
PROCEEDINGS
MIDWINTER COUNCIL MEETING
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

February 1, 1943
Drake Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

JOYCE PIPER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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MONDAY MORNING SESSION

February 1, 1943

The Midwinter Council Meeting of the American Library Association, held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, February 1, 1943, convened at nine forty-five o'clock, Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT METCALF: The Council meeting will please come to order.

'Let me apologize for not following President Brown's precedent of last year of starting sharply on time.

There is only one session of the Council for the Midwinter meeting this year, and we have a good deal of business so we will have to hurry through. I am asking now that all the people who are to make reports will please be as brief as they properly can. We want to hear what they have to say, of course.

We will start with the report of the Committee on Chapters, Luther L. Dickerson, Chairman.

... Mr. Dickerson read the report of the Committee on Chapters, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

MR. DICKERSON: I recommend adoption of the report, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Do you put that in the form of a motion?

MR. DICKERSON: In the form of a motion, yes. I move adoption.

MRS. MARY PEACOCK DOUGLAS (Dr., School Libraries, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C.): I second the motion, and I would like especially to tell this group what an effective organization the North Carolina Negro Library Association is in our state. (Applause)

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there any discussion? (None)

... Motion voted upon and unanimously carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: The report of the Committee on Boards and Committees. Miss Althea H. Warren, President-Elect.

...Miss Warren read the report of the Committee on Boards and Committees, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: Miss Warren's report dealt with four different matters. Is there discussion on any one of the four? If there is no discussion on any one, I will rule that we can vote on them together. But I want to make sure that you have an opportunity to bring up points in connection with any one of the four. Miss Warren, will you simply outline what the four are?

MISS WARREN: The four are changes in definition for the Membership Committee, which is almost beyond debate because it is based on a by-law amendment; the Subscription Books Committee, which is chiefly as recommended in the report of the Subscription Books Committee; the discharge of the two committees, the W.P.A. and the Council Terms of Office, giving a minor function of the Council Terms of Office over to the Council Credentials Committee.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Do I hear any discussion on any one of the points?

MISS WARREN: May I move the acceptance of the report.

MR. PHINEAS WINDSOR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there discussion? (None)

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: We are ready now for the report of the Divisional Relations Committee, to be presented by Mr. Benjamin E. Powell, of the University of Missouri Library, a

member of the Committee.

... Mr. Benjamin E. Powell read the report of the Divisional Relations Committee, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: This report requires no action.
Is there comment or discussion on it? If not, thank you,
Mr. Powell.

We are now ready for the report of the Nominating
Committee. Mr. Munn, the Chairman, is unable to be here, and
Miss Marian C. Manley, a member of the Committee, will make the
report.

... Miss Manley read the report of the Nominating
Committee, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Let me read now from the By-Laws of the Association in regard to nominations.

"The Committee is appointed by the President-Elect. It must make its report in the BULLETIN three weeks before the Midwinter meeting, and then at the Midwinter Meeting any member of the Council may present a petition signed by not fewer than ten Councillors proposing additional nominations. In case nominations for more than two candidates for any office are made by the Committee and by petitioners the Council shall take a written ballot on the names presented. The two names receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be the official candidates placed on the official ballot."

So far as I know, no petitions have been filed for additional nominations. Are there any now? If not, we are ready to act on the report of the Nominating Committee. I take it, Miss Manley, that you move the adoption of this report.

MISS MANLEY: If I should.

MR. CHARLES H. COMPTON (Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Any discussion? (None)

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: Miss Elizabeth Bond will report for the Public Relations Committee.

MISS ELIZABETH BOND: Mr. President, Members of the Council: The Public Relations Committee has had no meeting, but as a result of a mail vote recommends the following recommendation to the Council: That the Council change the name of the Library Publicity Awards sponsored jointly by the Committee and the Wilson Library Bulletin, the reorganization of which was approved by the Council at its Milwaukee meeting, to the John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards, in order that the awards may more fully represent and perpetuate the pioneering, progressive spirit in library publicity.

I may add here that this is in the nature of postwar planning since the awards are not going to be made at present.

PRESIDENT METCALF: You have heard the recommendation made by Miss Bond. Will you put it in the form of a motion for approval?

MISS BOND: I so move.

MR. WHARTON MILLER (School of Library Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there discussion? If not, we will vote on the motion.

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: Ensign J. C. Mattimore has an announcement to make.

ENSIGN MATTIMORE: Some months ago we found ourselves with some wonderful photographs of Naval aviation subjects taken

by Commander Steig and some of the best photographers in the country, also some water colors and paintings that were done by outstanding painters. That was the trouble. We found ourselves with them and we weren't getting them over to the public at all. They weren't seeing them; they weren't getting any inspiration from them. So we came to Mr. Milam about the idea of having traveling exhibits going from library to library of perhaps thirty pictures in a set on Naval aviation subjects. He gave us a lot of valuable suggestions, one of which was to localize the exhibit in a particular town.

I tried it out two weeks ago. I went to my home town of Harrisburg and stopped at the local steel mill where I knew a lot of people that were working there, took some of the pictures with me. They were making Naval aviation bombs at the time. I showed them our SPD, our dive bomber, where the bomb would fit in, and the carriers and the pictures of the pilots that were flying the planes, and told them that it cost \$27,000 to train an aviator and we had one in training for a year before we let him fly one of the planes. They understood then that they were part of the bigger scheme of the war effort rather than that they were sitting in little hovels making bombs. It was a part of a big plan. That is what we are trying to get you people to do. We are going to give you all of the pictures, everything set up, and the data on them, how your local people are tying in with the war effort, and

we would like you to put it up in your library, if you could.

I am going to have about thirty of these pictures on display out at the reception desk. I wish you would stop around and let me tell you a little more about them. I think you would be interested even if you don't want your library to show them, because there are some good shots of the African campaign and also some studies that I think would be of interest to you. I would like to have a chance to explain what our Navy is doing because I think you people of all people should know.

MR. MILAM: I would like to give the people a chance to see these. They are remarkable photographs and I know that any library that managed to make an exhibit of them would add to its own distinction among the photographers as well as among the Navy enthusiasts.

I suppose some of you have seen the nice little picture on the reading list, mobilizing manpower. That one is in this group. I assure you that when you see it in a large size, it is quite a photograph. You don't write for them. You meet Ensign Mattimore out at the registration desk. We hope you will sign up for the exhibit. I have been very much encouraged that they were willing to make such magnificent photographs in large sizes available to libraries for exhibit.

I wanted to add just a word to what Ensign Mattimore said in order to make you realize that we are offering

you a pretty nice chance for an exhibit.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Thank you Mr. Milam, as well as Ensign Mattimore. (Applause)

Mrs. Lois Townley Place, chairman of the School Libraries Section, Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, will report on the School Library Study.

... Mrs. Lois T. Place read the report, "Study of School Libraries in Wartime: Report to the Council," copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper marked No. 1)

PRESIDENT METCALF: Do you have any questions you would like to ask Mrs. Place about this study?

If not, we will turn to Detroit again now for a College Library Study. Miss Mabel L. Conat, President of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, will give the report.

MISS CONAT: Mr. President and Members of the Council: Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the A.C.R.L. Committee on War Time Activities was to have made this report, but because of illness he is detained at home, much to his regret and ours also.

Consequently I am presenting a very brief report of his Committee's studies in connection with these wartime activities.

Doubtless by now you have all seen the circular prepared by Mr. Brown entitled, "College Libraries and the War," issued through the courtesy of the A.L.A. Committee on Libraries and the War. He gathered much of this information firsthand in New York, Washington and elsewhere and also by correspondence. Inadvertently the name of one member of the Committee was omitted from the list of Committee members given in the circular. That is Ralph Dunbar, Chief of the Library Division of the Office of Education. He has contributed much to the work of the Committee.

The Committee proposes to issue further reports from

time to time in the various library periodicals and also as need arises in separate mimeographed form. Requests from college libraries indicate that they need a knowledge of what is going on in the government which will affect higher education and also information as to what other college libraries are doing. The Committee hopes to be able to supply information on these two points regularly in the future.

The Committee emphasized in its report the value of informational exhibits showing the nature of the Allied countries and of the enemy countries as well, and urged the use of such exhibits at the regional institutes, for instance, and elsewhere in various libraries. Such exhibits as that which our friend just made reference to would come in that.

There was one that was spoken of at the Committee meeting that had been shown at Duke University on Nazi propaganda, and apparently it was very successful. Things of that sort seem to us to be worth while working on and considering further.

The Committee plans to make a further study of types of exhibits which would be of most value. The value of student and faculty forums was also emphasized, and it was hoped that librarians would take full advantage of every opportunity to cooperate with such forums.

The Committee has had under consideration the making of a study and survey of the War Activities of College and

University Libraries, the problems that are confronting these libraries, how librarians are meeting them in various instances, considering the various radical changes in the curricula and personnel, et cetera which are presenting various problems to the libraries. I won't go into this in detail.

Mrs. Place has brought out various things in the School Libraries Report which would practically parallel to a certain degree those in the college and university libraries. Considerable information has already been gathered by the A.C.R.L. War Activities Committee from individual libraries in answer to a letter sent out jointly by the Secretary of the A.L.A. and the Chairman of the A.C.R.L. Committee. In fact, to date over 100 replies have been received to these letters, indicating the desirability of such a study as has been proposed.

At the meeting of the A.C.R.L. Board of Directors last night the making of such a study and survey was approved. The study is made possible by an allotment of funds from the A.L.A., from a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The Board felt that a study of this type might be of practical help to librarians dealing with these various problems spoken of before and might offer them suggestions as to how their libraries might most effectively aid in the war effort.

Another thing came up in the work of the Committee, the matter of a statement relating to the deferments of

librarians. It was presented to the Board of Directors by the Committee on Wartime Activities, but mention of the action taken will be omitted at this time, will be deferred until the discussion of this subject comes up a little bit later in the discussion. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT METCALF: No action is required. Does anybody want to make any comment on Miss Conat's report? If not, we will go on to the next topic on our agenda.

'Miss Flora B. Ludington, a member of the subcommittee on Budget^s, Compensation and Schemes of Service of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure will report on Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education.

MISS LUDINGTON: Mr. President, Members of the Council: Since the President has asked us not to make lengthy reports this morning, and since you have in your own hands the summary which was sent out to Council members, I will dispense with a long introduction and a long presentation of the material.

The subcommittee on this matter has been working since 1939 with the members of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure. I present it to you with the endorsement of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure, the endorsement of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, and the subcommittee on College Library Revenues of the A.L.A. Committee on Revenues. The three volumes of the report--one dealing with non-degree conferring institutions, one with four-year colleges

and one with universities--form companion volumes to the Municipal Classification and Pay Plans, which were adopted by the Council in 1939.

The work of the subcommittee and the Salaries Board has been going on since 1939. The document, I might say, is not a document which is going to regiment college and university libraries. It is a tool for self-evaluation and not for accrediting purposes. The standards set are therefore set for the individual institutions to determine for themselves and to judge themselves according to the standards that represent the best judgment of the Committees which have been at work.

The emphasis throughout this document is on personnel, the subject which was discussed so very definitely at the question-box meeting preceding the Council this morning.

We trust that that will be helpful too to College and University librarians during this period when personnel matters, budget matters, are of such vital concern to institutions of higher education.

If you will rule, Mr. President, that as a non-voting member of the Council I may move the adoption of the Classification and Pay Plans, I would like to do so.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Unless there is a protest, I will so rule.

You have heard the motion that Miss Ludington has

made, that this plan to which she has referred and which you have had in your hands, is to be adopted by this Council, not to be an accrediting tool or for regimentation, but as something to help us for self-evaluation.

MISS LUDINGTON: You might like to see the size of the document. (Showing document)

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there a second to the motion?

MISS CONAT: I second the motion.

MISS AMY WINSLOW (Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio): As Chairman of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure, I should like to speak for the Board in underwriting Miss Ludington's presentation and motion. The Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure as you know, has been instructed by Council to prepare classification and pay plans for all types of libraries, plans which might serve as a national pattern and as a guide to individual libraries. The Board believes that such plans are particularly urgent for institutions of higher education and even more particularly in the present emergency. The Board has therefore approved the document which is before you and endorses the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Salaries, Compensation and Schemes of Service.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Thank you, Miss Winslow. Is there further discussion? Are there any questions you want to ask Miss Ludington or Miss Winslow? Now is your chance.

MR. CARL WHITE (University of Illinois Library School): I hope there will be discussion on the report. I think it is important. I think that as much effort as has gone into this report means that it would be too bad if we didn't discuss it. Certainly it would not be the part of good sportsmanship to attack it, and anything I would have to say would not be meant in the spirit of attack. As some of those who have worked on the report know, I myself have some reservations in regard to the report, and those reservations grow principally out of the experience of some universities, particularly the universities in the Midwest. I have been working rather closely with the North Central Association. Some universities have had the feeling that there have been too many accrediting agencies and the big question in my mind with regard to this report is this: Despite the disclaimer that this is an accrediting tool, that the intent is not regimentation, there is no doubt that those who have had anything to do with the preparation of the report have tried to make that clear in the introduction, it is still not entirely clear to me as to whether the net effect of this will not be rather in the introduction of legislating for institutions of higher education, whether it will not be even so received.

With that in mind, and to get the matter before the group--this may be a very unpopular position I am taking and I may be out of step, but this will be a perfectly good

opportunity for you to put me in line--I am going to add a proposed amendment, if there is any second to it, that the statement that was made in presenting it which gave appropriate emphasis, it seemed to be, about the intent not being regimentation, the stenotype report, be included as a separate preface to the document.

PRESIDENT METCALF: You have heard Mr. White's amendment to Miss Ludington's motion. Is the amendment seconded?

MISS JOSIE B. HOUCHENS (University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: The amendment has been moved and it has been seconded that the introduction that Miss Ludington presented in connection with the proposal be printed with the proposal as a further preface. Is there discussion of the amendment?

MR. WHITE: Mr. President, may I add this remark, that I am pretty sure from the reaction we heard last evening that the teachers' colleges and the junior college group and other similar groups probably do not feel as I do about it. The dissatisfaction with professional bodies attempting to accredit or to legislate standards has stemmed primarily from the Association of American Universities and the state college group, the land grant college group, the exact name of which I do not have. It would probably therefore be only the larger universities that would be more concerned with this. And in

case the discussion would point in the direction, and assuming that the second would be willing to do so, I would be perfectly willing to amend the amendment to include "limited to the university library group."

PRESIDENT METCALF: Miss Ludington, have you any comment?

MISS LUDINGTON: I think the amendment might remove some of the objection. As Mr. White pointed out, at the discussion of the A.C.R.L. Board meeting last evening, there were representatives of college libraries and of the non-degree conferring institutions that felt that perhaps a little regimentation would not hurt. If I were to give my personal opinion on this, I would, I believe, favor Mr. White's amendment.

MR. MILLER (Indiana): I am not clear as to what the amendment applies to. Is it to be an amendment to this report or is it to be a printed preface to the printed book?

MISS LUDINGTON: It would probably be, as I understand it -- there were a few minor changes which were suggested in regard to phraseology which we thought could be taken care of in the introduction. Mr. White, as I understand, is suggesting that the motion as made before Council and as adopted in Council be included in the introductory material in the published volume.

MR. MILLER: Was it the intention of the group responsible for this publication to have an introduction which

would state the position?

MISS LUDINGTON: It is already stated in the introduction that it is not an accrediting document, not a document for accrediting. Mr. White and other members of the A.C.R.L. group felt that this had not been sufficiently emphasized perhaps in the introduction and that Council itself, I judge, might wish to make a statement that it too felt that it should not be an accrediting document, that it should be a self-evaluation tool which indeed is the thing that we tried to do from the outset.

MR. MILLER: Was it the intention of the mover of the amendment that the exact words as recorded on the stenotype be a part of the preface?

MR. WHITE: Let me say first, to underline what Miss Ludington has just said, if you have read the introduction to the document, you will recall that practically the identical words that Miss Ludington used in presenting the report this morning appear. It was the intent of the amendment to pull out that deserving emphasis, as it seems to me deserving, and by giving it a separate place in the document, make it a preface to precede the introduction, something of that sort, that he who runs may read, or he who reads very rapidly may understand that it is the intent of the Council in passing this document that it shall not be intended as legislative for university libraries.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there further discussion of Mr. White's amendment? Are you ready for the question on the amendment? (Question called for)

... Proposed amendment voted upon; dissenting vote..

PRESIDENT METCALF: I will rule that the amendment has been approved.

We are now ready for the motion with the amendment. Is there further discussion on the original motion as now amended?

MISS CONAT: May I say a word for the discussion of the Board of the A.C.R.L. last evening? All of the directors of the Association had the opportunity of investigating and examining all three of these volumes, not just little summaries as you have before you; and every one of the Board was impressed by the work that had gone into this study and I merely want to express the opinion of the Board that we are all very grateful to the Subcommittee and to its endeavors. We think that they have done a fine piece of work.

PRESIDENT METCALF: It has been moved and seconded that the Classification and Pay Plans for the Librarians of Institutions of Higher Education be adopted by the Council, with the understanding that the statement made by Miss Ludington in regard to it be printed as a preface. Are you ready for the question? There is no more discussion.

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: For several years now a good many of us have been interested in the material that we have been trying to get from Europe, and Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, who is Chairman of the Joint Committee on Importations, joint committee of this Association and other library groups, will now make a report for his Committee.

MR. THOMAS P. FLEMING: Mr. President, Members of the Council: A report on importations from the outbreak of World War II in 1939 to December 1941, which was our entry into the World War, appeared in the November A.L.A. BULLETIN. A report on the activities of the Importations Plan for 1942 was issued on January 11, 1943. This Statement No. 6 of the Joint Committee summarizes the present situation.

Since January 11 another shipment has arrived from Europe and has been forwarded to the libraries. I would like to read to you the last paragraph which appears in Statement No. 6. "Under certain conditions 1943 Axis scientific periodicals in reprint form may be obtained by libraries and others. You will receive an announcement of the procedure from your periodicals subscription agent on or before February 15."

I have passed out several of those preliminary announcements, and if any of you would like to see one of them and have not already received a copy, I shall be glad to give it to you.

The Office of War Information and the Office of

Censorship have requested that no newspaper or magazine publicity be given to the receipt of enemy publications. May I suggest, therefore, that you permit no mention of such activities to appear in your annual reports, since newspapers frequently examine annual reports of public libraries and universities.

We have had some difficulty along that line and it takes considerable work to suppress such statements. If there are any reporters in the room, may I again reiterate that statement, that no mention should be made of the plan to reprint enemy publications?

PRESIDENT METCALF: Do you have any questions that you want to put to Mr. Fleming? Now is your opportunity.

MR. CARL VITZ (Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.): Is that to include the Alien Property Custodian?

MR. FLEMING: Yes. The reprinting of enemy publications is being done by the Custodian of Alien Property.

MR. VITZ: In that case, why is there need for secrecy or avoidance of its being given publicity?

MR. FLEMING: There is a matter of source of supply which comes into the question. If there is too much publicity given to it, the enemy will find it expedient to allow our sources of supply to dry up. The British have experienced some.

MR. RALPH R. SHAW (Department of Agriculture): I would just like to say that Mr. Fleming makes this sound so easy

that he doesn't do himself proper credit for the kind of job he did on it. I have been fooling with a dozen or fifteen different groups, trying to get something like this done, trying to get this job done. I think that having Mr. Fleming as the A.L.A. representative in this job meant that a good deal more was done through A.L.A. leadership than was done through all the other sources put together. When we ask all these questions about these things, maybe he isn't free to talk too freely about them. We ought to know that he has done a remarkable job.

PRESIDENT METCALF: May I heartily endorse what Mr. Shaw has just said? In my position in the A.L.A. I have an opportunity to see something of what is being done by the various committees working for the A.L.A. and in my opinion Mr. Fleming has worked harder, put in more time, and worked to greater advantage than any other committee chairman. I think that might be almost fair to say. I hesitate to make comparisons, of course, but he has practically commuted back and forth between New York and Washington for several years.

MR. MILAM: Not to mention Bermuda.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Are there other questions you want to ask Mr. Fleming without embarrassing him? (None)

We are in the midst of the second Victory Book Campaign. The Board of Directors for the Victory Book Campaign is made up of representatives from the USO, the Red Cross and the American Library Association. Mr. Clarence Sherman of the

Providence Public Library is one of the American Library Association representatives on the Board of Directors. We will now hear from him in regard to the Victory Book Campaign.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. President and Members of the Council: It is not news to tell you that the other two members representing this Association are Mr. Harper and Mr. Rice. It is not news to tell you that the services of an unusually capable and experienced campaign committee were secured when Mr. Edward L. Bernays, an eminent public relations counsel, Franklin P. Adams, whose identity I need not explain, and Mr. Norman Cousins, editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE have been carrying on the job of promoting this campaign. It is not news, unfortunately, to tell you there has been some confusion along the line in a sort of spilling over between the earnest, zealous workers where boundary lines of responsibility should begin and leave off. It may be of news to tell you, however, that we are correcting that situation, and we expect from now on that it will be rolling a little more smoothly than it has been in the past.

I am reading a communication from Mr. Bernays which I think you should share with us because it is a call to work which has been somewhat impeded, at least its progress has been, through this confusion to which I refer.

... Mr. Sherman read a letter from Mr. Edward L. Bernays, copy of which is submitted herewith ...

(Insert paper marked No. 2)

MR. SHERMAN (continuing): He has supplemented this with a telegram to Mr. Milam, part of which I shall read: "I am hopeful your stimulation urging librarians to assume local chairmanship and leadership of these groups will accelerate the action of the thousands upon thousands of local organizations working to collect books. For your information, we are working out a Truth or Consequences national program heard by 8 million people weekly to accelerate the giving of books, and anticipate this will further crystallize national opinion and action."

In order that you may know that the books are needed, I am going to ask Mrs. Helen Wessells, who is Assistant Director of the Campaign, to say a few words at this moment.

MRS. WESSELLS: I am not going to make a speech. I have been speaking ever since I have been here about the needs of the Victory Book Campaign. I do want to tell you two or three facts. One is this: We have requests in the office for 3 million books in the armed service, and not only for men, but for women in the armed services too. To date we have received reports stating that less than 300,000 books are ready to be shipped. We are ready to ship, surprisingly enough. We are absolutely set up and when your report comes in we can send instructions that very day as to the place where the books should go. But we haven't the books. So will you go back to your communities, and will you please do everything that you can

to get the people in your community to give books and to give really good books. We need them and we need them badly. Thank you very much.

MR. SHERMAN: May I say in closing that Mrs. Wessells will be in the corner of the room at my right at the close of this meeting to answer any questions you may have and give you information which we don't want to take the time for at this moment?

PRESIDENT METCALF: To help get the books rolling it has seemed desirable to send out a letter to the librarians at least in the larger public libraries in the country, urging them to get the organization in their cities on its feet.

The President and the Secretary of the Association have therefore written such a letter, which was written by the Secretary, and which I am going to ask him to read, as it needs to be read with enthusiasm and vigor, and I am sure that he can do it in that way better than I can.

MR. MILAM: I would like to say first that this letter was drafted at the request of two members of the Campaign Committee and has been endorsed not only by our own representatives on the VBC Board, but by other members of that Board, so that we are not butting into the organization of the Victory Book Campaign, but we are doing what the Campaign Committee has asked us to do. This is the letter.

... Mr. Milam read the letter to be sent to public libraries regarding the Victory Book Campaign ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: Thank you, Mr. Executive Secretary.

The war brings many things before us, as you have already heard, and there is still one more problem on the docket relating to the war very directly. Everything that we are doing is related directly or indirectly, of course, to the war. Miss Winslow, the Chairman of the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure, has a report to make on the deferment of librarians.

MISS WINSLOW: The question has been raised as to whether the American Library Association should take any official action in regard to deferment of librarians. Certain other professional groups have had the matter under consideration so far as it concerns their own members. An occupational bulletin released by the Selective Service System does permit deferment of certain categories in the teaching profession.

The Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure and the Wartime Committee of the Association of College and Reference Libraries were asked therefore to prepare a statement for consideration by Council in case it should wish to take action. No single member of either of those two groups felt that there should be any consideration of librarians as a group. There may be, however, rare instances in which a request for deferment might be justified. The following statement which I will read to you has been prepared and is presented to you for consideration

without any recommendation from the two groups which have prepared the statement. It merely indicates a procedure which might be followed.

... Miss Winslow read the statement on deferment of librarians as prepared by the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure and the Wartime Committee of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

MISS WINSLOW (continuing): That statement, I should add, has not been approved by the Association of College and Reference Libraries. May I ask Miss Conat to make a statement as to the action of that Association?

MISS CONAT: Mr. President, this statement which was prepared jointly by the A.C.R.L. Wartime Activities Committee and the Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure was presented to the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Research Libraries last night.

It was voted that this statement should be rejected. However, it was felt that there might be some value that should be conserved in the statement, not in the statement, perhaps, but in the idea. The Board felt that although the statement does not call for blanket deferment of librarians, as it is it might lead to misunderstanding and possibly unpleasant publicity.

It did feel, as I said, that there was some value in the statement, and it voted that a letter be sent to the Chief of the Selective Service Bureau calling attention to reported inconsistencies in the interpretation of local draft boards of the draft status of individual librarians.

This letter would come from the A.C.R.L. with a covering letter, possibly, by the American Library Association if it felt that was proper.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Miss Winslow, do you have anything further to say?

MISS WINSLOW: I have no further statement to make. As I have already said, this statement is presented without any recommendation from the two groups which prepared it. The groups were asked to prepare such a statement and to present it to Council for consideration.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Miss Winslow's report is before the Council. Do you wish to take any action? We would be glad to have discussion. I think it is a matter that can well bring forth debate.

MR. SHERMAN: I think no issue can be taken with the delicately phrased expression of opinion that we have just listened to, and I may say as a male that it is very nice that the ladies are so concerned about the welfare of the male members; as they are in the minority in the Association, I suppose they deserve some consideration.

To be serious, if we were meeting a year ago this morning, I should say it would be quite in order to draw that to the attention of the proper authorities. Then we were thinking about a war that we hoped we wouldn't face. But we are facing it now and it is a grim, dirty business. I don't believe this Association can afford to have it implied that we tried to protect our members against the call to the colors that almost everybody is now finding it difficult to escape.

Every day there are appeals made by the shipyards in my city and the metal trade industry to exempt or to defer the

selection of some important man subject to the draft and few of them are deferred for a very long period--a few weeks, a few months--until some task is accomplished. Most of them are inducted. We are seriously trying to help in this war, we librarians, and we do not apologize for what we have done this far, and I think we are going to do better as the war goes on. But we are not as closely connected with the fighting of this war, not closely enough to make any such appeal for deferment, and I say that with feeling. I know a lot of young men. I have two sons myself on the edge of it. But I do not think that we as an Association of men and women and citizens of this country can afford to be misunderstood. If the statement is read carefully it will not be misunderstood, but there will be people in the field, men whose young wives want them not to go, (and it is to be understood why they don't) who will be using influence to have that instrument employed in their behalf. We don't know what the terminal point will be. I hope we will take no action, either to ask for it or to condemn it. I think we should leave it alone and then there can be no misunderstanding. (Applause)

MR. LAURENCE J. HARWOOD (Library Board, Public Library, South Bend, Ind.): It so happens that I am in the triple capacity of having my only son in the Army, I am a trustee of the Library Board in South Bend, and as this little symbol indicates, I am on the draft board, the local draft board.

I am very pleased at the attitude you have taken. I would endorse the words of the last speaker, that nothing be done. If you could know the number of requests that the draft boards receive with reasons why a particular son or sweetheart or husband should not go to the Army, you would accept this with downright relief, to know that such an outstandingly patriotic organization as the A.L.A. is unwilling to take a stand, that it is willing to leave it to the several draft boards of the United States to make the selection and to decide for themselves as to which class or which group should be put into the Army.

Then I have another thought in this regard: If the librarian is taken into the Army and if he is capable, a resourceful librarian, he can be of untold value in that group, especially if he is a selectee going in alongside of other average selectees. He can be of untold value there, and his superior officer will quickly detect his ability to help Uncle Sam in the maintenance of morale right in the Army.

I am pleased beyond words that your Board has seen fit not to be full of advice about where we are to get our Army.
(Applause)

MR. SHAW: I would sort of like to get a worm's eye view in the picture, if I may. So far all the people who have spoken were not subject to the Act directly and immediately, and it seems to me that the A.L.A. doesn't have to take action on

every question that comes up in the whole wide world. It seems to me that this is a question that affects so few of the members of the A.L.A. that it isn't a question for general action by the A.L.A. It seems to me also that this carefully worded statement-- and I say that in admiration--if read properly is nothing more than an endorsement of the Selective Service Act, which we all do endorse; and therefore I move that the statement be tabled for the duration and for six months thereafter.

MR. KEATOR(Pennsylvania State Library): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there further discussion?

(None)

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: It is unanimous.

One of the tasks of the President of this Association is to serve as Chairman of the Budget Committee. I have always understood that a good administrator should place jobs on other people, and so instead of reporting for the Budget Committee to the Council, I am going to ask Mr. Dooley of Headquarters staff to make the report.

MR. DOOLEY: Most Council members are reasonably familiar with the Association's finances. You have all seen the Treasurer's report in the December BULLETIN. The Budget Committee wishes at this time to call your attention to a few important aspects of the financial side of our activities.

... Mr. Dooley read the report of the Budget
Committee, copy of which was retained by Headquarters ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: You have heard the report of the Budget Committee. While no action is required by Council on this report, I am sure that Mr. Dooley and Mr. Milam and your President will be glad to try to answer any questions in regard to the financial status of the Association that you care to put to us. Are there questions? If not, we will go on to the next item on our docket.

I expect you are all wondering what action has been taken by the Executive Board in regard to future meetings of the Association. The Board at its meeting on last Saturday, January 30, voted to hold no regular annual conference in 1943. Business meetings of the Council and the Executive Board will be called only if they are necessary for the transaction of business essential to the war effort. Chairmen and members of committees and boards appointed by the Association other than the Executive Board will be frozen in their positions for one year. The President, and the new President when she takes office, will be authorized to fill vacancies. The Executive Board recommends that officers of round tables also be frozen in their positions for one year. The Divisions and Sections have, according to the reorganization constitution, authority to make their own decisions. The election of the officers of the Association as a whole, the President and Vice President, the Treasurer, the members of the Executive Board and the Council, will proceed as usual by mail. The Executive Board hopes

that the Council will endorse this action. Will someone make a motion to that effect?

MR. COMPTON: I so move.

PRESIDENT METCALF: It is moved by Mr. Compton of St. Louis that the action of the Executive Board be endorsed by the Council.

MR. WRIGHT: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there discussion?

MR. MILAM: I would like the permission of this body to write into the minutes that in framing the motion that has been made without words, to state that the Council, recognizing the national emergency, so voted. What you are voting and what the Executive Board voted is contrary to the Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Mr. Compton, will you accept that wording for the motion?

MR. COMPTON: I always will accept Mr. Milam's amendments.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Is there further discussion of the question? (None)

... Motion voted upon and carried ...

PRESIDENT METCALF: We have been pretty unanimous today apparently. It is a good state to be in in war time.

Mr. Milam referred a few minutes ago to the

Constitution and By-Laws. They provide that the Executive Secretary and the President make a report annually as to the Association. I do not think that our constitutional lawyers have ever decided whether "annually" meant at the Midwinter meeting or the annual conference which is not to be held, but at least here is an opportunity for the Executive Secretary to make such statement as he cares to make.

MR. MILAM: Mr. President, the gentleman sitting beside me has not been called upon because his name was not on the slate. May we hear from him first? Mr. Donald Coney has something to say.

PRESIDENT METCALF: There is going to be room for other business later.

MR. MILAM: This is an awful temptation. I shall try to restrain myself by giving you a sample of what the report might cover rather than by giving you a report. Since the Council adopted the policy statement last June, the Headquarters Staff and many of your boards and committees have given practically all of their attention to what we might call the implementation of that Council policy statement. I don't need to remind you who received -- and I hope read -- the A.L.A. BULLETIN that that journal has been devoted almost exclusively to this matter; nor do I need to remind you of the intimate relations between the libraries and the Headquarters Staff and the officers between the boards and committees and the Headquarters Staff and

the officers. You will recognize that it was Fern Long who did the three supplements and that she could not have done that without the permission of the Cleveland Public Library. You will recognize that Miss Rutzen and the Detroit Public Library and a dozen others who might be named have contributed very generously to the work of the Association.

I would like to take as my example the little item of Public Documents. I never thought I should be so much interested in public documents as I have had to be during the past few weeks. Starting with the inability of libraries to get the war-related publications which were being issued, either to get them at all or in some cases, if they could get one copy for the New York Public Library they thought it was slightly inadequate, the Executive Board instructed the Executive Secretary and the President to arrange for a quick study of the trends in Washington toward the reduction of funds for publication and related items. Mr. Scudder was lent by Northwestern University for that task. He prepared a very interesting and confidential (I regret to say) report for the Executive Board, having been able to get from the members of the Executive Department some very frank statements about their problems as well as some interpretations of why libraries were having problems.

On the basis of that report the Executive Board instructed Mr. White and the Executive Secretary to follow through. In the first place, the Executive Board adopted a

series of specific recommendations which were immediately transmitted to the Office of War Information. And then Mr. White and I were instructed to follow through and prepare a more substantial memorandum which has eventuated into a printed memorandum entitled "Government Publishing in Wartime," containing thirty recommendations. I want to give you just a little detail as to how things like that come into existence.

Mr. White and Paul Howard, who was dragged in, and I and a few others prepared preliminary drafts. None of them was very good. We met and agreed. We eventually called in Mr. LeRoy Merritt who had done a thesis at the University of Chicago on documents; and together the three or four of us who could get together at Washington outlined the program. He wrote it and I rewrote it, and he rewrote it, and so on ad infinitum, and so finally we got together about six or eight people at the University of Chicago, including some librarians inevitably in this area, and Dr. Leonard White of the University of Chicago and Dr. Ogburn of the University of Chicago. We spent most of a day. After that Mr. Merritt rewrote it, and I rewrote it, and he rewrote it again, and we had a conference in Washington called by the American Council of Learned Societies, representing the scholars of that vicinity. They gave us some more opportunity to rewrite, and finally the document was transmitted officially by the President and Secretary to Mr. Elmer Davis, who immediately acknowledged it and authorized the

appointment of a committee in his organization to study the recommendations. Mr. Cory is the secretary and only officer of that committee. It held meetings about three weeks ago. Miss Merrill and I, being in Washington, were invited to attend. Mr. Cory reports to the Interdepartmental Committee on Publications of which Mr. Jack Fleming of the Division of Publications and Graphics in OWI is the Chairman. The recommendations, I want to assure you, are receiving most earnest consideration by that group in Washington. Some of the members of that committee are here.

I think I might conclude, Mr. President, with the encouraging statement of one or two of our colleagues in Washington, who say that the document has made quite a splash.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Do you want to take this opportunity to ask Mr. Milam questions? (None)

Mr. Coney has a report to make. We will now give him his chance.

MR. CONEY: I am slightly embarrassed. I had thought it was the Chicago climate. Now I find that the action of the Executive Board has frozen some of us.

I am reporting for the Board of Education for Librarianship. The Board of Education for Librarianship should like to report to the Council that a shortage of librarians is gaining rapidly and is due for almost immediate phenomenal increase. Lest you should misunderstand that language, it is

the shortage and not the librarians that are going to increase.

... Mr. Coney read the statement prepared on "Recruiting for Librarianship," copy of which is submitted with this report...

(Insert paper marked No. 3)

MR. CONEY (continuing): This report requires no action. It is merely sad news for your contemplation.

PRESIDENT METCALF: Thank you, Mr. Coney. It does bring us information that a good many of us wanted to learn. Is there other business?

MISS ELIZABETH M. SMITH (Public Library, Albany, N.Y.): I represent New York State and the New York Library Association, and I have a letter which was received shortly before I came here which seems to point to a possible need of having the Association state its attitude regarding the holding of smaller sectional meetings or sectional institutes.

The New York Library Association is apparently very much up in the air as to what to do. They gave up the annual conference this year, and this is a statement from the letter of the President: "We of this year's council are still in the stage of searching for ways to give the state association's program this year sufficient vitality without the conference. I feel that we should abide by the wartime policy concerning travel. To bar the state conference and then evade the issue by scheduling a series of regional conferences in New York is not consistent."

As I think about the institute the past two days and what it is intended to accomplish, I feel that if we don't have those smaller sectional institutes the greatest value of the national and regional institutes will be gone; because

whereas the larger libraries are reached through those larger institutes, the smaller libraries which really need them most of all are not. It seems as if the A.L.A. possibly might, by taking action here, do something to clear it up, to clear up the uncertainties in the minds of the A.L.A. Council and possibly the state organizations by taking some action.

PRESIDENT METCALF: I think that the officers of the Association have expected that the regional institute chairmen would get in touch with their local ODT officers and see what the report was from them in regard to local meetings. The regional institutes have been planned in places and in such a way that it is expected that a very large majority of those attending will be able to do it without making overnight trips. If the regional institutes begin in the afternoon, a very large percentage of the librarians that attend them will be able to start that morning. If the institutes go over night and close the next noon, they will be able to get home in the afternoon and evening without complicating the Pullman situation which we understand is most serious.

Now, conditions will of course vary in different parts of the country. An institute in Denver is not going to be able to get nearly all of the people that should go to it by a 4-hour railroad trip.

MR. GALT (Public Library, Buffalo, N.Y.): It doesn't seem to me that you understood the question that was

raised. There is somewhat of a feeling that if in New York State we should give up the meetings of the N.Y.L.A., just why should we have something so similar under the national organization; or should the idea of the national institute be worked out in conjunction with the N.Y.L.A.?

MISS SMITH: I had more particularly in mind the smaller institutes which it is expected will follow the regional ones. I think there is no question about the regional institutes.

PRESIDENT METCALF: The smaller institutes, we supposed, would not complicate the travel situation. They will be in the smaller localities, drawing people from close at hand. So far as the regional institutes are concerned, there we have supposed that in most cases it would be a smaller group than would ordinarily come to a big state meeting such as that of the N.Y.L.A., if the institutes are held down to 150 people. You ordinarily have a great many more than that in the New York State Library Association.

MISS SMITH: I want to take back some assurance to the uncertain officials of the New York Library Association regarding it. Apparently they feel now that there should not be smaller regional conferences--that is, that the Association should not undertake the organizing of conferences in sections of the state.

PRESIDENT METCALF: I am sure that the American

Library Association does not want to go on record advocating institutes that are going to complicate the travel situation; but we do hope that local institutes can be carried on in most of the districts throughout the country without making complications of that kind. Is that a fair statement? We would not advocate them in places where the travel that was necessary to carry them on would have to be such as to complicate the transportation problem.

MR. GALT: It isn't the entire point. The point is that the national organization comes into the local field without anything being taken up with the state organization. I think that is the point.

PRESIDENT METCALF: There is a state coordinator for each state who we certainly hope will deal with the state association. That will be expected and that state coordinator would naturally deal with the state association and try to combine meetings if that seemed to be the best way to do it.

We certainly do not want to seem to be going into the local districts and telling them that they can't have their state association meetings and should have the institutes. There is no intention of that on the part of the A.L.A. officers, I assure you.

MR. FORREST B. SPAULDING: Mr. Metcalf, I am not a member of the Council, but may I speak on this just a minute? It seems to me that in this, as in so many other things, we must

remember that there is a war on and a big war, and that there isn't any room for little local wars, and I for one feel that all of our states should feel indebted to the American Library Association as the one national organization which can put a little burr under us and get us to do some systematic planning to do our part as librarians in the war. I speak not as a member of the Iowa Library Association or the Des Moines Library Club or the American Library Association, but as a citizen who wants to win this war and win it quickly. (Applause)

MISS SMITH: I am not a member and haven't met with the council of the New York Library Association, but I have certainly had no impression at all that there was any question of conflict between the jurisdictions of the two organizations, but simply the question whether it was consistent with governmental travel policy to have the smaller meetings.

MR. MILAM: Some of the members may be interested in our experience with this meeting. In the first place the Executive Board, recognizing the situation, decided to discourage miscellaneous meetings in connection with these business meetings and to hold an institute. At the request of ODT we postponed the meeting one month and then we went to the ODT in Chicago, told them what we proposed to do, what kind of a meeting we were having, that we were discouraging rather than encouraging attendance, and hoping to limit the institute to 200 people, what the subjects were, and then asked, "On what

days can we hold that meeting without overloading the transportation system around Chicago?"

They told us exactly what days to choose and we accepted their decision and so we called this meeting with the blessing of the local ODT. It seems to me that is the procedure which should be followed both for the regional meetings and for the local meetings, and if the advice is against holding any meetings, then let's have 5,000 staff meetings and do the same thing.

PRESIDENT METCALF: In this connection, let me go back to the announcement that I made at the beginning of the Institute on Saturday afternoon. I am afraid that the Association has injured the feelings of a good many librarians throughout the country by not inviting them to this Institute. Please do what you can when you go back home to make those people understand why the number of invitations sent out was limited. We were trying to avoid doing anything that would complicate the transportation situation.

I promised myself that we would get through with this meeting at one o'clock, and it is now just about twelve o'clock, and I am sure that none of us will be disappointed if the President does not make an elaborate report. His report will appear, I suppose, in due course in the BULLETIN.

There are one or two things that I want to say however. I want not only the members of the Council who are

here, but other members of the Association throughout the country always to feel free to write to Headquarters or to the President, making suggestions, criticizing--preferably constructively--or bringing up anything that they care to bring up in connection with the activities of the Association.

And then I want to mention just one thing more in connection with the report of the Budget Committee presented by Mr. Dooley. I want you all to realize that the financial future of the American Library Association is not bright. The income from endowment fund is not likely to increase, and unless something is done about it, the income from memberships will probably decrease considerably during the next year or two. That happens in times such as these. The income is not as large now as we had hoped it would be with the reorganization. We have less money from membership fees than we have had in the past.

We will not gain anything by not holding an annual conference. It will cost us something. We will not have the registration fees and we will not receive money which comes in on a fairly large scale from the exhibitors. We are going to be short of funds. When we are short of funds we just have to cut our budget. Beginning with the first of January the statistical assistant at Headquarters was dropped, and with his going went a very important piece of work carried on by the Association. But it simply was not possible to balance the

budget and provide for that assistant. A good many of you, I know, have complained about the personnel and placement service at Headquarters. Headquarters Staff realizes that there are complaints, but it is doing all that it possibly can with the staff available. That staff cannot be enlarged unless the income of the Association is increased or unless we drop some other activities. It is a serious situation and one which is going to be more serious next year, I am afraid.

I certainly don't want to try to put on a high-pressure campaign to bring in more members, but I do hope that all of you when you go back home will do what you can to encourage librarians in your own home towns to join the Association. If we could bring in more members or if we could keep up the membership to the present figure, I think we could pull through. But we must not let the membership drop during the next year or two and expect to keep up the present activities of the Association.

That is not a very pleasant note to end the meeting, but this is war time and it is one of the matters that we must face.

Is there any other business? If not, the meeting is adjourned, and we do not know when the next meeting will be.

... The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock ...

STUDY OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN WARTIME: REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

When a nation engages in total war, all its resources, its institutions and ^{even} its behavior patterns are subjected to a searching inventory. ~~Essentials~~ ^{Nonessentials}, however ^{cherished}, or longstanding, are laid aside ^{temporarily}. ~~Essentials~~ ^{in some cases} permanently, while ~~the immediately essential and the directly~~ ^{manpower and machines} ~~essential~~ are welded into a vast fighting ^{force} unit with which to win the war.

Last summer, ^{in the U. S. Office of Education} far-reaching plans were made for drawing ~~upon the energy and eagerness of~~ ^{upon the energy and eagerness of} ~~20 million American school children~~ ^{20 million American school children} ~~can make to aid~~ ^{can make to aid} the war effort, ~~and~~ ^T this month of January sees those plans crystallizing, and in many places, actually in operation. We know that whatever affects the schools must affect the library in the schools. Hence, in order to keep abreast of ~~the~~ ^{in school curricula and} changes, ~~it is necessary to determine~~ ^{what} ~~contributions~~ ^{are making}.

~~the school library is~~ ^{are making}, ~~an examination of~~ ^{are making to the success of the schools wartime program,} ~~the present school library situa-~~ ^{an examination of} ~~tion seemed important.~~ ^{overview, and examination of practice} Provision for such an ~~examination~~, on a limited basis,

was made possible by the A.L.A. as one of the war emergency projects which the association has been enabled to carry on with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. ~~An~~ ^{set plans in motion} advisory committee for the project, including the president of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, the chairman of the School Libraries Section and the chief of the School and Children's Library Division, ~~Dr. Helen L. Butler~~ ^{formerly a school librarian and library} was ~~invited~~ ^{invited} to make

~~the investigation and to report her findings~~ ^{to the benefit of} ~~educators~~ ^{educators and school librarians} and school librarians. ~~The study is in process~~ ^{now}. The procedure followed has ~~included~~ ^{included} conferences, with leading educators in Washington and other key cities, on the new educational programs being incorporated into elementary and secondary schools; visits ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~academic and~~ ^{academic and} ~~trade schools in~~ ^{trade schools in}

New York, New Jersey ~~and~~ Connecticut, with additional schools in the Middle West yet to be ~~observed~~ ^{observed}, visits ~~by Miss Mildred Batchelder~~ ^{by} Chief of the ~~School and Children's Library Division~~, to ~~9 schools in Michigan and Ohio~~.

Because time ~~is~~ ^{such} an important factor in ~~the~~ ^{the} investigation, information has also been solicited by query from ~~about~~ 300 librarians and school library supervisors ~~over~~ ^{throughout} the United States. Replies have been received to date from ~~about~~ 115. These give information about 131 libraries in 25 states.

~~Information requested~~ ^{Information requested} in the study, includes such external conditions, as population changes and ~~labor~~ ^{in the school community} demands made upon young people and their families. ~~Questions~~ ^{Questions} ~~bring out~~ ^{bring out} the changes made in the school curriculum when the Victory Corps program, with its pre-induction courses, is introduced into a school, or ~~the Treasury Schools at War program~~ ^{what is the affect of}, or the War Production Training program, or when an individual school works out its own program to meet local needs. Taken into account, too, is the readjustment necessary when adolescents are required to carry additional courses, when the school day is made more compact by reducing study periods, and when homework and reading are cut to a minimum or eliminated altogether because young people are working after school. Equally important for librarians to know are the changes in the administrative machinery of the school library, caused by loss or change of personnel, decrease in book funds, fluctuations in the volume and character of materials circulated, and ~~a new emphasis~~ ^{how much is} placed on films, recordings, pamphlets, magazines or books as ~~these must be~~ obtained, to satisfy the needs of instructors in a wartime curriculum.

It is too early to comment upon the findings of the study. The data have not yet fallen into final pattern. Dr. Butler reports, however,

certain trends shaping up which seem to be generally true. These include a shift in ^{reading} interest from fiction to non-fiction, with certain subject fields like aeronautics predominating from kindergarten to college entrance. They indicate an increasing use of films, for classroom, propoganda, and recreational purposes in the school. Except in extremely isolated instances, they show a wholesome lack of intolerance or prejudice in book selection. On the other side of the picture is a decided decrease in ^{the} volume of materials circulated, and in library use; an increase in the librarian's load, paralleling a similar increase laid upon teachers. This is counterbalanced in many instances by ~~the observance of~~ alert, ~~keen~~ librarians, with imagination and drive, who have seized upon the powerful motivation provided by the war, to link up the universal interest in that subject, with books and reading, in original and different ways. Equally satisfactory has been the sight of many other libraries, with less spectacular results, reacting appropriately to their own educational scene by supporting the ^{new} instructional program of their institutions.

It is not expected that the result of the study will be a complete and detailed picture of the status quo of school libraries in wartime. That is not its purpose, and its timing has not been made with that idea in mind. The undertaking is partly investigatory and partly directional. The nation's schools are in a state of flux; emphases are shifting; traditional methods are being discarded; traditional courses are being replaced. School librarians know they must anticipate some of these changes and keep abreast of the others if ~~the~~ school libraries are to retain their present important position, or ^{look forward to an} ~~will they hope to have a~~ ^{even} stronger place in the educational structure of the future. They know that their responses must be quick and positive;

that the interval heretofore allowed in library practice for new ideas to sift through from progressive institutions to more conservative ones has been telescoped, too. They want to know, therefore, about ~~the condition,~~

those or practices, *and* material, which *are* helpful in one system, or which has been tried out in another, *in order to facilitate and expedite conversion* ~~is also it may be equally helpful to their own insti-~~
Processes
~~Practice~~

~~School libraries aside,~~ ^{It} is hoped that the results of the investigation will have significance for educators and other types of librarians as well ^{as school librarians}. The elementary and secondary school reader of today is the user of the college and public library of tomorrow. Educators and librarians alike should be interested in knowing whether there is evidence that instructional method is ~~reverting to the use of a single textbook;~~ ^{employing the use of more and diverse materials today;} in knowing ^{also} ~~whether~~ ^{and attendance} library use ^{is} on the secondary level ~~is~~ ^{are} increasing or the reverse; ^{decreasing; and} in noting the shift of ^{reading} ~~subject~~ interest ^{was time -} in reading, ~~and in instructional media~~.

The School Libraries Section hopes that the study may reveal not only the extent to which school libraries are adjusting, to the reorganization and reevaluation of the present school program as it educates for war, but that it may contain some implications for a future program when schools once more educate for peace.

1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

"Books for Our Armed Forces"

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The National Campaign Board has for the last few weeks enlisted the cooperation of the leading groups in this country representing the important social forces of education, agriculture, social service, women's interests, labor, commerce and industry and governmental fields. These groups and individuals to the number of 220, representing over half-a-million functioning organizations in this country, have pledged their support in person, in writing and in action to the Victory Book Campaign; have asked their thousands of constituent organizations to cooperate in the Victory Book Drive with steering committees already set up in one thousand communities in this country. These steering committees consist of the librarian, the USO representative and the National Red Cross representative in these communities. In addition to this, the force and pressure of the Office of War Information, through radio and other channels of communication, has been put behind the Drive, and the Campaign Headquarters itself has diligently and, we hope, effectively developed great public interest in the situation.

The department stores and the milk companies of the country have also enlisted to help in the collection and sorting of the Drive.

In many communities throughout the country this pattern is functioning effectively, the steering committee in cooperation with local group leaders and opinion molders actually going out and getting books in cooperation with milk companies and department stores, for collection and sorting at the libraries.

In other communities, however, the activity has not as yet received the benefit of the actual interest, stimulation and guidance of these steering committees. It is vital that steering committees, particularly in our large centers, actually function and act as catalysts in integrating and coordinating group participation, as well as in acting as the central points for the dissemination of fact and point of view locally, regarding the Campaign in order that success may be achieved.

1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

"Books for Our Armed Forces"

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Empire State Building, New York

May we, in the public interest and in the interest of librarians themselves, who have so much at stake in this whole situation, urge upon them the necessity at this time of assuming leadership of these steering committees translating this leadership into action? They will be assured of the efficient and enthusiastic support of Campaign Headquarters in providing all material and suggestions that are available there. We trust that the librarians of the country will assume this necessary and important obligation at this time.

*Edward L. Berinap, co-chairman
for the Committee*

The National Campaign Headquarters has solicited the cooperation of all groups representing the important social forces of education, agriculture, social service, women's interests, labor, commerce and industry and governmental fields. These groups and individuals to the number of over 500, representing over half-a-million functioning living persons in this country, have pledged their support in person, in writing and in action to the Victory Book Campaign. They have asked their thousands of constituent organizations to cooperate in the Victory Book Drive with steering committees already set up in one thousand communities in this country. These steering committees consist of the librarian, the USO representative and the American Red Cross representative in these communities. In addition to this, the force and pressure of the Office of War Information, through radio and other channels of communication, the moral pull behind the Drive, and the Campaign Headquarters itself has diligently and, as a result, effectively developed great public interest in the situation.

The department stores and the milk companies of the country have also called to help in the collection and sorting of the Drive.

In many communities throughout the country this pattern is functioning effectively, the steering committees in cooperation with local group leaders and civilian soldiers actually going out and getting books in cooperation with milk companies and department stores, for the benefit of the troops.

In other communities, however, the activity has not as yet received the benefit of the actual interest, stimulation and guidance of these steering committees. It is vital that steering committees, particularly in our large centers, actually function and act as catalysts in integrating and coordinating group participation, as well as in setting as the central points for the dissemination of fact and point of view locally, regarding the Campaign in order that success may be achieved.