it is mainly a big dance floor which sometimes has lounge chairs, sometimes ping pong tables, and sometimes it is all cleared off for the regular dances that are held there twice a week. There is a balcony around the floor, just as there is here, and tables for writing and reading, and in a very nice position, second floor front, is the library--very small, but very cozy. At one end I have been very fortunate to get a screen, a bulletin board screen, and that encloses my desk--and I hide behind that.

Many of the boys first go to the card catalog, which is very inadequate, so that one can be very proud every time one explains the subject card or the author card, or the class number or title card. I am delighted with the men who immediately want to use the card catalog, and I usually open up with, "I am very sorry, but what is it you want? If it isn't in the card catalog, please ask," because our catalog

is not complete. On good days, maybe I have a half hour toward the end of the day to work on it, and you can see the rate at which it is being accomplished. Our main purpose is to get the books to the boys, and any you can get for us you may be assured will be put out on the shelves in double-quick time.

There are probably three classes of books that the boys in camp read. First, light entertainment. In public libraries you have the phrase, "light love." We don't have that. (Laughter) Private Jackson, who is one of our users, will explain possibly that at the end of a real hard working day they want something that is very easy to read, and that is when the Desperate Dan type of book and Tarzan come in, and anything that is humorous. The boys love Low Man on the Totem Pole, and the favorite author next to Zane Grey is Thorne Smith.

The first day, when I went very tremblingly to my job, the first question that came to me--I didn't know then that the inquirer was an officer--was "Do you have any Thorne Smith? Are you going to have Thorne Smith?"

I said, "Yes, every one we can get."

I should mention this to you. There is one boy who came in and read western stories all the time, and finally he admitted that he had always wanted to read western stories, but with the class of people he associated with outside the

Army, he didn't dare, because they didn't approve of western stories. So he was tickled to death to be in the Army for that one reason. (Laughter)

The second class of books that we have a great deal of use for is the utilitarian. Fort Sheridan is a coast artillery camp. Coast artillery, as you can probably explain better than I can, is firing big guns, and to know how to fire big guns it is necessary to know the very intricate mathematics, like trigonometry and algebra. Our boys have been going to the coast artillery school, which is a very special training for that. Those boys want to pass examinations and use all our books on mathematics for that purpose. They really study them very seriously.

Another utilitarian book that is asked for, believe it or not, is the cook book, not the ordinary kind that we use when we learn to stir up soufflés, but books on food bacteriology and yeast cakes.

Then there is the boy who came in and said, "Ain't you got no books on pistols?"

Of course there are many calls for radio books, all kinds of technical books. You want us to be an up-to-date army, and part of being an up-to-date army is having very up-to-date books for the boys who are running that Army.

There are also the men in the Army who were studying some subject before joining the Army and have had it

interrupted and want to continue. There are boys who have been studying accounting and want to pass their P.A. examinations and want accounting books.

I seem to have indicated that there are not many serious readers besides the boys who are studying, but we have boys who keep up with the NEW YORK TIMES and HERALD TRIBUNE book reviews and want everything that is in those; and there are boys who have never had leisure to read, who are beginning to do so. There is an amazing number of men and officers who like poetry. You would be surprised. I was very sad last night, because I couldn't find anything written by Edna St. Vincent Millay.

They are all interested in philosophy and psychology; even in that little magazine, Your Life, is very popular at our library.

We have quite a good assortment, but there are so many things that we could add to the library. I hope if any of you are near Ft. Sheridan, you will come out and visit our library, and I would love to have you and show you around. (Applause)

MISS WARREN: You see, Miss Russell is adaptable. She didn't expect to speak, but she told us just exactly what we wanted to know--about the books they really want. The sorting is the real librarian's job in this business, to know practically what needs are in those libraries is the

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thing you want to take away from this meeting ahead of everything else.

It is our pride to have an officer from Fort Sheridan here today to talk to us on what books really mean to the officers' group. Lieutenant Philip Hart, Assistant Morale Officer for the Recruit Reception Center, is our next speaker. (Applause)

LIEUTENANT PHILIP HART: Mr. President, Miss Warren, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: Not that I want to take the edge off Miss Russell's invitation, but in the event that you do come, I might say what she neglected to say, that the public relations officer in the Army (you always carry about four different jobs in your pocket; and I am that) will be routed out of bed to get you by the gate. So I hope you don't descend on us in too great numbers.

Explanation has already been made which will permit a little general statement about the officer group if it is said that the post library is used less by the officers than by the men. It was explained that the post library is in the service club, which club is for the enlisted men. I think both parties feel just a little uncomfortable in going in there--the men when they see the officer come in; and the officer when he comes in. I hope that is the reason that they are used less by the officers than the men.

Further in explanation of what the books do mean, I

think it might be appropriate to tell you about the books which were turned in to the library within a period of less than two hours, three days after that eventful Pearl Harbor incident when a technical organization at the post moved out in a very great hurry. Many loose ends had to be tied up, and the men had to get their books back to the librarian. Miss Russell is far more severe than you would ever imagine from seeing her here.

In that brief time, these were the books that were turned in, in addition to that No. 1 best seller, the western:

Poland: Key to Europe (Buell)
 Cost Accounting (Lawrence)
 Winston Churchill (Kraus)
 Philosophy of Will James (Flournoy)
 Puck of Pook's Hill (Kipling)
 God's Angry Man (Ehrlich)
 Skin and Bones (Thorne Smith)
 The War Years
 How to Become a Good Dancer (Arthur Murray)
 Textbook of Pistols and Revolvers
 Etiquette (Emily Post)

(no chapter of which, as I recall, is applicable to a regiment on convey)

Ten Years Before a Mike (Ted Husing)
 S-2 in Action (Shirley Thomas)

(S-2 is the military designation of that branch in the Service which the public usually refers to as military intelligence.)

Shorthand and Typing, Self-Taught
 Great Theories of Mankind
 A Practical Man (William Bernard)

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That was the legacy of the regiment as it moved out. You see, they moved out very real Americans and men who are the same as the men that you see daily in your community libraries. The need of a man for his book is no less when he is in uniform than before he put it on. He is the man or the son of the man that you used to meet in your own library.

Further, in explanation of that, let me give you our five best sellers:

For Whom the Bell Tolls
Mein Kampf
Out of the Night
Berlin Diary
My Mother is a Violent Woman

I should amend that: There is a technical work which is constantly in demand -- Ghirardi's Radio Physics Course. So you see that in directing the public--as, of necessity you must--if this drive is to reach the goal which you and I confidently expect it will, you will be reaching each man--if I may use the expression, you will be servicing every man in service. You will derive that deep satisfaction which comes from knowing that you are enabling the military establishment--and I know this applies to the naval also--to create and focus that good and beneficial and useful force of books.

Permit me to express our gratitude, and I can assure you that you will have our every good wish for the attainment

of this very high goal you have set. We await equally the fruits of that Victory Campaign. Thank you. (Applause)

MISS WARREN: And now we come to the man to whom above all others that service library belongs, Private Wright Jackson of Fort Sheridan.

PRIVATE WRIGHT JACKSON: Thank you. Miss Russell invited all of you to come out and then Lieutenant Hart said that there are certain restrictions, and said that he was awfully sorry, but that you shouldn't come in large numbers. I am going to counterattack for Miss Russell. I work in the intelligence office--that is, S-2--and anyone who wants to come to the post comes into our office, and I am the little fellow who sits up there and gives you a look and asks you what you want to come into the post for, and do you have any bombs in your purses, and I go through various rigmaroles. And then we are polite and if we think it is justifiable, we give you a pass. So you are invited. (Applause)

But as Lieutenant Hart said, don't come in too large numbers, because I have a lot of work to do. I don't want a big line.

Miss Russell sort of copped my speech. I was going to tell you about what the fellows read. Miss Russell covered exactly what I would have covered. The only thing I can do is run along and tell you about the experiences we have had and the fellows I have known, and ramble along about the Army and throw in what I know about the books they read.

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I met a very strange animal in basic training. Basic training is what you get when you first go into the Army. You learn how to shoot a gun and they teach you to run around and flop on your stomach. This strange animal I mentioned was a boy who had been raised in CCC camps and Army camps, and he was an intellectual. There were a lot of them in the old army--that is, the peace-time army. You will be running across a lot of them now. They are reading books on geophysics and all sorts of fancy things like that.

This fellow used to go in for Edna St. Vincent Millay and Joseph in Egypt--you remember, Miss Russell, the one I had so much trouble with--and Look Homeward, Angel. I was doing a lot of hard work, and it took me about six weeks to wade through Look Homeward, Angel. That was during an emergency and we didn't have so much time to read.

I am in the Medical Corps too. (Laughter) I was going to tell you about a bunch of boys who do have a chance to read. They read so much that they drill holes in the books. In the Medical Corps (I am on special duty in the Intelligence now) my work was in the wards, taking care of the sick boys. They lay on their backs and held the books up, and read and read and read.

In the wards they like light stuff--absolutely the lightest stuff they can get hold of, something that enables them to escape from the hospital, the Zane Grey type of thing.

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They wade through Dan McGrew shooting sixteen people in one chapter, and are a little bit sad because he didn't shoot eighteen in the next one. One fellow came to talk to Miss Russell and said he liked "this here book because there were twenty-five Germans all rounded up and bumped off in one chapter."

Incidentally, on the other hand, there are boys who read seriously. There are different types. There is the fellow who is perhaps shooting for Officers' Candidate School, who wants to become a commissioned officer. They are commissioned by the President and they have command of a certain number of men. It is an important job from the Lieutenant on up. (Laughter) These fellows have to go to a special school and it is an intensive school too, terrific! A lot of us flunk out right and left. It's something fancy.

I know one fellow named Hughes. This school requires at the present time two years of college to enter, and this fellow has one year of college, and he is taking out books and trying to make up that extra year. I know two or three fellows who are doing that. It is a very general education.

There is another type of fellow. I think Kipling said that this type of man is the backbone of the Army. He is the non-commissioned officer. He wears stripes on his arms. He is appointed by his company commander, and he is pretty good. They talk about tough sergeants. They are tough

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all right, but they are usually right there when you need them. In order to be a non-com, you have to have something-- a spark. It is known as the ability to lead men. But on top of that you have to know your Army, more about it than the fellow under you--or at least as much. (Laughter)

The artillery men that Miss Russell mentioned have to learn to shoot the big guns, have to know trigonometry; and they come in and brush up on that.

You have another type of fellow, the regular soldier, just plain Joe. That is the name of every soldier in the Army. Joe comes in. He is not going to be a commissioned officer, but he knows that he is going to know his job and be the best darned soldier in the Army. So he rolls up his sleeves and digs in.

I had better finish up here. I am rambling too much. I am enjoying it. I hope you are. (Laughter and applause)

When the recent extra-special emergency arose, the fellows who were on the alert had to move out. An artillery outfit has a lot of big guns, trucks, and there is a lot of dirty, dusty, oily work to be done. All these fellows were called on duty. They got in there and pitched. There was one soldier in the thick of it, sweating and cussing with the rest of the fellows, and slaving away. Finally he was told to pile on the next truck and roll out. So he climbed abroad. He sat there for a second and wiped his brow, and then he dove

into his bag and pulled out a book. He held this book on his lap, caught his breath, and then as the truck passed the service club, he leaned out the back of the truck, steel helmet on his head, sweat on his brow, greasy smear on his face, and heaved the book -- "Return that to the library."

I went up to the fellow who caught it. The book was Social Psychology, by Katz. So there is your Army for you. Good day! (Applause)

MISS WARREN: Don't we want to do something for that Army? (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SHERMAN: Before turning the meeting back to the President, I want to read two sentences from a letter which I received from one of the trustees of a library with which I am connected. He is the Commander of a Naval Base. Just before Christmas I wrote him all the news about the library, and particularly about this book campaign, and he says, "Glad to hear all the good news, all the library news especially. In these times such work does much to keep people sane and to stop incipient hysteria in many directions. One cannot live normally in fear or hate or contemplating these two states of mind, fear or hate. They all must have the sedative of common sense and worth while interests, interests that are constructive, not simply destructive. This the library can do, quietly, without evident purpose, but with very beneficial results."

... President Brown resumed the Chair ...

PRESIDENT BROWN: Before we have a recess for two minutes, I should like to say that we are very grateful to Miss Warren for what she has done this morning. She is a wonderful organizer. She has given us a great deal of information and put on a wonderful show.

There is one warning I ought to give you, just in the family: In 1917-18, I had some supervision over a camp library on Long Island. At one time I thought every librarian in the United States wanted to go out to Camp Mills; but when they wanted to go to Mitchell Aviation Field and Brooklyn Navy Yard, it presented a great many difficulties.

The idea of these liaison librarians is to have one person through whom our civilian efforts can clear. If you want to do something for Fort Sheridan, please get in touch with the liaison librarian at the Chicago Public Library, and please don't descend on Fort Sheridan all in a body. We are very enthusiastic. We want to help. The policy of the American Library Association has not been to administer libraries. We are very happy that the Army and the Navy have their own library service. We all want to help them, but please don't be so enthusiastic about your help that the whole American Library Association will visit Fort Sheridan. You really will not help by that method. If there is anything you can do, get in touch with the liaison librarian for this

district. I wish to thank Miss Warren and the officers. I think that this has been an outstanding meeting.

We will recess for about one minute.

MISS WARREN: If any of you want the Manual of Collection, it is going to be distributed at the door. Any of you who are going to be local collectors can come to room 4752 and ask questions.

PRESIDENT BROWN: The next section has to do with post-war planning. Mr. Joeckel warned me to be very careful, in introducing him, not to make any personal announcement, so I will not do it. He also said that it was a far cry from the Army and victory to post-war planning. If we had some time, I should like to read quotations from German officers on the post-war planning that they have arranged for. We must remember that if there is going to be any post-war planning that will go into effect after this war, we must win the war, or the post-war planning will be made in Berlin. We must have victory.

The next point I want to make is that there isn't much use to win the war and lose the peace. Therefore, in our efforts to obtain victory we also must pay some attention to what we are going to do after the war is won.

I am turning this section of the meeting over to Dr. C. M. Joeckel of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago who is Chairman of our Committee on Post-War Planning. Dr. Joeckel:

DR. C. M. JOECKEL: Mr. President and Friends of the A.L.A. Permit me to say, as an old soldier, that I have learned something today. The Army today is a lot different than it was in my time. In my day there would have been an M.P. squad coming in here, and a young man would have been peeling potatoes for the next two or three days.

My part of the program is going to be very brief, because we have a group of experts, two experts, in fact, who are going to talk on two important subjects. I don't want to steal their time because so much time has already been taken over for a number of other things.

I had some doubt as to whether this part of the program ought to be put in here now, but I have been persuaded, or rather, compelled by higher authority in the form of Admiral Brown and Genral Milam, that we should be here. And so we are here today and will do the best we can, although I realize that to some extent this is a sort of anti-climax.

The things I might say myself can be boiled down to two or three sentences. In the first place, we need blueprints for peace almost as much, perhaps more, than we do blueprints for war.

In the second place, it is my opinion--and I am gambling pretty heavily on that with respect to my own participation in the post-war plan--that the post-war period is going to be extremely important for libraries. I think probably it

will be the best chance for Federal aid for libraries probably in my life and perhaps in the lifetime of many who are younger than I. So I think the post-war period is going to be tremendously important with respect to our Federal relations and with respect to many other things. We can't foresee what it will all be about, but I think we do know that it will be important.

In the third place, and more concretely, I would like to say that I hope every librarian here will do what he can in his own local situation to plan for the future, and there are two agencies of the Federal Government that he should know about in this connection. One is the Public Work Reserve which is interested in planning for buildings and planning for library services. Every librarian should be in contact with the Public Work Reserve, or rather with the officers of his local government or his institution which would have contact with the Public Work Reserve.

Remember particularly that the title of the Public Work Reserve in a sense is a misnomer, because it is not only public works, but also public services. And remember also the letters U.S.D.A., United States Department of Agriculture, particularly if you are in a rural situation where there are many rural people. The United States Department of Agriculture, through its service of regional, state and county agricultural planning committees, is planning for the welfare

of the rural population. I think that if you make those contacts it will be of help to you. The Committee on Post-War Planning is trying to publicize the facts about this sort of thing through a series of articles in the A.L.A. Bulletin, of which one has already appeared.

I think what we need first in this program today is a general over-all view of planning and the importance of planning, no matter how far it is in the future, no matter whether in the war or the post-war period. For that purpose we have a real expert to speak, and I must not take any more of his time.

I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director of the American Society of Planning Officials, who will speak on the subject, "Looking Forward."

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MR. WAITER BLUCHER: Mr. Joeckel: During the recess, as I stepped out, I met a few of my friends, one of whom said to me, "Hello, what the devil are you doing here?"

It was a proper question, and I can't give any answer. I am rather appalled, Mr. Joeckel, by the group I see here. When you spoke to me the day you bought my lunch, about coming to speak to the A.L.A. Council, I thought it was a small group, and I had no idea that I would be exhibiting my ignorance to so large a group of people. I am impressed by the group, and I am also impressed by the tremendous adaptability of the boys in the army after this demonstration we have just had.

I have been speaking for far too many years. I am like the king that Stevenson talked about. I have been an unconscionably long time speaking. But in all the years, I have never had the courage to suggest that somebody might be enjoying one of my speeches. (Laughter)

I am not going to speak very much more about these practical problems. You see, I am going to go very soon from collecting and cataloging into fiction. But before doing so, I think there is one point I should touch upon which came from the last demonstration. I am not worried very much about our Army except in one respect, and that is these boys who are writing poetry. That is very dangerous. As a matter of fact, I think it might be seditious, and I recommend that the Morale Division look into the matter immediately, because the after-

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effects, as you know, can be very bad.

I started to write a paper. I have a half page here, and when I get it worked up properly I will use it as the beginning for all speeches which I make now on post-war planning.

Sixty days ago, while we in the United States of North America were giving half-hearted attention to the defense of our country, many of us were thinking of the post-defense period, of what we were going to do after somebody else won the war for us. Today, when most of us are giving almost whole-hearted attention to the winning of the war, talk of the post-war period does not seem very realistic.

I say "almost whole-hearted support," because I believe that many of us yet have no realization of the size of the task before us, the effort required, the sacrifices necessary to win the war. And then I think of what your President has said, that our first task is to win the war. To that end we must direct all of our energies. If we are to plan for a post-war United States, we must be sure that we and not somebody else are in a position to carry out those plans.

I think we can and will win this war. It may take a little longer than it would if all of us took it more seriously, but when the showdown comes, we will get together and forget all our individual profit motives.

We don't want to win the war, only to lose the things

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we fought for. I don't think it is wholly unrealistic to think now of the post-war period, to think of the things we are fighting for. I will admit that we have to think about the war, and so put the post-war planning into a little corner in the back of our heads. But it is right beside war planning, because you cannot separate the two. They merge together. Every time we build a new industry, every time we build a new cantonment, every time we build a housing project to take care of defense problems, we are creating some post-war problems, and so we can not separate them.

There are three kinds of post-war planning that we ought to have in mind, and I am going to talk only briefly about one of them. There is post-war planning for peace. Suppose we do win this war, as we all expect to? What kind of a peace are we going to have? I doubt if the people in this country have given very much consideration to that matter. I doubt if we are in a position at the moment to work out a realistic peace if the war should end tomorrow. I have no doubt whatsoever that if Germany were to win the war, which it will not, they would have a peace program worked out for every country in the world.

We have another problem of post-war planning, and that is for international economy. We have gone so far that perhaps we will have to feed the European countries when the war is over. But what economy are we going to work out so that we

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can avoid further difficulties, so that the nations of the world can support themselves? We are in no position to answer that question. I have no doubt, however, that Germany is in a position to answer that question to their satisfaction at the moment.

Then there is the post-war planning for our own country, and that is what I am going to talk about just briefly. At the present time we are trying to spend 30 billion dollars per year for defense purposes. At the present time it is estimated that our annual income is around 105 billion dollars. That means that about 70 billion dollars is our normal income and 30 to 35 billion dollars will be the amount we are spending and earning as a result of our defense activities.

I suppose there are a few people yet--fewer than there were a few years ago--who think that when the war is over we can immediately stop all of this spending: "We are going to have to lower taxes; we are going to go back to a normal basis, so-called. We are going to cut out all of these abnormal expenditures."

That group of people represents a very small minority at the present time, because even the most conservative of our people, those whom you might have called reactionary, are beginning to see that when the war is over we cannot suddenly stop expending money. We may not have to spend 30 billion dollars when the war is over, but we are going to have to spend

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a number of billions of dollars in order that we may cushion the shock between the war period and the period that comes after the war. Are we going to use that money for raking leaves? Are we going to do many of the useless things that we were forced to do after the last depression because we had no plans? Or are we going to determine at the present time that there are certain things we want to do and make our plans and be prepared to use these moneys for the creation of the kind of a country that we are fighting to preserve?

It is my own idea that when the war is over we can, if we wish, rebuild our cities, and when I say, rebuild our cities, I do not mean through any small projects. I do not mean to put a new sewer here and a new water main there, or a new street there. I mean something far bigger than that. I mean the complete rebuilding of our cities. I mean the elimination of our slums and blighted areas. I mean the building of transportation systems which are modern, instead of the out-of-date systems we are using in our cities today. I mean not a super-highway coming into a city, but a super-highway which is part of the program for the rebuilding of our entire communities.

That kind of a program is going to require billions of dollars. We could easily spend five billions of dollars in the city of Chicago, rebuilding our blighted areas. The danger, of course, is that a few people in the minority who

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talk about getting back to a normal basis will stop that kind of a program. There is still another danger, and that is that we won't have the imagination necessary to see that we can rebuild our cities and our rural areas.

The Twentieth Century Fund study of post-defense planning, which is being rewritten at the moment, listed, I believe, some ninety agencies which are engaged at the moment in thinking about post-war planning. Among those agencies are the National Resources Planning Board, the Department of Agriculture, which Mr. Joeckel told you about, which incidentally is doing one of the best jobs in post-war planning, and the Public Work Reserve which he also mentioned.

The Public Work Reserve is just one of the agencies which I think will have a part to play in the rebuilding of this nation, and there are certain shortcomings in the Public Work Reserve which I would like to tell you about and warn you about. As you were told, their work is divided into two sections: One deals with capital improvement, and the other with public services.

One of the principal shortcomings of the Public Work Reserve is that it is an unplanned program at the moment. The Public Work Reserve at the moment is collecting a list of projects. Any community that has an idea that it wants something will list that project, and that list will probably total a number of billions of dollars worth.

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I asked what the standards were for determining whether these projects are needed. The little town of Fargo, North Dakota, a town of 10,000 people, and one of the best managed and best governed cities in America, developed a program of public works. They decided they wanted a city hall and some new parks maybe, and the Board of Education was in no position to determine what they wanted, so they didn't list anything. When I got to Fargo, I said, "How do you know what you need first? Do you need a city hall first, or a park first, or a school? What are your standards or your frame of reference?"

This frame of reference is the broad and comprehensive plan which we need for our cities and our nation. That is a shortcoming of the present Public Work Reserve. We haven't done our planning before we have done our listing.

In the city of Detroit, in their list, they have some 30 million dollars, I believe, for a subway. Does the City of Detroit need a subway? I think I could prove to you that if they got a subway for nothing, they could not support it in that city. What is their standard for determining whether they need a subway, instead of library facilities, let us say?

There are some other shortcomings of the program which I hope will be eliminated. I tell you these things only because I hope they will be eliminated, and because I think you can change them.

The present public work program, particularly the

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capital improvement, is based upon the financial ability of the community to pay for these things. That means that the city of New York, the city of Detroit, the city of Cleveland, and the thousands of other cities in the United States on that basis can not participate in the Public Work Reserve program, because none of these cities has any capacity to contribute to large capital improvements. That means that practically every city in Ohio and Minnesota, where they have constitutional limitation laws, could not participate in the program.

I have told the people in the Public Work Reserve many times, and I have told them so badly (as a matter of fact I become so emotional that I become incoherent. My friends say that is my condition whenever I speak). But I have said that the trouble with the Public Work Reserve is that their sights are too low. They haven't any imagination. There is one principal test, and there should be only one principal test of what should go into the public work improvement program, and that is what our communities need, not how are we going to pay for them.

I don't think the cities are going to pay for all these things. If the city of New York had built only the things which it could pay for, it wouldn't have its housing projects, its park and playground developments, its highway developments. So I think the test is what the community needs in order to provide the social amenities, the cultural things

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that every community ought to have.

There is one problem in the Public Work Reserve, particularly in the public services section, and that is the problem of standards. What are minimum standards for health, for recreation? Coming down on the train today I said, "What are minimum standards for libraries? Just how much library service should a community have? Until you can get some agreement on these minimum standards, you aren't going to get any public services in all probability.

And now, very briefly again, I want to be very presumptuous. I want to expose my ignorance so that there can be no question at all as to the depth of it. I want to talk about librarians. I hope you will not consider me insulting. I am not intending that shall be the case. But I am going to expose what I don't know. My conception of what the librarian is and does is admittedly wrong, because it is based upon my conception of the librarian in the small town where I was raised, a town which at that time had a population of 8,893. It happens that I have used the library service of large cities, and I know that this group at the Council is not the average librarian, but above the average, because you are three or five hundred out of thousands in the country. So what I say does not apply to you.

My conception of the librarian is that you try to get some money from the public with which to maintain and

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operate your library. You need some money for the purchase of books, and, as somebody said today, you always have difficulty in getting that money. You never get enough, because almost invariably there is some alderman who says, "What do you need new books for? Haven't you got a library full of them?"

He is like the alderman that I took out to look at a park sight. A man had died, leaving a considerable sum of money for a park to be placed on the west side of the city. One of the sights I had in mind was a beautiful golf course which had gotten into financial difficulties. When I took this councilman out to look at it, he said, "That is no good as a park. Its too roly and too rough."

That is the same mentality, you see, that says you have enough books in your library. Incidentally, that councilman is now in jail in Detroit.

But you get some money, and you buy books, and you catalog the books, and you issue the books as people come in and ask for them, and you send out postcards when the books are overdue, and you recase your books when they are worn out. You do some other things, I will admit. But as I said at this same luncheon where my luncheon was purchased for me, the trouble with librarians is that you are passivists. You wait for people to come to you.

I have been thinking about my experience in cities. I have been thinking about the part that the librarian plays in

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the cultural and educational activities in the city. Whenever any kind of an educational campaign is put on or a cultural campaign, the superintendent of schools is immediately invited in, but I am wondering how often the librarian is invited in to participate in these cultural activities? It is my guess--and I may be wrong--that that isn't very often. And it is my guess that one of the reasons why that exists is that you are in this passive condition instead of being actively in the field, saying the things that should be said.

Now I remember my experience in this small town library. I was a great reader in those days. When I went to high school I would go up to my room every night after supper and read at least one book. I think I read practically every book in that library, but it left nothing with me at all. I read the wrong books. I had been given no direction at all. That may have been my fault. I had to double back and do a lot of re-reading later. That probably is my fault. But I am saying these things only because if I am right--and I am hoping I am wrong--I hope that there will be a change in the activities of the librarians in the future program, particularly in the post-war program; because I think that there is no longer any place in this country for people who are passive.

I think that what we need is more positive action, more affirmative action. The reason that the Public Work Reserve is in its present state is that not enough people have

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taken an interest in it, because there are not enough people thinking about the things we need in this country and in these cities, to make them the kind of cities that they ought to be.

I can tell you this very definitely, that there are people in this country and in cities who are going to get the money for sewers and water mains and super-highways unless we have something better to offer to them, and I hope we will have something better to offer them.

If you are going to participate in the post-war planning program, you will do so only by having requests and requirements for very positive and very active programs. You have a very important part to play in the cultural and social activities of our community when the war is over, and it is my hunch that there will be far greater emphasis placed upon cultural and social values when the war is over than we have ever heard of before.

You will have a part to play, and you are not going to participate unless you have some definite programs, programs for new libraries, programs for bringing libraries to people, programs for far greater use of books through public services than you have ever had before. I say that the money is going to the people who ask for it, but I think it will go first to the people who have real plans for the use of that money.

We do face one very great danger. That danger from

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which the country will suffer when the war is over--and I think we suffer from the same danger at the present moment--is that our plans will not be big enough. I don't think we have shown the courage or the imagination that we should have shown. I am afraid that if we make big plans, as we should, we will be called idealistic; and I am afraid that people will be afraid of this idealism, when there is no reason that they should fear it at all.

The danger we are going to face when the war is over is either that we shall have no plans at all, or that our plans are going to be too small; and the only thing that I hope for is larger plans. In Washington they tell me that they hate the word "imagination," but the one thing that I would ask for, the one thing that I am hoping for, is that this disliked word will be a very important word to us, that we will show imagination, that we will show courage, and that we will have a program which will utilize properly what I think will be the billions of dollars that will be available for the rebuilding of our country when the war is over. (Applause)

DR. JOECKEL: I think you will all agree with me that Mr. Blucher has said exactly what I wanted him to say about planning.

I would like to remind him that the Public Work Reserve Manual says that projects should be submitted whether or not the local community sees their way clear to financing

those projects. In other words, even when there isn't local money available, we should make the plans, in order that we may be in a position to take advantage of Federal, state or other sources. That is practically a direct quotation from the Public Work Reserve Manual.

Mr. Blucher did one thing that helped me a great deal. He spoke about standards and about using those standards in connection with planning. That is what the post-war planning committee of the A.L.A. is trying to do. We are trying to do a three-fold thing: In the first place, for public libraries, later perhaps for other types of libraries, we are trying to make an inventory of the facts, collect the statistics; second, we are trying to set up the standards, so far as we can, so far as we have them, and then measure the facts against those standards; and third, we hope that we may be able to formulate an over-all plan for public library development and for other library development, a plan that will not conflict, we hope, with the plans that you in your own local communities are working actively for at the same time.

In order that we may not have this program entirely devoted to imagination, to visions, we want something very definite and very positive to talk about. I have asked our second speaker, who needs no introduction here, to talk about the most positive thing I know of, a library building program.

Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, is our expert on public library buildings, and he will speak on "The Postwar Library Building Program."

... Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler read his prepared paper on "The Postwar Library Building Program," copy of which was retained by the BULLETIN Editor, Mr. Hopkins ...

(Insert paper)

DR. JOECKEL: We thank Mr. Wheeler very much. We will give them leave, I am sure, to publish what he didn't read to us today. That is all on post-war planning.

PRESIDENT BROWN: The resolution will be voted on tomorrow morning.

(See next page.)

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PRESIDENT BROWN: Will the meeting come to order? Mr. Rivera has a guest whom he wishes to introduce to you. Mr. Rivera is secretary of the Committee on Latin America.

MR. RIVERA: Mr. Brown, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to introduce once more a man who is no stranger to this audience. He is a well-known author and editor and has written one of the best histories of Peru. I am going to present to you the librarian of the oldest university in the western hemisphere, Dr. Basadre, of the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru.

PROFESSOR BASADRE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not going to deliver a speech. Please do not be afraid of my Latin eloquence. I am only going to salute you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: Dr. Basadre has another appointment immediately, so we will want to excuse him. I want to assure him that he is welcome here. Thank you.

We have a very active Committee on Latin America. I have been astonished at the time the offices of the Department of State have been giving to post-war planning, to what kind of peace we want, and to the maintenance of international cultural relations.

As a contribution to that, the A.L.A. was asked to establish an American library in Mexico City. We have a letter this morning from the recently appointed Director of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City, Dr. Lydenberg.

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Mr. Gropp, Chairman of the Committee on Latin-American Relations, will read this communication from Mr. Lydenberg.

... Mr. Arthur E. Gropp read a letter from Mr. Lydenberg, Director of the Benjamin Franklin Library, copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

(Insert letter)

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PRESIDENT BROWN: One comment before we leave. Someone asked me if the Japanese, for instance, are as a people devoted to the philosophy of a supreme state, what help is there in the future for any of us? Possibly interchange or development of cultural relations may be the answer.

The meeting is now adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:35 P.M. ...

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

December 31, 1941

The meeting convened at 10:00 A.M., President Brown presiding.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Will those who have papers to present please come to the platform? If there are any Councillors who have not presented their credentials, will they please do so at once? Will the A.L.A. Councillors come down to the front seats? Councillors consist of elected representatives of divisions, of state associations, chairmen of standing committees, presidents or representatives of affiliated organizations.

The first item on the program is the report of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Orman reporting.

MR. ORMAN: The report of the Committee on Credentials. Article VI of the new A.L.A. Constitution provides that the voting members of the Council be the representatives elected by state, regional and provisional chapters, representatives elected by divisions, representatives elected by the Association, and representatives selected by affiliated organizations.

Article IV of the By-Laws stipulates the manner in which these representatives are to be chosen. Only one of these groups, the representatives of state, regional and provisional chapters has presented any problems for the recently

appointed Committee on Credentials. In a few instances there has been misunderstanding as to the basis of representation as prescribed by the By-Laws. In other cases the machinery for chapter elections will not be operative until the forthcoming spring conferences, because the association is in the process of adjusting its government from the old Constitution to the new document. Your Committee has recognized representatives as temporary Councillors for those chapters which have not followed the exact procedure set out by the By-laws.

There seems to be no reason for believing that these problems of Council representation cannot be solved by a careful study of our Constitution and By-Laws, and because they are transitory in nature, your Committee does not feel that the Council at this meeting will want to consider them in detail. However, if the Council desires, this Committee will be happy to describe some of the complications which have arisen.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Is the report acceptable? Do any of you wish any further explanation? If there is no exception, we will consider the report as accepted.

Many of you may remember that one of the objectives of the reorganization of the A.L.A. was to bring about more cooperation between national library associations. Considerable progress has been made. Some outside organizations have become

divisions of the A.L.A. We have been trying to get an understanding between the national associations. There has been one meeting this week at which Mr. Lord represented the American Library Association. It was a meeting of the Joint Committee on National Library Relationships. Mr. Lord will now report to you on the result of that meeting.

MR. MILTON LORD: This Committee was initiated by the Council a year or two ago, and really could go into actual operation only after the reorganization of the Association had been completed last June in Boston.

The first meeting of this Committee that was held on Monday of this week, interestingly enough, coincided with the development along similar lines from another direction. Just as this Committee finally could get into action after June, 1941, in Boston, so in June, 1941, at Hartford, did the Special Libraries Association in its annual meeting pass a resolution looking toward the establishment of a Council of National Library Associations.

That Association has proposed a Council made up of the presidents of the associations to act as a clearing house and a center of cooperation between all of the national library associations on a national plan. That seemed to run rather parallel with this Joint Committee on Relations between the National Library Associations proposed in the reorganization for the A.L.A.

On Sunday of this week there was held here a meeting of the presidents, or their representatives, of the several national library associations concerned with the S.L.A. resolution. On Monday was held here this week the first meeting of this Joint Committee. The two operations seem to run so parallel that I have as a result of those meetings to report to you that the Joint Committee recommended at its meeting on Monday that there be a change in name of the Joint Committee to make it read, instead of Joint Committee on Relations between National Library Associations, the Council of National Library Associations, thus merging its existence in part, in compromise, as it were, with the association proposed by the S.L.A.

So, as set forth at that meeting on Monday, as your representative to that Joint Committee Meeting, and as the representatives of all the other associations are doing, I wish to recommend--and I hereby move--that this Council approve the change in name of this Joint Committee on Relations between National Library Associations to the Council of National Library Associations.

I will have a second motion thereafter that the Council authorize the participation of the American Library Association in that Council under certain terms which I will then describe.

My motion now is that we change the name of this

Joint Committee to the Council of National Library Associations.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Before that motion is presented, I should like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Boards and Committees if he concurs in that recommendation. It has to come to you from the Committee on Boards and Committees.

MR. METCALF: The Chairman of the Committee on Boards and Committees does approve and asked Mr. Lord to present the recommendation.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Is the motion seconded?

MR. P. L. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

MR. BRIGHAM: Mr. Chairman, it just occurred to me that the way the motion is put, it gives the impression that the A.L.A. itself is setting up a new A.L.A. Committee which it is calling by a different name. Is it the intent of the motion to set up, or just to eliminate the original A.L.A. committee and let the A.L.A. participate in another body which is not of itself a committee of the A.L.A.?

MR. LORD: The intent is that in part, and in another part, no. This was never an A.L.A. committee. This was a committee proposed by the A.L.A. as a joint committee on Relations between National Library Associations. It had no existence whatever as an A.L.A. Committee. It came into being only when the several participating organizations should send representatives--and that is what happened. The intent is for participation by the A.L.A. in a Council of National

Library Associations, which will supercede this Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee is now passing out of existence.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Or in effect the Council practically continues the Joint Committee; the membership in the Joint Committee remains the same except that reappointment may be necessary or desirable in some cases. The Council will practically succeed the Joint Committee. Are there any further remarks? (None) If not, we will vote on the question.

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

PRESIDENT BROWN: Have you a second motion, Mr. Lord?

MR. LORD: The Council of National Library Associations which is proposed to bring into being, would have exactly the same functions which are described in the A.L.A. Handbook for this Joint Committee which is passing out of existence.

I will read them: "First, to consider the relationships between the various national library associations; two, to facilitate the interchange of information among them; and three, to work out plans for cooperation in activities."

I said a moment ago that it was exactly the same as the statement in the A.L.A. Handbook. There was one change in this last function. I shall read it to you: "To work out plans for cooperation in activities." The A.L.A. Handbook says, "To work out plans for cooperation and coordination of activities." We are leaving out the coordination of

activities. Coordination implies a power which might be placed upon unwilling participants. Cooperation means voluntary action. On the way that this Council would presumably work, it will have to have an organization meeting. That will be a representative one, with a representative from each national library association, which in terms of the action taken the other day will be the president or his representative unless otherwise voted by the Association.

I move that the Council authorize participation of the A.L.A. in this Council of the National Library Associations, along the lines which I have indicated as to general conditions.

You may have questions as to details. I will try to answer them. My motion will be that the Council authorize participation by the A.L.A. in the Council of National Library Associations.

PRESIDENT BROWN: The question will be as stated, and the representatives will be as noted by Mr. Lord. Is the motion seconded?

MR. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT BROWN: I understand, Mr. Metcalf, that your Committee concurs in this recommendation?

MR. METCALF: It does.

PRESIDENT BROWN: I thought we ought to have the due forms. Are there any remarks on that recommendation? In

effect it continues the Committee with a change in name, and with a slight change in policy. The group on Monday afternoon was very eager not to have a super-library council. They wanted a cooperative Council, but not a Council to coordinate or force in any way.

Are there any remarks? (None) If not, I will put the question.

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

PRESIDENT BROWN: The Executive Board, on the premise that you would accept these recommendations, voted yesterday to authorize Mr. Lord, a member of the Executive Board, to represent your Association at the Council. We thought it desirable to have some person other than the President.

Will the members of the Council please come to the front seats? Later on we will try to find out who are the members of the Council. If there are any doubtful members of the Council, please come down to the front seats anyway.

At the meeting Monday morning there was read to you a statement of policy. This statement is to be adopted or amended at this meeting. We asked for changes, and a few changes have come in which have been incorporated in the copies which you have before you. These copies are on the seats.

I have asked Mr. Milam to present the changes in the statement from the way it was presented on Monday, and two or three other matters to save time.

MR. MILAM: The document of which we are speaking is "Libraries and the War, A Statement of Library Policy." I identify it precisely because there are so many documents on the seats.

In one of the changes which was made at the Executive Board meeting, we neglected to make another which was necessary with it. About the middle of the first page, you will find that "Each library activity must stand a double scrutiny," and then we have three scrutinies. We are changing that to "triple."

Attention was called yesterday in the Board meeting to the fact that there is a relatively weak ending. After many efforts to produce a strong concluding sentence or paragraph, we now propose that the last paragraph become the next to the last paragraph, eliminating the first word. I hope somebody will move the adoption of this resolution.

MR. SHAW: I so move.

MR. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

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

(Insert statement)

MR. MILAM: There is a companion piece entitled "Libraries and the War, A National Platform," which I believe has not been read to the Council.

... Mr. Milam read the prepared paper entitled, "Libraries and the War, A National Platform," copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

(Insert paper)

MR. MILAM (continuing): Will somebody move the adoption?

MR. ALFRED KEATOR (Librarian, Reading, Pa.): I move the adoption.

MR. SHAW: I second the motion.

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

MR. MILAM: Mr. Wheeler presented yesterday a motion on After-War Library Building. It does not need to be read again, I am sure.

(Insert resolution)

PRESIDENT BROWN: I think you all heard it yesterday. What is your pleasure in regard to this resolution?

MISS RUTH HAMMOND (City Library, Wichita, Kansas): I move its adoption.

MR. WINDSOR: I second the motion.

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

MR. MILAM: Mr. President and Members of the Council: You remember we had a very nice letter of greeting from Miss Waldon, President of the Ontario Library Association. The President and Secretary are recommending that you authorize us to send greetings from this Council to her and the Association.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Will someone please make a motion to send greetings?

MR. CHARLES F. McCOMBS (N.Y.P.L., New York, N.Y.): I move that we send greetings to the Ontario Library Association.

MRS. DOROTHY T. HAGERMAN (Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan): I second the motion.

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

MISS HAMMOND: Mr. President, I know that time is precious, but I would like to say a few words. I think everyone who has followed this convention program and the work of the A.L.A. for the past few months knows that someone has been doing a prodigious amount of work, and I would therefore like to move that the President of the A.L.A. and our Executive Secretary and the Executive Board be commended and be given a

vote of thanks for the distinguished service which they have rendered to libraries and to their country during this time of national crisis. (Applause)

PRESIDENT BROWN: Mr. Windsor, will you put that question? I don't want to call on the Executive Board members.

MR. MILAM: Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether Miss Hammond, since she has included the Executive Secretary, would mind adding two more words, "and staff?"

MISS HAMMOND: I would be glad to add that.

... Mr. Windsor assumed the Chair and put the question; and the motion was voted upon and carried ...

CHAIRMAN WINDSOR: There is no opposition. It is carried.

... President Brown resumed the Chair ...

PRESIDENT BROWN: Speaking for the Headquarters Staff and for the Executive Board and for myself, we all thank you most cordially, and wish you a Happy New Year.

The next item on the program is the report of the Committee on State Relationships. Mr. Orman..

MR. ORMAN: Mr. President, the report of the Committee on State Relationships:

Two petitions for chapter status have been placed in the hands of this Committee since the Boston Conference. The petition of the Southeastern Library Association has been so recently transferred from the Committee on Divisional Relations

that this Committee has not been able to give it the careful consideration it deserves. This will be done before the next Council meeting, and the report on this petition will be presented at that time.

The other petition was received from the Washington Library Association. It complies with the requirements of the A.L.A. Constitution, and this Committee recommends to the Council that it grant chapter status to the Washington Library Association. The Council may consider this report to be a motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT BROWN: Is the motion seconded?

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

MISS HARRIET HOWE (School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.): Is that Washington, D. C. or Washington State?

PRESIDENT BROWN: Washington State.

The next item of business is the report of the Nominating Committee, by Mr. Compton.

MR. COMPTON: Before reporting for the Nominating Committee, I want to read Section 2 (a) and (b) of the Constitution.

"(a) Twenty-four councillors shall be elected by the Association at large.

"(b) At the first election of councillors by the Association following the adoption of this article, such councillors shall be elected for staggered terms, six each for one, two, three and four years

respectively. Thereafter, such councillors shall be elected for terms of four years."

I read this as an explanation of why we have such a long list of nominees to recommend to you this morning.

... Mr. Compton read the report of the Nominations Committee, copy of which was retained by the Secretary ...

(Insert report)