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Missouri
in the
Library War Service



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Missouri in the Library War Service

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Columbia
University of Missouri

1931

FOREWORD

When the United States called its young men for military service in 1917, there were practical idealists in places of authority who wanted to give those young men "the normalities of life." The Secretary of War, therefore, appointed a Commission on Training Camp Activities. This Commission and a comparable group representing the Navy and Marine Corps invited seven organizations to provide in the camps an environment which would approximate that of a well-developed community. To the American Library Association was assigned the task of furnishing books and library service. The Association was already prepared to respond, having previously appointed a War Service Committee.

During the weeks and months that followed, librarians and friends of libraries collected millions of books and periodicals and millions of dollars. They erected camp library buildings, stocked them and manned them. They put reading matter at the disposal of men on their way overseas and after they reached France. Wherever American forces went, even to Siberia, the A. L. A. War Service followed, with the generous help of the Government and the other voluntary organizations.

And the librarians were rewarded. Many of the men were fresh from school or college and from homes where books were considered a necessary part of their lives. They liked to read and knew what they wanted to read. Here were books, and they had time on their hands. Others, by thousands, came from communities without public libraries and from homes where books were few. Many of them discovered, through the camp library, the joy of reading.

Library War Service was a great experiment in which the people of every state had a part. It is appropriate that the record of Missouri's participation has been written by one who was identified with the work locally, nationally and abroad.

Carl H. Milam.

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Purd B Wright, Librarian, Kansas City Public Library
(Divisional Director, Supervisor of Camp Funston)

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Henry O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri
(Assistant to the General Director in charge of Camp Libraries)

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Missouri in the Library War Service

Chapter I

Organization of the Library War Service

The Library War Service was national in its conception, organization and administration. The purpose of the organization was to furnish reading material for the men in the U. S. Army and in the U. S. Navy wherever they might be stationed—in training camps, on border patrol, on guard duty, on transports and battleships, in U. S. Arsenals, in powder plants, and in the army overseas. The service was organized on national lines similar to the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare organizations. Any account of a state's activity in the library war service must include an account of the national service of which the work of a state was an essential part, in the same way, that a history of Missouri in the World War presupposes an account of the World War work as a back ground or as a field of operation.

After Congress declared war in April 1917, the machinery of the Government was set in motion for the mobilization of the land and naval forces of the country. A large civilian army must be trained, at least, 2,000,000—young men, from homes of culture and refinement, from the laboring classes, from the farms, and factories. These men, if they were to become efficient soldiers and officers, must have some recreation in their leisure hours, must have the stimulus of spiritual and moral forces to be furnished by such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, which could furnish entertainment, of various sorts, and opportunities for religious experience and moral uplift. The War Department provided a Commission on Training Camp Activities, with Raymond B. Fosdick, as chairman. This Commission invited the several welfare organizations and the American Library Association to assist in providing various camp activities for maintaining the morale of the boys under severe military training.

A letter from the chairman of this Commission to Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, informed him that the members of the Commission on Training Camp Activities voted unanimously to invite the American Library Association to assume the responsibilities for providing adequate library facilities in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps which were expected to open on or about September, the first. Quoting from Mr. Fosdick's letter: "Briefly we have in mind the establishing of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support." For this service he pledged the full support and cooperation of his Commission. The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, placed his stamp of approval on the plans of the American Library Association to assume the responsibility of providing buildings, library books, and magazines for the soldiers. Mr. Fosdick's request and the approval of Mr. Baker gave the Library War Service an official standing which was a vital factor in the prosecution of its work.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held in Louisville, July 1917, three months after the United States had officially declared war on the Central Powers. Already the resources of men and money in the United States were being rapidly mobilized for prosecuting the war. Immediately after the declaration of war, the President of the American Library Association, Walter L. Brown, appointed a Preliminary War Library Committee to make a survey of the possibilities of a nation-wide library service for the soldiers. The detailed report of this Com-

mittee outlining the problems of securing books, money, personnel, and the probable cooperation with the welfare organizations was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically. The preliminary committee was selected as the permanent committee, called the War Service Committee. The members of the Committee were: Herbert Putnam, Chairman, Arthur E. Bostwick, Richard R. Bowker, Gratia Countryman, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Alice S. Tyler and J. I. Wyer, Jr.

This War Service Committee served throughout the war and until the library war activities were transferred to the War and Navy Departments. This Committee formulated the first plans for library service, provided a subcommittee on Finance with Frank P. Hill, as Chairman, to formulate and direct the campaign for raising funds, and appointed Matthew S. Dudgeon, Camp Library Director. It soon became evident that a different organization would be necessary to cover the field and provide the desired service. The War Service Committee, therefore, secured the services of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, to direct and control the work with the title of General Director of the Library War Service, with headquarters in the Library of Congress. The subcommittee was discontinued November 17, and the General Director initiated his new organization which consisted of secretaries and assistants to the Director in charge of divisions of work such as: Assistant to the Director in charge of large Camp Libraries; another in charge of Publicity and the like. This organization became known as the Library War Service which continued to function until the close of the service in the fall of 1919.

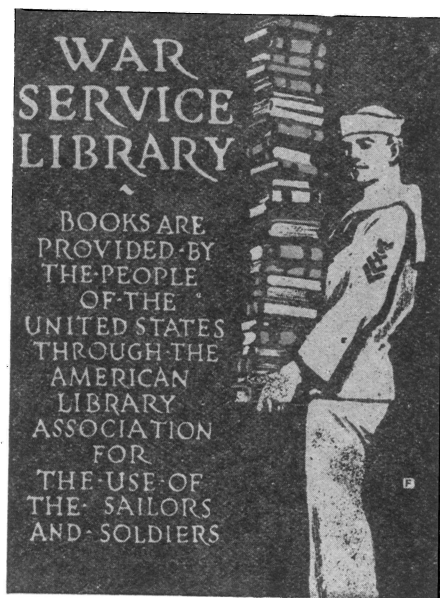
The first problem confronting the War Service Committee was to get books for the soldiers; the second to secure money to finance the work. The preliminary plan of the Committee provided agents in every state to direct the appeal for gifts of books for the soldiers. The situation on July first, called for providing library facilities in sixteen cantonments soon increased to thirty-two. Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, was appointed State Agent for the book and money campaigns in Missouri. Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, was appointed Director for the Kansas City area, and Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Director for the St. Louis area. A similar organization cared for the work in the other states.

The newspapers, the churches, the schools, the libraries—all were agencies for collecting books. Posters were placed on the street corners, in public buildings, in schools, and in various other places calling attention to the urgent need of books and magazines and to depositories where books might be left to be shipped to the camps. Books were not donated in sufficiently large quantities to supply the camp libraries, the welfare huts, and the numerous outposts and small stations. Then followed the intensive drive of March 18-25, 1918, for books. Only good clean copies of books were wanted. The classes of books suggested were: fiction, history, description, geography, literature, and other books which might interest the boys. Sixty-six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four books were donated in the campaign.

It became evident after sorting the books and distributing them among the several large camps that the books were not adequate in kind nor of sufficient quantity. The War Service Committee, therefore, purchased about 350,000 new books for the large cantonments. In the meantime library buildings called Camp Libraries had been erected in the thirty-two cantonments which required a good stock of books for the thousands of boys in every camp. Then, too, books were needed for overseas. Those donated in the book campaign were for the most part unworthy and undesirable. Thousands of new ones had to be purchased for this purpose.

After the signatures of the nations at war were affixed by their representatives

to the Armistice November 11, 1918, the soldiers in training camps, on the battle front, and in the overseas camps, except the Army of Occupation in the Coblenz bridgehead, were left without any purpose for further training in military routine. The war was over, the soldiers, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, wanted to be mustered out of service. All the soldiers of the Expeditionary Forces and those at home still in the ranks were obsessed with the idea of returning to jobs, professions, etc., in private life. Their interests were no longer in war but in their trades and professions back home. It was impossible to muster out of service at once all the men in the training camp and those overseas. The problem of the Commission on Training Camp Activities was to keep the soldiers contented and give them activities to replace the constant arduous military drills and life in the trenches. The problem of keeping up the morale of the peace time soldiers was greater than it was in war time. The Library War Service as well as the welfare organizations redoubled their efforts to entertain the soldiers and to give them the educational facilities to prepare them for their jobs back home. The War Service purchased books, about 2,000,000 of them, on vocational and other educational subjects such as; wireless telegraphy, in which so many were interested, poultry raising, dairying, sheep raising, civil and mechanical engineering, plumbing, building of homes and barns, and hundreds of other vocations in which the men were interested. A soldier in the U. S. Army anywhere in the world could express his desire to read or study a book on practically any subject and the book would be furnished. The Army had the advantages of university organization and instruction in the temporary University of Beaune. The Library War Service purchased all vocational books on history, description, geography, books of fiction and literature available in Paris and in London, in addition to those sent over from the Dispatch Offices in the United States; more than 2,000,000



Library War Service Book Plate

books. Upwards of two and one-half million books were purchased and more than 5,000,000 books and tons of magazines were given and distributed to the soldiers wherever stationed in the camps, in the trenches, in the Coblenz area, in Paris, in outposts on the Mexican border, in naval stations, and in remote Archangel and Vladivostock, and on battleships and transports.

The Million Dollar Campaign for Funds

Books were the first need; money was the second. The War Service Committee could not function without money and nothing could be done without financial backing, and until the amount available should be known plans could not be effectually discussed. Subcommittees on War Finance, Publicity, and Book Collecting were created immediately.

The first plan for securing money for immediate needs was the "Dollar-a-Month Club" formed among librarians. The generous response of the librarians did not produce sufficient funds for any length of time as the job became larger than anticipated. The War Service Committee then decided to raise a million dollars by private subscriptions with which to carry on the work. It was felt that this was the least amount for which the needed buildings could be erected, equipped and administered, and the soldiers supplied with reading matter at the front, in the field, in cantonments and training camps, and on board the troop ships. In order to give this appeal the proper emphasis and authority, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, appointed ten nationally known men and women as a Library War Council. This Council served the American Library Association in an advisory capacity, not only in the million dollar campaign but also in the United War Work Campaign of November 1918, and continued to function so long as the Library War Service operated. The financial campaign was successful in raising the money asked for and two-thirds as much again. The exact amount subscribed was \$1,749,706.31, in round numbers one and three-fourths millions of dollars, but included in this fund was an item of \$320,000, a donation of the Carnegie corporation, for library buildings in the thirty-two cantonments already opened.

United War Work Campaign

By the end of June, 1918, more than \$900,000 of this fund had been expended for camp library buildings, for personnel, for equipment, and for books. The maintenance of the librarians in camps was provided by the War Department. Many library boards granted leaves of absences, for library war work, to their librarians and assistants for limited periods, usually two months, with salaries continued, but as the war continued with no prospect of its termination in sight, the Library War Service was compelled to take over the salaries of its personnel. It, therefore, became necessary to secure additional funds for the American Library Association activities as well as for the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army, and the other welfare organizations rendering service in the camps and on the battlefields. The American Library Association joined with the six other welfare organizations in the United War Work Campaign of November 1918, which brought to the American Library Association about four million dollars as its share of the total funds raised which exceeded two hundred and five million dollars—thirty-five millions more than was asked for.

This magnanimous response from the Citizens of the United States to the appeals of these organizations for funds to carry on indicated that our citizens appreciated and approved the welfare work in camp and field. The home folks were acquainted with this altruistic service through their visits to camps and through the

letters the boys wrote home describing the pleasure and inspiration they received from books and from the entertainments and religious influences and the personal services rendered by the Hostess houses, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other welfare organizations. The Commission on Training Camp Activities and the service organizations could have had no endorsement more striking and convincing than the over subscription of the United War Work fund.

Some idea of the tremendous activities of the Library War Service may be gathered from the following statistics published in the War Library Bulletin of May 1918:

- 50 large camp libraries.
- 534 small military camps and posts, located in some welfare organization building.
- 150 library stations along the Mexican Border.
- 228 military hospitals.
- 264 naval stations.
- 54 marine corps stations.
- 150 vessels engaged in transporting troops.
- 1,000 naval and commercial vessels.

Chapter 2

I

Missouri State Activities

Such a remarkable record of effective service for the soldier boys in camps, trenches, and hospitals was made possible through the active interest and loyal cooperation of people of the United States together with the gratuitous work of unselfish librarians. No greater results than the popularization of the public and university libraries in the United States could have been hoped for. The horizon of the reading public has been extended beyond the *ne plus ultra* of former times. The citizens of no state gave more ardent support to the program than did the citizens of Missouri. As stated above, the Library War Service was organized on national lines. The nation was subdivided by states for administrative purposes and for raising the necessary funds to cover actual expenses of the service and for the soliciting, collecting, and forwarding the gift books. The Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission was the State Director. Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, and Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, were Directors and Dispatch Agents for the east and west portions of the State.

Collection of Books

Before the Library War Service could begin to function in this State or elsewhere books and magazines had to be secured. In August 1917, before the large training camps were officially opened, a campaign for books was inaugurated. Placards and posters bearing such inscriptions as: "Let your idle books help our soldiers;" "You can do your bit by immediately bringing your good books to the public library;" were placed in libraries, schoolhouses, postoffices, courthouses, on advertising boards, etc., throughout the villages and cities of Missouri and elsewhere. Newspapers published these requests for books—fresh in appearance, readable books such as: history, fiction, description, travel—and new magazines and home papers. This first drive was for the immediate necessities in the camps when the boys were assembling. The next campaign, March 1918, was much more efficiently organized with results far more satisfactory than the first one. The Kansas City Public Library was the assembling point for books secured in the cities, villages, and school districts of Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, east of the North Platte River, and Missouri

north of the Missouri River. Villages, districts and cities of Missouri south of the Missouri River except Kansas City, Illinois south of Peoria, Iowa except Des Moines, Indiana except Indianapolis sent their books to the St. Louis Public Library. The list of towns in Missouri and the number of books forwarded from each is taken from the Library Messenger and may be found in the Appendix. This campaign netted 82,787 books of which Columbia donated 2,200, Kansas City 27,000, and St. Louis 35,000. The next and last campaign for books was launched in 1919. Recent books on the vocations were then in demand by the soldiers. There were comparatively few books in this class donated. The Library War Service purchased quantities of the desired books from the fund secured in the United War Fund campaign and sent them overseas, and to the camps, posts, and stations in this country.

Campaigns for Money

In the campaigns for funds for the Library War Service and for the maintenance of the welfare organizations, Missouri did her share. Her citizens contributed \$21,634.01 in the million dollar campaign in the fall of 1917; of this amount Kansas City contributed \$3,540.50; St. Louis \$12,072.62; and the other cities and villages of the state more than \$6,000,000. A list of the cities and villages with amounts contributed in this campaign may be found in the Appendix. In this United War Work Campaign in which all the welfare organizations were interested, the citizens of the State raised \$5,445,406.22; Kansas City contributed \$1,800,000; and St. Louis \$2,306,000. According to agreement with the other welfare organizations, the Library War Service received approximately 2.05%, or \$111,630. The approximate amount of money contributed by Missouri for the Library War Service was \$133,264.00.

The story of Missouri's contribution to the Library War Service is best narrated under three heads: (1) The State Activities including the Missouri Library Commission; (2) Public Libraries—Smaller Libraries, St. Louis Public Library, and Kansas City Public Library; (3) Institutional Libraries—University of Missouri, and Teachers Colleges.

II

Missouri Library Commission.

The Secretary of the Library Commission acted as State Agent under the Library War Service Committee at Washington, D. C. Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, the Secretary, directed the campaigns in the State for the three drives for books and the two for money. Even before an official campaign for securing books was inaugurated libraries began in July, 1917, to collect books from their patrons for the camp libraries.

The Library War Work of the Commission is described in a general way by the Secretary in the Library Messenger, Vol. 1, No. 6, as follows: . . . "The earliest form which developed was the local endeavor to supply the home boys with books as each local company left for camp during the summer. Records are at hand showing that this was done in the form of company libraries, by Clinton, under the Red Cross society, by Savannah, under the Civic Improvement Club, and by Trenton, under the local branch of the Woman's National League for Service. As the plans of the American Library Association took shape, this effort was merged by most of the cities into a general effort to collect books for the soldiers. During August and September many public libraries became headquarters for such collections.

"In September, 1917, the matter of camp libraries was brought to a head in the campaign for the library war fund, which resulted in the collection of \$21,634.01,

through the efforts of the libraries of the State. The participation in the campaign was general (see list). The Secretary of the Commission acted as State Director under the central committee, at Washington; the Soldiers' Library War Fund Committee appointed by Governor Frederick D. Gardner for the State of Missouri, did good organization work. During the campaign, letters were sent from the Commission Office to each public library every week and to as many of the college libraries as were open; through the co-operation of the State Council of Defense, and its Committee on Camp Activities, all the county chairmen of the Council of Defense were called upon to help and responses were generous. The following cities were visited in the interest of the campaign: Mexico, Kansas City, Sedalia, Moberly, and St. Joseph.

"In August of the same year a request from the Library of the Department of Agriculture opened the way for co-operation in giving publicity to government information through the libraries. At first no attempt was made to confine the work to any one branch of war literature but rather efforts were made to acquire through the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Woman's League of Boston, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and many other sources, all possible publications of up-to-date war information. Soon the co-operative work settled around the food situation and early in November, Miss Edith Guerrier was appointed Library Publicity Director, under the Food Administration, and visited Kansas City and St. Louis in order to explain the work to the librarians of Missouri. The Library Commission at once took up active co-operation with the Food Administration in an endeavor to make every library a distributing point. During the last two months of the year hundreds of pamphlets and leaflets on food were sent out from the Library Commission office. These were chiefly, however, to become the property of the libraries as a reference collection for the community.

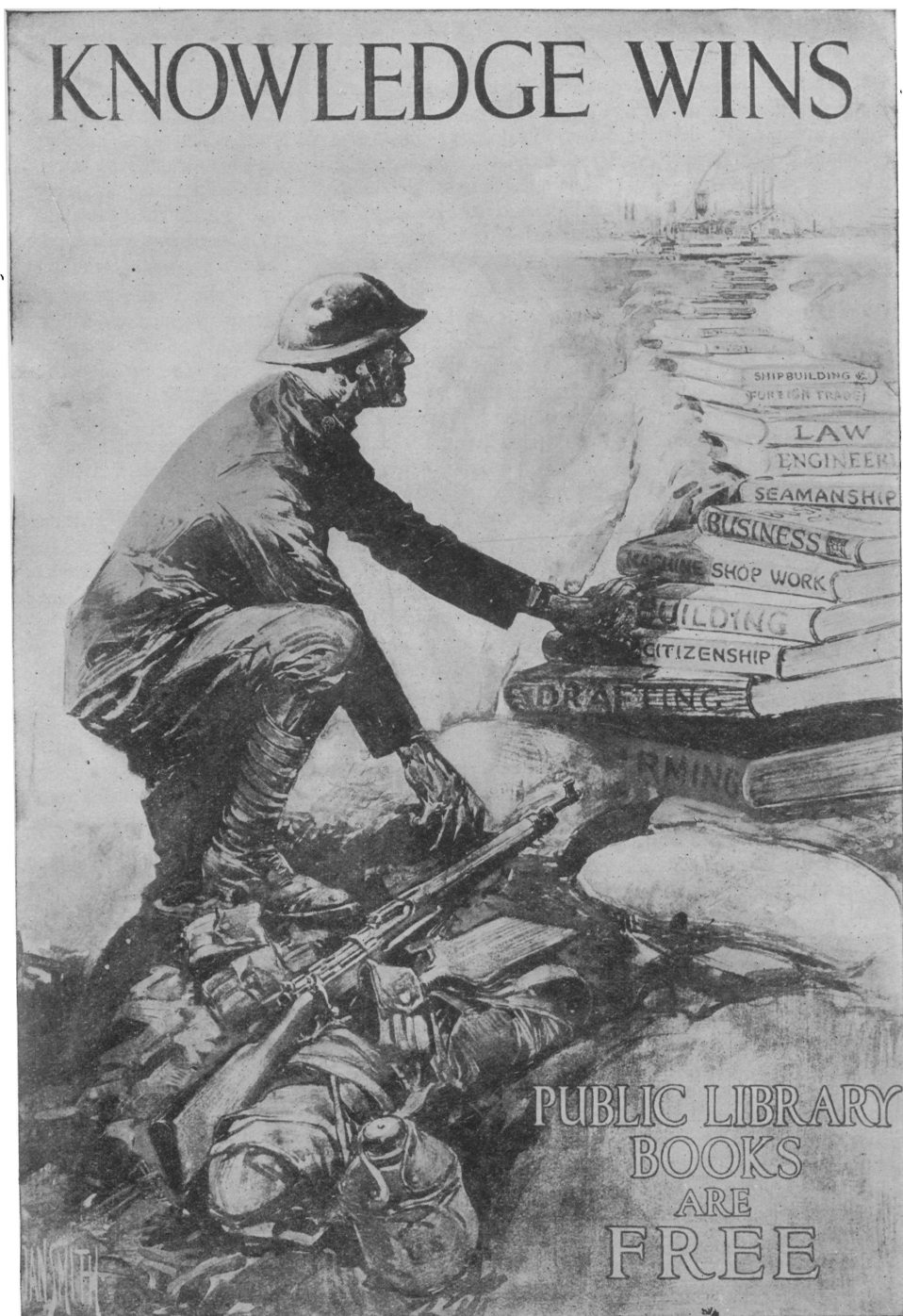
"No request was made covering the distribution to individual patrons. In November some attempt was made to have the Hoover pledge cards signed at the libraries; the result was not satisfactory.

"Among other methods of co-operation the Library Commission received and mounted 75 photographs of food exhibition work for circulation as an exhibit among Missouri Libraries. On October 27, Dean Frederick B. Mumford, Federal Food Administrator for the State of Missouri, asked the Secretary of the Commission to serve as Chairman of the Library Publicity Committee for the State of Missouri. This appointment carried with it the privilege of the United States frank for all food conservation material mailed by the Commission. There was close co-operation between the departments from the beginning and by the first of the year, letters and pamphlets were being sent weekly to 100 libraries.

"The increased war pressure of 1918 led to an extension of the work of circulating food information. At the request of the Government, transmitted through the Library Commission, fifty-six libraries agreed to distribute among their patrons the food pamphlets provided sufficient quantity could be sent them. Co-operating with the Library and Exhibits Section of the Educational Division of the Federal Food Administration, the Library Commission ordered through the State Food Administrator six thousand copies of the various pamphlets published for general distribution. These were sent from the Commission office in quantity indicated by the libraries co-operating. The distribution of single copies for the permanent collection covering every library in the state was continued side by side with the larger service. The record of mailing under Government frank shows:

"That 134 libraries, 50 selected high schools, 25 traveling library stations received reference copies of pamphlets representing 59 different titles, making a total of 12,763. The same mailing list received copies of posters representing 21 different

KNOWLEDGE WINS



subjects, amounting in all to about 5,000. Fifty-six libraries co-operated in quantity distribution, receiving in lots of 50 to 500 each, a total of 73,700 pamphlets. The grand total of the pamphlets thus handled for the government was 91,463.

"Besides these there is record of other pamphlets representing information issued by the Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, War Garden Commission, Bureau of Public Information, War and Navy Departments and charts from various sources giving military data (12,000). For these, of course, postage was used.

"Circular letters and reports—In all, twelve circular letters were mailed. For the four mid-winter months typed circulars were sent out every two weeks to draw attention to the developments of the Food Administration and to urge proper use of the printed suggestions. In February and in July, the Food Conservation was given prominence in the issues of the "Library Messenger." During the summer two circular letters were sent. Reports of the work done in individual libraries proved very hard to secure. In March reports received from eighty libraries showed the following:

Food conservation notices placed on bulletin board.....	70 libraries.
Special shelves for food information.....	67 libraries.
Food exhibits in library.....	14 libraries.
Lectures in library.....	6 libraries.

(52 reported this work done by other organizations.

Posters exhibited.....	73 libraries."
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Vocational Books

When the soldiers returned home they wanted "better jobs." For this purpose of bettering themselves for better jobs, some of the soldiers entered the schools, colleges, and universities; others entered vocational schools maintained by the United States Government; others, who found it impossible to enter the schools, on account of lack of preparation, or expense to learn a trade, turned to the public libraries which assumed the responsibility of supplying books on trades and professions thereby following up the work of the camp and hospital libraries. The Library Commission attempted with considerable success to reach the communities with books, which had no other library facilities. Book lists were sent to the men in their homes requesting them to check the titles of books in which they would be interested and return the list. The books were sent as quickly as possible.

When the soldiers returned from overseas thousands of books were returned with them—mostly new books on vocational subjects. These were distributed to the Library Commissions of the various states. The quota which came to the Missouri Library Commission was 5,750 volumes. A large proportion of these books were made into travelling libraries and loaned to those posts of the American Legion which were in towns where there was no library service. Other collections were used as nuclei of public libraries to be established. The Veterans' Hospitals were not neglected.

CHAPTER III

I

Public Libraries in the Library War Service

The primary unit in the organization of the National Library War Service was the public library. The public libraries scattered all over the country, located as they are in hamlets, villages, and cities, were in a sense antennae of the national organization. The plan of the Library War Service (as stated in a preceding chapter, for the collection of books and funds for carrying on the service) made the states the logical

subdivisions in which the work was carried forward by regional and state directors, and state agents. These agents were the library commissions in most states which were in direct and official contact with all the libraries; both large and small in their respective states. In Missouri, the Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission kept in close touch especially with the local libraries and gave direction for soliciting books and the disposition of them, for soliciting funds for the service and indicated the channel through which the funds should be sent to reach the Treasurer of the Library War Service. The statistical tables in the Appendix will indicate the results of the work of the public libraries in the collecting of books and money for the service. Those tables do not tell the whole story. All of the libraries gave loyal support. It is impossible to record the work of all of them. The activities of the Hannibal and Webb City Public Libraries are typical of the small libraries in Missouri. Hannibal and Webb City Public Libraries carried on the newspaper, bill-board, and public school publicity, collected the books donated, then the staffs, with the help of women's clubs, pasted in the war service bookplates, and pockets, and made loan cards for the books and forwarded them to points designated by the Secretary of the Commission. They distributed food conservation literature for the State Food Director and opened their rooms for Red Cross work in making bandages and the like for the soldiers.

The Joplin Public Library made important contributions to the Library War Service. In addition to collecting and processing one thousand books, the Staff made more than 500 scrapbooks and 250 folders of "cheerful, diverting stories," taken for the most part from duplicate magazines. The books and folders were sent to the soldiers in hospitals. Miss Frances H. Swanwick, the present Librarian, states: "Books, magazines, scrapbooks, numbering 4,975, were sent; the books and magazines to Camp Clark, Nevada, Missouri, and to Camp Pike, Arkansas; and the scrapbooks to the hospital. The Library was also the distribution agent for the War Garden and Food Conservation, Liberty Loan and Red Cross literature. In the "Million-dollar campaign," Joplin contributed \$483.50 for the Library War Service. Four members of the Staff supported one French orphan for a year at a cost of \$36.50.

The report of the Library War Work of the St. Joseph Public Library is taken from the Annual Reports of that Library for 1918-1919:

"The Library's contribution toward the winning of the war has consisted chiefly in the distribution of material about the war and its allied phase, the conservation of food and other resources. Early in the conflict, the federal government discovered the great advantages of public libraries as disseminators of information and the plan was adopted of making the Library a place for the display and distribution of placards, posters and bulletins of the various departments of the government."

"The Assembly rooms of the branches were used extensively for war work activities. Permanent headquarters of the Red Cross were established in the Washington Park Library."

In the "Million-dollar campaign," St. Joseph secured \$473.75 for the Library War Service. Jesse Cunningham, the Librarian, assisted in collecting books for the camps, and in the drives and campaigns for raising money and in selling Liberty Bonds for the Library War Service and for the welfare organizations. He served as Librarian of Camp Grant, in Illinois, for five months.

The Sedalia Public Library was another center for assembling and distributing books and for the usual Red Cross and other library war work. According to the Librarian's Report 1918, the Library with the aid of the newspapers, by announcements in the churches and by means of posters, secured 305 books and 1,106 magazines in August 1917, and during the nation-wide book drive, in March 1918, for

the camps carried on in Sedalia under the direction of the Librarian with the assistance of women's clubs, the newspapers, the ministers, the picture shows, and many others, resulted in the donation of 2,200 books. These were processed by the Library Staff and shipped to the camps as directed. In the "Million-dollar Campaign" for library war work, Sedalia succeeded in raising \$733.55 as Pettis county's contribution toward the \$1,500,000 which was raised at that time. Miss Irene E. Blair, the Librarian, wrote in her report:

"In October the Pettis County Historical Society was organized in the Library. Judge Shain was elected President and your Librarian was elected Secretary. The object of the Society is to keep a record of every Pettis county boy in the army and navy of the United States during the present war. After a short biographical sketch of each boy has been written by some citizen co-operating in the work, it is to be typewritten and kept in a book in loose-leaf form, so that interesting data can be added as long as the war lasts. As 800 boys have already gone from the county, it can readily be seen that the work is an enormous one, but one well worth while, as future generations will look to the local libraries for information concerning the participants in this war. As the Library is co-operating in this work, notices have appeared in the leading Library periodicals and inquiries for particulars of the plan have been received from various parts of the country.

"During the food registration campaign, blanks were kept at the Library and a great many people registered here. We have made an especial effort to help in the food conservation, by displaying bulletins and by purchasing helpful cook books.

"In the campaign for the Red Cross, for the three Liberty Loans, War Thrift Stamps, for the Thrift Gardens and for the Y. M. C. A., numerous posters were conspicuously placed and reading material on the various subjects was made easily available. Other posters displayed, sent by the Government, which recognizes the assistance the Library can give, were concerning enlistment in the army and navy, the need of stenographers, etc.

"When the Woman's Committee of the Sedalia Council of Defense was formed your Librarian was appointed a member of the executive committee, as chairman of the Education Committee."

The Springfield Public Library emphasized the collecting and distribution of books for the soldiers. The Annual Report 1917-18, of Miss Harriet N. Horine, the Librarian, records the following facts:

"Books on every phase of the war question were shelved together for convenience to the public, and lists were printed from time to time.

"The publicity work done before the Drive began was effective. Posters were displayed in street cars and in prominent places throughout the city. A number of places were chosen as deposit stations, as many people were unable to bring their donations to the library. Also, suggestive slips telling what to give and what the Drive was for, were placed in each book before issuing. Several of the merchants assisted in co-operating, by putting one of these slips in each parcel. Material of all kinds was widely distributed.

"The first shipment to a Training Camp consisting of 311 books was sent to Georgia. Since then 1,202 books have been collected, as suitable for Camp Libraries.

"The Springfield Public Library was the main collecting point for the smaller towns. Ash Grove, Conway, Lebanon, Mansfield, and Turner, Missouri, were represented. The campaign through the schools and city was wonderfully successful.

"Through the assistance of the staffs of the State Normal and Public Library, the books have been made ready for shipment."

II

The St. Louis Public Library

It is apparent to every one who is familiar with the war service work of the St. Louis Public Library, that the service rendered by the Board and its individual members and the members of the Staff, was not surpassed, if equalled, by any other public library organization. The Board endorsed the campaign for funds in the the United War Service Campaign and placed the central library building and the branches at the disposal of the war work organizations. The United States Exemption Board with its legal advisors used half the assembly room and a large part of the basement of the Crunden Branch. The Barr and Corondolet Branches were used for similar purposes. The Red Cross activities were housed in the Branches; the British Red Cross Relief occupied rooms in the Cabanne Branch. The assembly room of the Soulard Branch was used for preparatory military drill for men registered for service but not yet called. There were over sixty different war relief organizations which held regular scheduled meetings in the club rooms and conference rooms in the branches and central building of the St. Louis Public Library. Dances and other forms of entertainment for the benefit of the United War Fund were held in the branch library buildings.

The individual members of the Board were actively engaged in various phases of the war activities. The President of the Board, George O. Carpenter, was Chairman of Mayor Kiel's City Campaign Committee of one hundred, for raising money for the welfare work in the camps; one member was in charge of the Campaign for the sale of Thrift Stamps; another was actively engaged in the work of the American Red Cross.

The Librarian, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, was a member of the first War Service Committee of the American Library Association, appointed at the Conference June, 1917, at Louisville. He was the first Chairman of Camp Libraries. Later he was appointed Dispatch Agent for the St. Louis area 1918, and Supervisor of Jefferson Barracks 1918-1919. He was Chairman of the Committee of sixteen which directed the Campaign for raising the United War Fund.

The Assistant Librarian in 1917, Paul Blackwelder, was loaned to the war service, with salary continued by the Library Board, to organize the Library at Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Arkansas, which he served as Librarian from November 15, 1917 to January 15, 1918. George R. Throop, Assistant Librarian, 1918, organized the Fourth Liberty Loan Bond Sale Campaign at the central library, through whom \$50,250 of bonds were sold to 216 subscribers. Thrift Stamps were sold at all the Libraries which up to May 1, 1919, amounted to \$7,951.47.

"The Library Staff," wrote Dr. Bostwick, in his Annual Report 1918-19, "has responded in a spirit and with a resourcefulness that are worthy of all praise; and the Librarian bears testimony in closing, to the fact that its members have deserved well of their institution, their city and their country."

The St. Louis Public Library, as stated in a preceding paragraph, became the assembling station for books collected in the St. Louis area, as well as the supply station from which books were dispatched to the several camp libraries. A special room in the basement of the central building was the receiving room where the books were sorted. Those that were discarded were sold for old paper and receipts, which amounted to \$513.90, were turned over to the Library War Fund. Those that were accepted were plated with the War Library bookplate, and pocketed. Loan cards were written for each book. From September 1917 to June 1919, this office received 114,000 books; the major portion of which were usable and were processed by the Library Staff and dispatched to eight different camps and to points of embar-



DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian*, St. Louis Public Library. Member of the War Service Committee and First Chairman of Camp Libraries.

kation for overseas. In the year 1917-18, the Staff handled forty tons of magazines and dispatched them to the several camps.

The Staff rendered a signal service, also, in co-operation with other agencies, in raising the funds for the American Library Association War Service and for the United War Service. Members of the Staff gave active and effective assistance in raising \$2,306,000 in St. Louis for the United Service Campaign, for all the service organizations in the camps and overseas such as the American Library Association, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Salvation Army, and the like. The Staff of the Catalog Department contributed \$906.30. The proceeds of the dances and entertainments in the branches fostered by members of the Staff helped to swell the fund for camp activities, so did the funds received from the benefit moving picture shows, arranged by members of the Staff, which netted the fund \$715.30.

At a mass meeting in the Carondelet Branch, addressed by Dr. Bostwick, the Chaplain of Jefferson Barracks, and the mother of a boy in the front ranks overseas, the subscriptions amounted to \$1,146.33. The Staff contributed, also, to the Red Cross and other organizations of which there is no record. The Staff was the agency that collected \$1,694.31 from the school children. In this brief description it is impossible to name all the activities of the Staff members who served on committees and co-operated in many ways for the winning of the war. Even students of the Library School did their share. At campaign headquarters in the drive for funds in 1918, they handled more than 30,000 subscription slips donating, at least, 250 hours of time.

Another form of war work in which the Library co-operated was in exhibiting posters and in the distribution of literature on the subject of food conservation. There were stations in all the library buildings for signing the Hoover pledge. In some branches systematic instruction in canning and allied subjects was provided for. The Library began early in the war to collect books, pamphlets, prints, photographs, posters, etc. on the war and to place them on exhibit to stimulate recruiting. The Library contained in 1919, 3,754 bound volumes, 1500 posters, and 1100 prints, photographs, and pamphlets on the war.

It is evident that the Public Library was headquarters for most of the war work. On May 16, 1917, Barnes Hospital unit No. 21, which included 234 members, of which 25 were surgeons from Barnes Hospital and 65 were nurses, assembled at the East Entrance of the Public Library and marched to the Farewell Services at the Christ Church Cathedral, where the flag given by General Joseph J. C. Joffre was presented to it. On December 29, 1917, 700 enlisted men entered the Public Library to get warm. The Staff made them welcome and served them refreshments, consisting of hot tea and biscuits, for which later it received the warm commendation of Lieutenant Albin L. Clark of the United States Army.

This account of the contribution of the Public Library to the war work must necessarily include the Library's active part in the establishment and operation of the American Library Association Camp Library at Jefferson Barracks. The Library supplied the post with books and magazines in 1917 through the Agency of the Y. M. C. A. In June 1918, Justin Rice, a former St. Louis Public Library Assistant, was appointed Camp Librarian by the American Library Association and assigned by the courtesy of the Y. M. C. A. a space, about 12 x 20 feet, in its enlarged hut at the Barracks, where the Camp Library was operated under his charge until his resignation September 20, 1918. He was succeeded by another Assistant in the St. Louis Public Library, Raymond R. Tucker, who served until November 10, when he resigned to enter the Student Army Training Corps. The other Librarians were: Mrs. E. L. Collins, George L. Burtis, and A. Earle Butler. In February 1919,

the American Library Association purchased the Knights of Columbus building for a library; the Knights having removed to a more commodious building. The General Hospital No. 40, on Arsenal Street in St. Louis, enjoyed the advice and assistance of the Public Library.

Fifteen young men on the Library staff entered the army. Members of the Staff who went into Library War Service in addition to those above were: Ferdinand Henke, Librarian, Camp Funston 1918-19; Eric G. Jansson, Assistant Librarian, Camp Pike and Camp Dodge 1917-1918; Clifford Keller, Assistant Librarian, Camp Funston; Margery Quigley, Librarian of the Base Hospital, Camp Funston, May 31, 1918-1919.

III

Kansas City Public Library

After three thousand five hundred mechanics began construction of the buildings of Camp Funston and after Major-General Henry T. Allen with his division of the Regular Army was stationed at Fort Riley Kansas, certain women of Kansas requested the Librarian of the Kansas City Public Library to send some books for



PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian*, Kansas City Public Library. Divisional Director, Supervisor and Librarian of Camp Funston.

use in the Camp and in the Fort. Purd B. Wright, the Librarian, immediately enlisted for Fort Riley and Camp Funston to investigate the book needs of the army and workmen. He returned to Kansas City and instituted a campaign for books for the soldiers and workmen. Due to the generosity of the people of Kansas City, he was able to ship 5,000 readable books to the Fort early in July. These books were made available in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at the Fort and supplemented or rather supplanted the old Fort Library; in the Y. M. C. A. hut No. 3 at the Cavalry Camp which was located between the Fort and the new camp, and supplemented the Regi-

mental Library which had not been replenished with new books; and in the barracks at the camp for use of the workmen.

Camp Funston was not opened to receive the boys for training until early in September. In the meantime the books were cared for and circulated by the Y. M. C. A. workers. On September 14, Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University of Missouri, was authorized by the President of the University of Missouri, Dr. A. Ross Hill, to initiate Camp Library Service at Funston, thereby becoming the first Camp Librarian. A librarian had no official status in camp at this time as the Library War Service had not begun to function in the training camps. Through the courtesy of C. G. Lord, the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and General Wood's Chief of Staff, Mr. Severance was given the title, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Representative of the American Library Association in charge of the camp libraries, with an office in the Y. M. C. A. administrative building which was completed and occupied about September 20. In early September the Y. M. C. A. headquarters was in Fort Riley. The Secretaries and the Librarian rode to Camp Funston in the morning and back at night in the Ford. The Librarian was given board and lodging by the Y. M. C. A. Four Y. M. C. A. huts were then opened; No. 1, at the Fort, containing 150 volumes; No. 2, at Medical Camps, 200 volumes; No. 3, at Cavalry Camp, 200 volumes; and No. 4, at Camp Funston, with 100 volumes. Building operations were being pushed so rapidly that huts Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 were completed and occupied before the close of September and 500 books were placed in each. Five other huts were completed in the following week. The Educational Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. prepared the books for circulation and placed them on the shelves in their respective huts as rapidly as the books were furnished and as rapidly as new huts were constructed.

The necessary expenses for supplies and incidentals were met by Mr. Wright, personally, until the War Service Committee could meet such expenses. Willis H. Kerr, Librarian of the Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas, succeeded Mr. Severance as Camp Librarian, receiving his appointment from the American Library Association War Service Committee. Mr. Wright was very impatient with the delay of the War Service Committee in getting service established for the boys from the farm and other homes who had volunteered for service and who were pouring into camp which was not yet ready for them. He visualized the condition of boys entering such camps—Funston in particular—with nothing to do with their leisure time; homesick boys without their home paper, without a story book, or a story magazine with which to while away the leaden moments.

On August 4, he wrote William King, Librarian of the Kansas State Library, expressing his solicitude for the boys and his disappointment at the delay of the War Service Committee in getting into action in Camp Funston. He wrote: "Three buildings are now running full blast doing wonderful work and there is a great demand for books—We cannot wait out West here for the East to do everything, indeed! I would not be a bit surprised if they failed to be ready weeks after the men are on the ground. I do not know what they are going to try to do or when. I only know that the boys of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, are to be the guests of the Nation in your State and I want to be one of the many to make them feel as much at home as possible. There are ten or twelve thousand men there now, three Y. M. C. A. Branches are in operation and eleven are under contract. They are planning big things to work with fifty thousand men."

In the meantime the War Service Committee was inaugurating plans for the raising of money and books. In the August Conference, a subcommittee on finance was appointed. A week later the Library War Council was established and plans were soon effected for the "Million-dollar Campaign." Purd B. Wright was selected as

Division Director for Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas and I' Burr Jones, was selected as Field Director.

In the campaign for books, the Kansas City Public Library was the assembling point for a vast territory. Books secured in Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska east of the North Platte River, and from Missouri north of the Missouri River, were shipped to the Louis George Branch of the Kansas City Public Library. The lower floor of this Branch was used exclusively for the assembling, sorting, and the processing of the books which was done by the Library Staff on personal time which necessitated from five to ten members of the Staff for three or four nights



Library float used in drive for funds in Kansas City

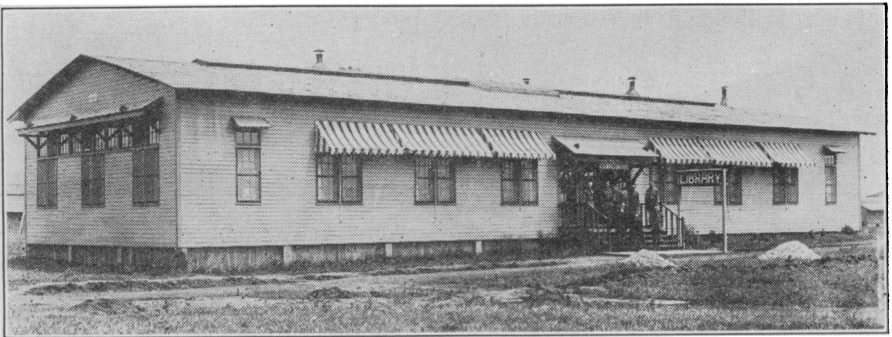
a week. This divisional point handled 60,000 books, 1917-18; of which 3,029 were shipped to ports of embarkation for overseas use: 45,348 were shipped to training camps. The total dispatched by Kansas by April 1, 1918, was 27,448 books. This represented 80% of the books donated. The housewives were so generous with their gifts that they pulled off their shelves practically all their books and sent them forward to the training camps, many of them hoping that the books would reach their sons. A list of the towns of Missouri and the number of books donated for the Library War Service is given in the Appendix.

The names of the camps and the number of books shipped to each by April 1, 1918 were:

Camps	Books
Funston	12,847
Doniphan in Oklahoma	3,027
Travis in San Antonio, Texas	3,148
Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas	1,352
Logan, Texas	5,069
McArthur, Texas	619
Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas	300
Beauregard, Hattiesburg, Louisiana	298
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas	418

In raising the funds for the library war work, Mr. Wright, his Library Board, and his staff, were very active and efficient. Mr. Wright was Chairman of the "Million-dollar Campaign," and secured \$4,136.98 for the war work. In the United War Work Campaign, Jesse Clyde Nichols of the Library Committee of the Board of Education was Vice-Chairman of the Committee for raising the money. J. C. Nichols, Purd B. Wright, and Cliff C. Jones, with an executive board of fourteen men and women, planned the campaign in which they used 3,000 soldiers to solicit the fund; \$1,800,000 were raised.

The personal service rendered by the Staff of the Kansas City Public Library was no less significant than the raising of funds, soliciting, processing and dispatching books. The Staff was active in the support of every call for war work. Quoting from the Kansas City Public Library Annual Report for 1918, "The first liberty loan was sold through the library, over \$30,000 being reported. The other loans were well advertised in the building by special bulletins, posters, etc., but the staff did not act as solicitors, the geographical plan being well organized. Thrift stamps, baby bonds, Red Cross memberships, and French orphan cards have all been sold over library counters.



Camp Library Camp Funston

"The government has supplied the library and branches unlimited literature on food. Pamphlets on every sort of gardening were widely distributed, then on canning and drying and preserving. Having taught the people how to produce food, a conservation campaign was started. The printed posters and pamphlets were augmented by attractive library bulletins and lists of most helpful books.

"During the big battles in December, 1917, when a hurry call was sent for surgical dressings, members of the library staff volunteered to work each night during the ten-day rush. After going to headquarters one night to cut cotton by hand shears, the cotton was brought to the power cutter in the library bindery, and working six evenings in this way, 30,000 pads were much better cut than could possibly have been done by hand, while the same force would have done only a few hundred. This work was continued as long as the Kansas City Chapter of the Red Cross furnished these pads, all the cotton cutting being done in the library bindery. It was brought to the library in large packing cases, cut into pad size, repacked, and sent to the Red Cross headquarters, to be wrapped in gauze.

"In May, 1918, the government established motor mechanic schools in Kansas City, finally housing and training 4,500 men in each two-month school periods. Libraries were placed in the three schools, under the care of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus secretaries. Both fiction and technical books were furnished.

"Soldiers and sailors located in Kansas City have been given the use of the library; commissioned officers upon application, and others with the signature of an officer."

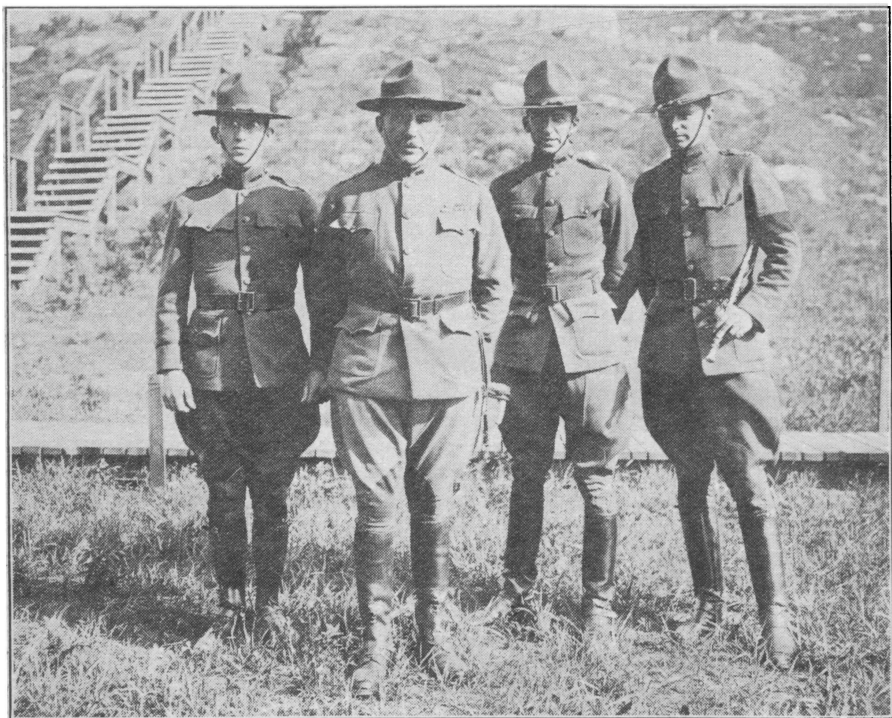
Undoubtedly the most important contribution of Kansas City to the Library War Service was made at Camp Funston. Mr. Wright initiated the work there in July and the Library War Committee, in August 1917, asked him to supervise the library service at Camp Funston. In fact, Mr. Wright told the Library War Committee that Kansas City Public Library would be responsible for Camp Funston. He, also, supervised Camp Doniphan for a time, and early in the war preparation, gave material assistance to the camps in Texas and Louisiana. He not only was solicitous for Camp Funston in securing supplies and personnel but also active in its administration. He was resident Camp Librarian for a time. After Willis H. Kerr's service at the Camp, H. V. Clayton, of the Kansas State Library, became Librarian, and from April 20 to September 2, 1918, Mr. Wright was the Camp Librarian, having associated with him Ward Edwards, Librarian of William Jewell College, and Purd B. Wright, Junior. Then came Ferdinand Hencke as Librarian, formerly Assistant in the St. Louis Public Library, and Margery Quigley, Librarian of the Barr Branch of the St. Louis Public Library, became Librarian of the Base Hospital in this Camp.

Major General Leonard Wood presented Mr. Wright with a photograph of himself and aides-de-camp, with the statement, "In appreciation of the work of the American Library Association with the men of Camp Funston," and with the legend, "To Mr. Wright, with kind regards of Leonard Wood, Maj. Gen., U. S. A." This cordial relationship between the Major General and the Librarian continued throughout the period of training soldiers.

From the inauspicious beginning of library service at Fort Riley and Camp Funston the work developed into large proportions. There was a central library building, the headquarters for administrative and reference work, and the distribution of books and magazines to the 200 substations, where an army of more than 50,000 men were supplied with books and magazines. Forty Burleson mail sacks a day brought quantities of recent journals which were distributed to the reading tables in the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army huts, to army headquarters, and to the officers' and soldiers' barracks.

General Leonard Wood was not the only official who was greatly disappointed because he was not allowed to render service overseas with the 89th Division which he had so ably trained. Purd B. Wright, who had planned the recreation and education for the Division and had given without stint his strength and best ability to

render the greatest service to the men, was obsessed with the idea of continuing this service for this Division on the transports and in their camps overseas but owing to the age limit set by the American Library Association he was not allowed to go, but he never lost interest in Camp Funston. He continued his supervision until the Camp was abandoned. Even then he rendered a signal service in outlining a plan



MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD and aides-de-camp

for salvaging the Camp which was adopted by the Headquarters Staff. In recognition of his service in preparing plans and specifications, he was offered the military rank of Major with pay, if he would direct the work of salvaging the Camp but he declined.

In February 1919, when the Library War Council began to stress the need and use of vocational books in the camps and hospital, Purd B Wright and Henry O. Severance, were the two Missouri Librarians chosen to visit the camp libraries, and military stations in the southwest and stimulate the use of vocational books. If the soldiers did not have books on the trades and occupations for which they desired to prepare themselves the books were to be purchased. Mr. Wright visited Camps Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Doniphan, Funston, Jefferson Barracks, and conferred with the librarians and planned a campaign for extending a knowledge of the resources of the libraries to every man in camp, hospital, and military station in this territory.

Excerpts from three letters will indicate the high grade of service given the boys at Camp Funston. Matthew S. Dudgeon of Wisconsin, Director of Camp Libraries, wrote on September 21, 1917, commending Mr. Wright in these words, "All

of us are enthusiastic over the splendid men you have secured and the splendid work done at Camp Funston. We are all more than grateful to you."

Millard F. Eldred, a soldier, in a letter July 2, 1919, to the Director of the Library War Service:

"Mr. Wright left with me the impression that it was a personal matter with him to see that his collection of books did not consist of such volumes as are in every family—the sort of a novel, for instance, which has been a gift, perhaps, and the family has learned that it is not a good story and has never read it. There are some of these in every household, no doubt, which the owner would gladly give away, and these were just the sort of volumes which Mr. Wright was not soliciting. He wanted the very best fiction, and standard works of all kinds. His attitude, I should judge, was no different from that of other librarians, for my later experience proved that the pains they had been taking were justified, and I was agreeably surprised at the results of their efforts."

The other is from Ferdinand Hencke, Camp Librarian of Funston, July 18, 1919, to Purd B Wright.

"The Staff is well taken care of. Thanks for your dandy co-operation. Many good books have been allowed to go to waste in other camps. But then, Funston has been different since the day you took hold."

In a letter of April 10, 1930, to the writer, Mr. Wright commends his Staff for their loyalty and co-operation: "We handled the first big drive for the tenth district; books and money. In the second big drive, we looked after everything in the southwest. It was the most important work of my life, without the 100% plus help of a most loyal and energetic Staff it would have been impossible."

Chapter IV

Institutional Libraries

Libraries of state educational institutions shared the duties and responsibilities of helping win the war with the public libraries of the state. In addition to the usual welfare activities and the sale of liberty bonds, thrift stamps, and the like and the collection of books and money, they opened their libraries for the use of the Student Army Training Corps.

Of the State Teachers College Libraries none were more active than the Southeast State Teachers College Library at Cape Girardeau, which was the assembling point for books from southeast Missouri. The towns in this district shipped their books to the Library of the Teachers College where the Staff pasted in the war service bookplates, and pockets for loan cards, and prepared the loan cards for the books. More than 1,800 books were received, processed, and shipped; 513 were sent to Camp Pike; and 1,350 were shipped to Hoboken and Newport News for overseas service.

In the "Million-dollar Campaign" in November 1917, Cape Girardeau contributed \$357.00 which exceeded the 5% quota requested of this district. This Library purchased the books recommended by the War Department for use of the Student Army Training Corps and placed the reading room at the service of the Corps every evening for study supervised by the Commanding Officer. The Library forwarded the food administration program by exhibiting posters, "Food to eat", and "How to conserve", and by the distribution of pamphlets and leaflets on food conservation, and in abetting the Red Cross work by the display of posters, etc., and by furnishing facilities for making bandages and the like.

The activities of the St. Louis Public Library were largely local; the activities of the State Library Commission were state wide; those of the Kansas City Public

Library were regional including Fort Riley and Camp Funston in Kansas, Fort Sill, and Camp Doniphan in Oklahoma; the activities of the University of Missouri Library were largely national and international.

University of Missouri

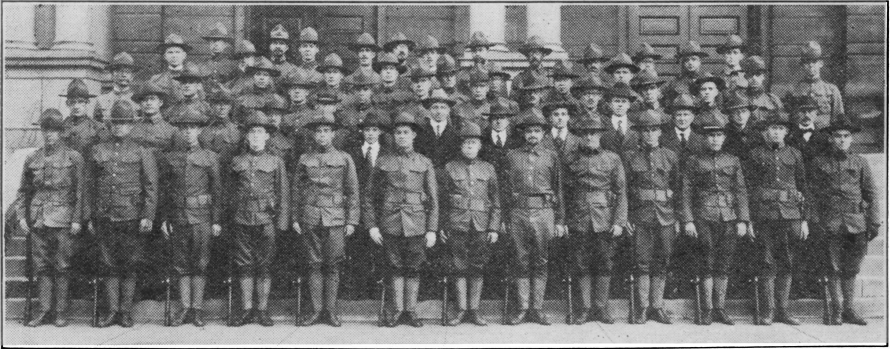
Dr. A. Ross Hill, President of the University, desired to place the University with all its resources at the service of the United States Government, if the need should arise, and if the University could still function as a university. The University pursuing this policy encouraged faculty men to enter the war service, enlarged the engineering shops west of the campus to accommodate a larger number of students who were preparing themselves to enter military service. A Student Army Training Corps (S. A. T. C.) was organized and placed under U. S. Army Officers for training. The S. A. T. C. had the exclusive use of the reading room of the University Library certain periods of the day, usually at night for study under supervision of the military authorities.



HENRY O. SEVERANCE, *Librarian*, University of Missouri. Assistant in Charge of Camp Libraries, 1919. Librarian, American Library in Paris and Acting European Representative of the American Librarian Association, 1920.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps (R. O. T. C.) were given intensive drill for the purpose of preparing them, as soon as possible, to enter the rank of officers in Camp Funston and in other training camps. Their studies in the University were curtailed for this military service. Young men on the faculty, who had been trained for military service in the R. O. T. C. and elsewhere resigned to enter the training camps to assist in making soldiers out of the raw recruits from the fields and the factories.

Members of the faculty—some young, some middle-aged, fifty-eight in all—caught the spirit of service and formed a military organization, equipped themselves with uniforms and drilled three times a week from October to May 1917 and 1918, under the direction of Major Wallace M. Craigie, U. S. Army Commandant of Cadets. The company was drilled in the use of guns furnished by the War Department for the R. O. T. C. They rose from the trenches and fired on the enemy and then went over the top with bayonets fixed for action. The company surprised the (supposed) enemy entrenched at Stewart Bridge to guard it and charged with signal success. They made forced marches into the country south of Columbia and won a battle on the open plains without any casualties. While only a few of the members of the company entered military service, several assisted in the welfare work, one of whom was the Librarian. They all contributed to the Red Cross, the welfare organizations, purchase of Liberty Bonds, and the like. The Company as such raised money for the Red Cross and purchased advertising space in the three Columbia daily papers for advertising the Third Liberty Loan.



Faculty Military Company, University of Missouri

When the University opened for student enrollment in September 1917, several instructors were in Camp Funston; Dr. Guy L. Noyes, Dean of the Medical School, was in the Medical Corps at Fort Riley, drilling every day; and Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University, was at Fort Riley and Camp Funston, opening reading rooms at the Fort and at the camps for the officers and soldiers in training. The books were forwarded by the Kansas City Public Library and were placed in the Y. M. C. A. huts at the Cavalry Camp east of Fort Riley and in Camp Funston of which there were nine opened in early September. Leave of absence with salary was granted for a limited time to the members of the University faculty who went into civilian war work, provided their work in the University could be carried without a burden to the University, and provided they were not paid salaries by the welfare and other organizations. Walter Miller, Dean of the Graduate School, went overseas and accepted service with the Y. M. C. A. in France and Italy, Manly O. Hudson and J. W. Hudson assisted the Red Cross, Charles W. Greene served in the Medical Corps at Hazelhurst Flying Field, and Earl R. Hedrick was Educational Director in the University of Beaune in France, 1919. These are only a few who served their country in the World War. Dr. A. Ross Hill, himself, after resigning the presidency of the University, and Leslie Cowan, Secretary of the University, rendered excellent service in the Red Cross ranks in Greece and Turkey.

The University Library was a designated depository for books sent as gifts for the soldiers from towns and districts in central Missouri. The Columbia Library Club placed the war library bookplate and pockets in the books, wrote loan cards for them so that the books were prepared to go directly to the shelves of the Y. M. C. A. huts and other welfare organizations buildings and later to the shelves of the camp libraries as soon as they reached camp. About three thousand books were received, processed and dispatched to the training camps during the fall of 1917 and the spring of 1918.

In the meantime several librarians who were on the staff, or had been recently, resigned and entered the war service; Annalee and Ella Peeples, Bessie M. Roberts, and Inez Spicer, secured clerical positions in Washington, in the Aviation, Ordnance, and Quartermasters departments, etc. Later Annalee Peeples became Assistant in the Library at Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Georgia. Valeria Easton became Librarian at the Base Hospital at Camp Shelby. The Librarian spent his annual month's vacation in August 1918, as Librarian of Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. He was granted a leave of absence by the University of Missouri four different times for as many special tasks in the Library War Service. The first leave of two weeks was granted so that he might inaugurate the camp library work at Fort Riley and Camp Funston, September 1917. The second leave, for six weeks beginning January 27, 1919, enabled him to visit the training camps in the southwest for the purpose of stimulating the use of vocational books.

General Field Service

During the winter of 1919, when the days were short and the nights were long, the boys remaining in camps, army posts, naval stations, and hospitals, were counting the days to the probable date of being mustered out. They were no longer interested in military drills even for morale purposes. The men in their interests were no longer soldiers; they were civilians. They wanted to go back to their jobs. The work of the American Library Association for soldiers, sailors, and marines immediately increased after the signing of the Armistice. With part of the money allotted to the Library War Service as a result of the campaign in November of the preceding year, the Library War Service purchased thousands of books—vocational books—with a view of placing them into the hands of every soldier, wherever he was rendering service, or in whatever hospital he might be convalescing, a book on the trade or project in which he might be interested. The Library War Service posters designed by artists such as; "Knowledge Wins, Public Library books are Free"—representing a soldier climbing to the top over a stairway of vocational books calling attention to these books were placed on bulletin boards, in camp libraries, in hospitals, in barracks, in hostess houses, and in welfare buildings. The Service also issued attractive booklets with such titles as: "Books at Work", and "Your Job Back Home" and distributed them freely to soldiers wherever they were stationed.

In order to stimulate the use of this class of books, and to make known to all the boys in camp that the libraries had books on any of the trades or professions and that they could be had for the asking, the Library War Service secured the volunteer service of eight well-known librarians to visit all the camps, posts, and hospitals, to confer with the librarians on ways and means of making the library service more efficient so that every soldier might have a book on dairying, automobile repairing, or on any other business, trade, or occupation in which he might secure employment when he returned home after being mustered out of the service. Two librarians out of the eight were: Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the Kansas City Public Library and Henry O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri—two Missourians. Mr.

Wright inspected and reported on the following camps; Sherman, Jefferson Barracks, Funston, Dodge, and Grant. Mr. Severance, who was granted a leave of absence from the University for this special service of Field Representative of the Library War Service, beginning February 1, 1919, inspected and reported to the Library War Service headquarters in the Library of Congress, on the following camps: Taylor and Knox, Kentucky; Beauregard, Louisiana; Pike, Arkansas; Doniphan, Oklahoma; Bowie, McArthur, Travis, and Kelly Field, Texas; Furlong, New Mexico; and Kearney in Southern California, besides stations on the Mexican Border at Brownsville and Laredo, Texas, and the Hospital at Prescott, Arizona. After the completion of this project, Mr. Severance was called to a larger field.

Director of Camp Libraries

The third leave was granted by the University for six months, beginning April 1, 1919, to enable Mr. Severance to become Assistant to the Director of the Library War Service, which had headquarters in the Library of Congress. His duties were to direct the work of the large camp libraries and after a few months the small camps, posts, and marine stations were placed under his administration. Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, who had been director for more than a year, had carried the peak of the load and was now being released at his own request to resume his duties as Librarian of the University of Nebraska. Some of the camps were being vacated and the library service discontinued. From week to week the small camps and stations were being closed. It was a period of curtailment of service due to discontinuance of military posts on account of mustering soldiers out of the army. The problem was to keep the service up to the present standard of efficiency and to bridge the gap between the Library War Service and the Army and Navy Library Service. The transfer had to be made so that the soldiers of the standing army and the sailors in the navy might continue to enjoy the use of books and a library service as good or better than that rendered by the Library War Service.

In order to direct camp library work more efficiently, Mr. Severance visited practically all the large camps in the east, south and middle west, which were not covered in his tour inspection in February and March. His personal contacts and conferences with the library personnel and the commanding officers contributed largely towards keeping the library service up to the standard reached when the camps were most active. The following camps were included in his several trips out from Washington: Mills; Upton; Merritt; Meade; Dix; Gordon; Jackson; Lee; Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Jefferson Barracks; the U. S. Prison and the Military Prison camp at Fort Leavenworth, where the men were learning by actual experience and by the use of text books, the science of dairying, poultry raising, hog raising, and other agricultural projects; the Marine Training Station of Quantico and Paris Island and the Dispatch Office at Newport News and many small camps, hospitals, and out-posts.

Library War Service Transferred to the Navy and the War Department

The appropriation bill for the Navy passed by Congress in 1919, provided for the continuation of the library service rendered during the war by the A. L. A. The Assistant Director of the Library War Service in charge of the library service for the naval stations, battleships and the like, Charles H. Brown, formerly Reference Librarian of the John Crerar Library and Assistant Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, was transferred to the Navy Department as Library Specialist, Sixth Division Bureau of Navigation. His salary and that of his assistant were paid from funds appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the Navy. In this way the Library

War Service for the Navy was conserved and established on a permanent basis. A similar arrangement was made with the War Department. Luther L. Dickerson, formerly Librarian, Camp Doniphan, and of the Library for the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, became the first Librarian of the War Department to whom the books, equipment, and personnel in the training camps, military posts, and hospitals were transferred in the fall of 1919, with the understanding that the Library Service created by the A. L. A. for the soldiers would be cared for by the War Department for the benefit of the American Soldiers in the Army and in the Military Hospitals.

The details of the transfer of books, equipment, and personnel were completed in October so that Mr. Severance, after six months' work supervising camp libraries and the transfer of the work to the Library of the War Department, was released from the Library War Service. The Library War Service continued to serve the soldiers in the veterans' hospitals, and the soldiers in their homes. This forms another chapter in the annals of the American Library Association Service to soldiers not treated in this article.

Library War Service Overseas

This arrangement and transfer did not apply to the Library Service being rendered to the U. S. Army of Occupation stationed at the Coblenz bridgehead. This Library of more than 20,000 volumes was housed in the German Officers Club in Coblenz, in which there was ample reading room space for both officers and soldiers. At this time, spring of 1920, there were ninety stations where books were available for soldiers who were manning military posts covering many square miles of territory and numerous little villages from the famous military fortifications Ehrenbreitstein north to Andernach along the Rhine River and to points west and south of Coblenz.

The Headquarters of the Library War Work in Europe for the overseas armies was opened April 1, 1918 at 10 Rue de l'Elysee, Paris, a large building formerly the house of the Papal Legate, across the street from the French White House, or the official home of the President of the French Republic. The first books shipped overseas for the American Expeditionary Forces from the Dispatch Office at Hoboken were sent on the transports with the soldiers and were unloaded in France and placed in Y. M. C. A. huts or given directly to the men, but when the A. L. A. secured headquarters the books were assembled there and a central library was opened. From this office books were distributed to the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and other centers wherever soldiers were stationed. This office also sent by mail books to more than 20,000 men. The lack of ships and transports to carry freight and soldiers to Europe greatly delayed American participation in the war. Even so, General John J. Pershing, who knew the value of reading matter in sustaining the morale of the American soldiers, recommended to the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, that every transport carrying soldiers to France should reserve space for 100,000 books a month.

"After the signing of the Armistice, the demand for books increased greatly, especially for books of an educational nature. In order to meet this demand, the A. L. A. shipped to France after December 1, 1918, a total of nearly half a million educational books and by May 1, 1919, more than 2½ million books. General Pershing in a letter to Mr. Stevenson April 18, 1918 wrote: "It has rendered a signal service to the army educational program by providing reference libraries for the American Expeditionary Forces, University at Beaune and a large number of army schools.

This Library in Paris was primarily a public library for American soldiers which later became in its administration and function an American public library. The



American Library in Coblenz for the Army of Occupation

American soldiers remaining for a time in Paris came here to read. Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans in Paris and citizens of other nationalities came here to read and study. It was a library of 20,000 volumes rich in works on art, on the history, literature, description, travel and civilization of France, England, and the United States. The American could learn from books and periodicals in this library about European civilization and the Europeans could inform themselves about American ideals and aspirations.

The American and English residents of Paris and many French readers desired to have this library remain in Paris. It was evident that the funds of the Library War Service could not care for this library beyond the period when the American soldiers in Europe were sent home and mustered out of service. The officials and other leaders of the A. L. A. desired to have the library remain as an illustration of what an American public library is like. The books had been accessioned, classified, and cataloged, in accordance with modern library practice. A charging system was established;

a few Library Bureau steel stacks were installed as well as all other equipment and conveniences to be found in a modern public library. Burton E. Stevenson, Librarian of the Public Library of Chillicothe, Ohio, was chosen to represent the Library War Service overseas. In April 1918, he opened an office in the building which now houses the library and directed the Library War Work until the American soldiers were withdrawn from France when he negotiated with leading men in Paris for the transfer of this Library to a Corporation known as the American Library in Paris which he had helped to form with the advice of the Headquarters of the American Library Association. The transfer was not consummated nor was the financial support assumed by the Corporation until late in 1920.

Distribution of Surplus Books

In the meantime more than a million of the books purchased for the soldiers overseas were shipped back to New York. Twenty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-five (22,325) books were distributed as gifts; 27 collections with a total of 4,901 volumes going to the Red Cross, Albania, Bosnia, Greece, Montenegro, Poland, Roumania, etc.; to American Relief Association in the Near East; to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Poland, etc. Fifteen collections comprising 1,257 volumes were sent to reconstruction and college units, the Anne Morgan Units and Knights of Columbus for their permanent collection; to universities, colleges, and permanent organizations, the following: Louvain, 950 volumes; Aix-Marseilles, 465 volumes; Besancon, 445 volumes; Beaune (municipality) 1,000 volumes; the Universities of Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, University of Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, and Toulouse, collections averaging 500 volumes, a total of 21 collections, comprising 9,692 volumes. In addition, 1,290 volumes were sent to the Syrian Protestant College at Beyreut; 1,620 volumes to Robert College, and 1,155 volumes to the Woman's College at Constantinople; 400 volumes to the American University Union in London, and 550 volumes to the English Speaking Union in London; and 400 volumes to the Anglo-American Club at Oxford.

American Library Association European Representative

For the fourth time, Dr. A. Ross Hill, President of the University of Missouri, was asked by the Library War Service to release Henry O. Severance, for six months beginning December 1, 1919, for the special work of directing the library work for the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany. This request was granted and upon his arrival in Paris, just before Christmas, Mr. Severance found that plans had been changed. Burton E. Stevenson, in charge of the Library War Service in Europe, after two years of strenuous work and successful accomplishments, decided to return to his home in Chillicothe, Ohio. After a month's experience in the American Library with Mr. Stevenson and an acquaintance with the duties of the representative of the American Library Association in Europe, Mr. Severance assumed the duties and responsibilities of the European Representative of the American Library Association; Librarian of the American Library in Paris, and Director of the Library War Work at Coblenz.

In transferring the American Library to the Corporation known as the American Library in Paris, the American Library Association reserved the right to name the librarian to be appointed by the Corporation. The purpose of this reservation was to enable the American Library Association to have as a personal representative, a librarian who had the technical and professional training, experience, and a knowledge of the best traditions of American library practice. Such a li-



The American Library in Paris, 10 Rue de L'Elysee

brarian could counsel and advise with the representatives of the governments of Europe and with the officials of municipalities on establishing and equipping libraries, on library personnel, on training of men and women for the profession, on children's librarians—in fact on all phases of library administration, theory, and practice. This Library was to be an outpost or European headquarters for information on library matters for all Europe and Asia. An American Librarian could advance the cause and fulfill the purposes of the American Library Association as no foreign librarian could. Early in 1920, a unit of the Library Bureau steel stacks was installed, and a children's room was opened—something new in France. The Anne Morgan Commission on devastated regions of France which helped refugees to return to their home towns, reconstructed and rebuilt homes and public rooms in which children's libraries were established, based on the ideas of the children's reading room and equipment of the American Library. An indication of the result of this policy, one needs only to recall the success of the Library Training School conducted for several years in the American Library of Paris. Several European nations were represented by the students of the school. Representatives of the nations inspected the library and with the advice of the librarian returned to their own countries with a determination to improve their own libraries.

Missouri's contribution to the Library War Service overseas is not limited to the personal service of her representative. It includes the distinguished service of the vocational and other books which she helped to purchase—the books which helped many a boy to prepare himself for his work or profession or trade back home—the books which remain in the American Library in Paris and those distributed as permanent collections among European universities and welfare organizations in Russia, Poland, and the Near East countries—books which convey to these nationalities the aims and purposes of the American people. These books are messengers of good will, the harbingers of international amity. The librarians of Missouri mentioned in the preceding pages are not the only Missouri librarians who contributed to the Library War Service. Every one in his own way and in his own library did his bit. In the Appendix may be found a directory of the librarians who were in the Library War Service outside of their own libraries.

Any statement commending the service of the American Library Association in the training camps and overseas must necessarily reflect credit upon the service rendered by Missouri and other states. I am, therefore, quoting below excerpts from letters of Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities and a letter of General John J. Pershing.

On March 25, 1918, Mr. Fosdick wrote to Dr. Herbert Putnam, Director of the Library War Service:

"I want to express to you our appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the American Library Association in the training camps. The work is going splendidly and we are constantly in receipt of enthusiastic comments from Commanding Officers and others. I do not know of a greater service to the men at the present time than the one which you are so effectively carrying on. The district directors of the Commission, who are constantly in touch with all the camps in the United States, have nothing but praise for the work and for the fine co-operative spirit in which it is carried on, and the War Department is proud to be associated with an activity that means so much in rationalizing the lives of our men."

On April 18, 1919, General Pershing wrote to Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative of the American Library Association:

"I want to express to the American Library Association my sincere appreciation, and that of the officers and men under my command, for the valuable services which it has rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

"In February, 1918, your Association submitted to these headquarters a well-conceived plan for furnishing books to the American soldiers in Europe, and asked to be permitted to assume the entire responsibility for this important service. The confidence which the Army then reposed in you has been amply justified by the results achieved."

APPENDIX

Missouri Contributions to the Library War Fund, 1917.*

Alba.....	\$ 11.00	Mexico.....	\$ 121.19
Arkoe.....	6.00	Moniteau Co., (drawn on	
Bowling Green.....	56.25	California).....	15.00
Butler.....	2.00	Monroe City.....	65.00
California.....	27.56	Neck City.....	12.00
Canton.....	10.25	Nevada.....	277.00
Cape Girardeau.....	357.00	Newburgh.....	15.25
Cartersville.....	98.25	Oronogo.....	5.50
Charlestown.....	7.00	Paris.....	151.95
Craig.....	32.00	Pineville.....	24.35
Fulton.....	72.50	Plattsburg.....	4.00
Hannibal.....	149.25	Purcell.....	28.50
Holliday.....	15.45	Rolla.....	200.00
Holt.....	20.00	St. Charles.....	57.69
Independence.....	2.00	St. James.....	84.50
Jefferson City.....	486.46	St. Joseph.....	473.75
Joplin.....	483.50	St. Louis.....	12,072.62
Kansas City.....	3,540.50	Savannah.....	75.00
Kirksville.....	198.70	Sedalia.....	733.55
Latour.....	235.01	Sullivan.....	14.40
Lebanon.....	5.00	Vienna.....	3.00
Macon.....	12.00	Warrenton.....	86.00
Mansfield.....	8.20	Webb City.....	322.81
Maryville.....	146.19	Webster Groves.....	55.28
		Worth.....	70.00

Total..... 21,634.05

*List supplied by American Library Association War Finance Committee.

Towns Contributing Books to Soldiers' Libraries
March 18 to April 18, 1918

Armstrong.....	58	*Marshall.....	171
Ash Grove.....	20	*Maryville.....	500
Aurora.....	170	*Mexico.....	594
Bloomfield.....	53	*Moberly.....	550
*Bonne Terre.....	250	Monett.....	15
*Bowling Green.....	277	*Nevada.....	292
Brashear.....	143	*Paris.....	693
*Brookfield.....	324	Perry.....	45
*Cape Girardeau.....	156	*Poplar Bluff.....	468
*Carthage.....	899	Purdy.....	21
Charleston.....	23	Puxico.....	22
Chillicothe.....	166	*Rolla.....	218
Clinton.....	650	*Salisbury.....	278
*Columbia.....	2,200	St. Joseph.....	2,500
East Prairie.....	81	St. Louis.....	35,000

Elsberry.....	157	*Springfield.....	448
*Fayette.....	210	Stockton.....	5
Green City.....	24	*Trenton.....	1,090
*Huntsville.....	138	Triplett.....	11
Jasper.....	17	Troy.....	70
*Joplin.....	1,990	*Warrenton.....	55
Kansas City.....	27,000	*Warrensburg.....	57
*Kirksville.....	2,400	*West Plains.....	81
Ladonia.....	50	Williamsville.....	66
*Louisiana.....	125	Wyaconda.....	59
Mansfield.....	15		

*Public or College Libraries in town.

Missouri Librarians in the Library War Service.

The data for the exact time rendered is not available. In such cases the time of beginning service is indicated.

- Blackwelder, Paul. Assistant Librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Librarian, Camp Pike from its organization, November 13, 1917 to January 15, 1918.
- Bostwick, Arthur E. Librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Member of the War Service Committee 1917, First Chairman of Camp Libraries, Dispatch Agent for St. Louis 1918-1919, Supervisor of Jefferson Barracks 1918-1919, Chairman Committee of Sixteen in St. Louis for raising the United War Fund.
- Brashear, Roma. Chillicothe Missouri. Served on the Paris Staff.
- Bundy, Irving R. Librarian, State Teachers College, Kirksville. Assistant, then Librarian of Camp Bowie February 27-June 1, 1918, and August 1918. American Library Association Representative on transport Boston to Brest and back to New York.
- Chenery, Winthrop H. Librarian of Washington University, St. Louis. Librarian of Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas January-June 1918; Camp Greene, Charlottesville, North Carolina July-August 1918; Camp Dodge, Iowa, June-August 1919.
- Cleeton, Glen U. Missouri State Normal. Assistant at Camp Doniphan June 20, 1918.
- Cunningham, Jesse. Librarian, St. Joseph Public Library. Assisted in collecting books for the soldiers and money for the Library War Service of the American Library Association; in selling Liberty Bonds and in drives and campaigns for the welfare organizations. Librarian, Camp Grant, Illinois May-September, 1917.
- Daggett, William A. Librarian, State Teachers College, Springfield. Y. M. C. A. service overseas May 1918-July 1919. Served in the American Library Association work for a time at Gevrey getting books out of the warehouse and sending them to Paris. He collected and distributed canteen supplies throughout this area for the Y. M. C. A. before the Armistice.
- Easton, Valeria. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Librarian, Base Hospital, Camp Shelby August 3, 1918-June 19, 1919. General Hospital No. 2. Fort McHenry, Baltimore, June 20, 1919-July 14, 1919. Librarian and Supervisor for Southeastern District. Resident United States Public Health Service Greenville, South Carolina, July 15, 1919-February 28, 1920. Resident United States Public Health Hospital No. 45, Biltmore, North Carolina March 1, 1920-October 17, 1921.

- Edwards, Ward. Librarian, William Jewell College. Assistant, Camp Funston June 20-September 1, 1918.
- Harris, Helen. Sedalia Public Library. Acting Librarian, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. 1919.
- Hencke, Ferdinand. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Librarian, Camp Funston, 1918-19.
- Jansson, Eric. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Assistant Camp Pike, November 13, 1917-1918. Assistant, Camp Dodge, 1918.
- Jeffers, Samuel A. Professor, Central College, Fayette. Assistant, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, June-September, 1917
- Keller, Clifford. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Assistant, Camp Funston for a short time.
- Palmer, Grace. Librarian, Southwest State Teachers College, Springfield. Student Army Training Corps, Hospital Service during the influenza epidemic, 1918.
- Peeples, Annalee. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Classifier of Correspondence, United States War Department, Bureau of Aircraft Products, Washington, D. C. June 1918-January 1919. Library Assistant, American Library Association. Camp Library, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia July 1919-January 1920.
- Peeples, Ella. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Index and Catalog Clerk, War Department, Washington, D. C. March 1918-July 1919. In charge of Camp libraries in military posts in Southern Arizona for the American Library Association November 1919 until the work was taken over by the War Department.
- Petty, Gerald. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Assistant, Camp Pike, 1919.
- Pritchett, Betty H. Glasgow, Missouri. Librarian, Camp Pike Base Hospital 1918-1919. United States General Hospital Librarian, Fort Benjamin Harrison, 1919.
- Quigley, Margery. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Librarian Base Hospital, Camp Funston, May 31, 1918.
- Rae, Robina. Glasgow, Missouri. Assistant then Librarian Base Hospital, Camp Pike, 1919.
- Rice, Justus. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Librarian, Jefferson Barracks June 7-September 20, 1918.
- Roberts, Bessie M. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Index and Catalog clerk in Ordnance Division, War Department, Washington, D. C. February 1918-1920.
- Severance, Henry O. Librarian, University of Missouri. Librarian, Camp Funston, September 14-27, 1917. Librarian, Camp Custer, August 1918. Representative of the Library War Service in General Field Service, 1919. Assistant to the General Directory of the Library War Service in charge of Camp Libraries April 20-October 1, 1919. European Representative of the American Library Association, Paris, France, January-July, 1920.
- Spicer, Inez. Assistant, University of Missouri Library. Index and Catalog Clerk, March 1918-July 1920, Quartermaster's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. also in subsistence division of the same department.
- Throop, George R. Assistant Librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Organized the Fourth Liberty Loan Bond sale campaign.
- Tucker, Raymond R. Assistant, St. Louis Public Library. Librarian, Jefferson Barracks, September 20 to November 10, 1918, when he resigned to enter the S. A. T. C.

- Wales, Elizabeth B., Secretary Missouri Library Commission. State Director for the American Library Association in securing books and money for the Library War Service 1917-1919. State Agent for distribution of food pamphlets for the State Food Commission. Chairman on Library publicity for the Federal Food Administration in Missouri. Assistant in Book Department, Headquarters Office, Washington, D. C. 1919.
- Wells, C. Edwin. Librarian Northwest State Teachers College, Maryville. Chairman of several welfare organizations in the collecting of funds and of books.
- Wheeler, Harold. Librarian, School of Mines, Rolla. Librarian, Camp Humphreys, Virginia, 1918-1919.
- Wright, Purd B Librarian. Kansas City, Public Library. Divisional Director of the Library War Service 1917. Supervisor of Camps Funston and Doniphan. Librarian of Camp Funston. Representative of General Field Service of the Library War Service April 14, 1918.
- Wright, Purd B, Jr. Kansas City. Assistant, Camp Funston, summer 1918.

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