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>>Good morning. Happy Wednesday. Thank you for joining us. This morning's presentation is the documents expediting projects 1946, from 1946 to 2004, and our presenter is Quinn Sinclair from the University of Hawaii. Please welcome Gwen. Gwen?

>> [applause]

>> [speaking non-english] thank you so much for being here this morning on a Wednesday morning, last day of the conference. I will be explaining the research I did about the documents expediting project. While I go through these slides, I put images of the documents onto each slide but they don't necessarily have anything to do with the image of the slides. Up with them to illustrate the type of documents that docx is distributing. So if you want to see the slides a little better, you can move closer, of course, the slides are all on the website like all the slides from all the different presentations. You are welcome to pull those up also.

>> What was docx? How many of you have heard of docx? About half of the people have. Docx or the documents expediting project was for federal documents operating out of the Library of Congress from 1946 to 2004. It served as an important source of non-depository items and people could also get second copies and it was a way of acquiring fugitive documents. What drew me to docx is that my library suffered a terrible flood in 2004. So in the intervening years, I've been trying to replace some of what we lost in the flood. And I've had to go to our shelf list cards and try to inventory things and our library had always indicated on each piece whether it came from docx, we would write DEP on the peace and on the shelf list cards are Uchitel came from docx so I noticed that we had a heck of a lot of documents that came from docx and I wonder why did we have to get these from docx and not GPO. And I started to wonder how did docx determine what they distributed , how did things end up being docx documents as opposed to regular documents distributed by the GPO. Then I wondered how many other libraries were docx members and where there any other libraries that had collections that were comparable to ours. To give you background about how to documents came into existence, the situation was that by the time World War II came along, about half of all government documents were not being distributed by GPO. There were several reasons for this. Of course, some documents were not in scope. It's like the one on the slide. This is restricted. So as were restricted or confidential or otherwise classified. Another problem was that agencies do not send the documents to GPO to print them if I could get them printed more cheaply elsewhere because agencies all had a printing budget and GPO is not necessary the cheapest game in town. I'm sure most of you know the way things get distributed by GPO is they put a right on a prayer request so if they never get a print request, they never print copies for repository library so the fact that these doctorates were not going to GPO to be printed when they were not being distributed. A lot of agencies were doing in-house duplication. Instead of having documents printed, they were using notification methods. A lot of agencies used in Houston location methods and the call these in Houston located documents processed applications. Process publications has a very specific meaning according to [indiscernible name] that they were reproduced by deep location methods other than printing, most commonly, things like ideographs and so the documents that you see in the slide there is a typescript document that was reproduced on one of these methods and so all of these process publications were not being distributed by GPO. This is a picture of a mimeograph or anyone who is not old enough to remember what this looks like. Does anybody remember mimeograph's? I clearly remember it being an elementary school, I remember getting the handouts with purple printing that came from a mimeograph. So a lot of agencies were using these for their duplication purposes. The other thing that happened during World War II, of course, the number of documents that were being produced by agencies proliferated. Of course, the armed services was cranking out all kinds of different documents like manual and reports and so forth and then there were a number of different wartime agencies that came into existence I will talk about those just a moment. So just the sheer volume of document exploded and many of these documents, of course, were classified as they had to

be declassified before they could be distributed to anyone so the slide shows an example of the document that has a declassification stamp on it. So here comes our hero, Luther Evans. He saw what was happening at the end of World War II. He saw all of the different agencies had stockpiles of documents that were surplus government property. They couldn't just pitch them. So he sent letters to all of these, the armed services in the wartime agencies, asking them to set aside 150 copies of the documents for the library of Congress in the library of Congress could distribute those two libraries. So that was one way that he thought of to deal with this situation. And then at the same time, these library associations, the assertion of research labors, the American Association of Law libraries, the special libraries Association had been complaining for quite a while about the situation of only getting half of the federal documents through the depository system and so they were trying to figure out a way of handling this problem and the idea was to hire a person that would be called the documents expediter who would be stationed in Washington D.C. and go to agencies and get documents from them. The first chair which I will refer to as a joint committee, the first chair was Homer of Johns Hopkins University. And along with Luther Evans, he was really the person who created the docx program. So LC the joint committee talk together and decided to actually establish the documents expediting project in 1946 and the stated purpose was going to be distribute all documents, not just GPO, lofty goal, so that LC gave docx in again says exchange department but the whole thing was funded by docx by the joint committee . And from 1946 to 1954, the operator just some sort of written agreement. Walter Mark Greenwood was the first document expediter who was hired by Homer Halverson. He had came from the ethanol geographic board. I could not find a picture of him. He was the person who really set things up at docx to figure out how they were to do their work. And he wrote a report to the joint committee, his very first report to them in which he stated the main function was to establish procedures through which the participating libraries would receive copies of all documents not distributed to depository libraries so that sets out what docx was trying to do. The documents expediter, the job was to go to agencies to try to acquire documents from them. They also were trying to persuade these agencies to set up mailing lists for libraries. So docx did not really want to be the once distribute all the documents to the libraries pick they wanted agencies to send documents directly to libraries that wanted them. They had to solicit new docx members said they would go to the library Association meeting and try to recruit new members because this thing was solely funded by memberships that libraries paid for and I would talk about membership more in just a minute and they also supply copies of the documents they acquired to the superintendent of documents to be included in the monthly catalog so this was a great service but ensure that even if a library could not get a copy of the document, they at least with no that it existed. And they also, for a number of years, they produced a monthly or quarterly documents expediting project bulletin. The bulletin listed documents, categories of documents or individual titles of documents that were being distributed by docx . And it also would publish a list of the libraries that remember. When I compiled a list of the members of docx, I realized partly on this docx bulletin and partly on annual reports of the Library of Congress which sometimes included a list of docx libraries but I do not know whether my list is complete because I asked LC if they had a list and no one could answer that question and I did go to the LC archives and daily had one box of documents related to docx in archives and I asked , Annalee went up to the 1950s so I asked what happened to the rest of the documents related to docx and they said well I do not think they have actually been transferred to the archives but I wasn't able to find out from anybody at LC whether there was another stash of documents related to docx so I couldn't even find a complete set of Doc X bulletins. The archives in LC had some issues and then I found some issues just in the regular LC stats and there are only about five libraries listed in OCLC so some people out there must have sets of these that are not catalogued and the doc asked bulletin itself was fugitive. So the initial membership came out of a mailing that Homer Halverson did to 178 libraries. Of course he chose academic honesty, large public, and research libraries to send a letter. He asked what he be willing to pay a membership fee in order to get the fugitive documents and

44 libraries initially signed up and said yes, I will pay a fee so there were three different memberships, three different membership prices and the libraries that were in the highest tier, in other words, they paid the most to be members of Doc X and they were among the first to be signed up and they had the highest priority to receive documents so if they only got 30 copies of the document and there were 44 libraries, this is how they determined which libraries would receive those copies. And I heard that New York public library was library number one but I have not been able to confirm that so I'm not really sure. At its peak, it had 144 I was in a witch that in 1975 and over the course of its existence, docx had about 220 members by my count. Once again, as I mentioned earlier, I am not certain that my list is a complete list. If you want to see the list, I publish an article about docx earlier this year and you can use the link to go to look at the list of libraries. By its end, membership dwindled to a seven libraries. My library became a member of docx in 1947. I actually have displayed on the screen a correspondence between our university library and and Homer Halverson. And I found it interesting that our university library and had to correspond with Homer Halverson who is the chair of the joint committee rather than Mr. Greenwood who is the documents expediter. Apparently he wrote to Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Greenwood said you have to go talk to Homer Halverson if you want to be a member of docx so he actually had to write to Homer Halverson and Homer Halverson Roback and explained how to become a member. I did not list all of the academic libraries that run members of Doc X. They were kind of the usual suspects that it was a very long list so I do not want to include that of the slides but I didn't want to point out that there were a number of public libraries that were members. Large public library's like Boston, New York, the free Library of Philadelphia, and the other ones that are listed on the slides, interestingly, I do not see Seattle public library on this list and we acquired quite a number of documents from Seattle public that I am pretty sure came from docx but I do not see them on here so I did know   I didn't know if I just miss them or if there's some other explanation. And there were also several state libraries that were members of docx but certainly not all of them and then there were other members so these were special libraries, small libraries, research institutions, a couple of state boards of education, because docx distributed a number of office of education publications . And I found a very odd that university microfilms were also members of docx and I thought why would these non-library companies the members of docx. I will explain why in just a minute. Now that I've talked about how docx got started and how it got its membership, I will explain a little bit about what they were distributing. So initially, the focus of docx was to distribute wartime publications. So they acquired reams and reams of Army and Navy technical, field middles, handbooks, all kinds of military publications, and many of these had to be declassified before they could be distributed and I read that the documents expediter would actually request declassification of specific documents and maintained contact with the declassification offices in the different branches of the military so that they could find out what was being declassified. And then there were the wartime agencies and this is not a complete list of all the wartime agents. These are just examples of maybe some that you have heard of like the strategic bombing survey, the office of civil Defense, the office of war information, most people have heard of the war relocation Authority, the war production awards, so the document displayed with the slide is a war production Board publication. Think about many of these publications aside from being reproduced by those nonprinting methods that I talked about earlier as many of them were reproduced on absolutely terrible a city paper and they are disintegrating out. I think we have more war production publications that I can't even touch them. They are so awful. These are definitely rare and endangered documents. And then there were a number of military government publications so this is a military government that were established to administer the occupied territories like Japan, Korea, Germany, Australia. So all of the government regulations, the official Gazette, the weekly and monthly reports of the statistical reports and directives were scooped up and distributed to docx libraries. And then there were a number of technical report series that were examinations of scientific and technical advances in these occupied countries. Step there were several different theories, bios, et cetera, and they also

distributed them capture German and Japanese scientific and technical applications. So in the slide, you can see one of the reports. There were also a number of agencies that were established after World War II like the international cooperation administration, the economic cooperation administration, the State Department, European recovery program, the foreign operations administration and the rest of the slide is foreign operations administration publication entitled escape to freedom, the story of the U.S. escapee program. Docx turned to distributing some other postwar era documents so they had more office of intelligence research, just classified State Department documents, their work U.S. sponsored German language periodicals which is what you see on the slide which is an example of an issue which was one of these magazines. At the bottom it says leg which Mac which means if you live in the East Germany, you have to go along or you die. It also issued the proceedings of the Japanese and German war crime files and before the commission established its own depository system, docx was the distribution method. After that, John Andrea was hired as the expediter. Committee have heard of him? Quite a few of you. Okay. Well, for those of you who do not know he is, he's very famous in the federal documents world because he created the publication called guides to U.S. government publications which is an attempt to list all a series of publications that were issued by all the different agencies and we all know that it was a good try but he did not really manage to complete a list. Before he came up with this publication, this is his attempt to create a complete list of all of these nondepository processed publications that docx is disputing. Is not complete. But it's a very thorough list of the process publications. His idea was that libraries could go through the list and request which items they wanted and had an idea of what was available. In addition to visiting agencies, they also had a number of publications to learn about new documents that were being issued. They read the Congressional record, the information service, and these other serial publications, and they also looked at proof sheets of the Library of Congress catalog cards and proof of the monthly catalog in order to identify documents to try to acquire. So speaking of committee prints, that was one of the most sought after categories of publications. And they were not being distributed by the FDL P at the time. They were not considered, I guess they were kind of like Congressional research reports until quite recently they were not considered in scope. Even in 1951, Andrea was attempting to get these from congressional committees but they could not get enough copies of the committee prints to distribute to all of the docx mothers who wanted them. They ended up giving one copy of each to microfilm pick you now know why you I was a member of docx and so UMI was Michael filming all of these and libraries could purchase this microfilm and GPO began to distribute committee prints. For a lot of libraries, it was to get committee prints. Reference eight were like directories of officials of communist countries and also produce posters. There were actual pictures of the leaders of communist countries. They also distributed CIA maps. Readx came into the picture because docx is giving a copy of documents to the superintendent of documents to be included in the monthly catalog and then superintendent of documents made a deal with readx to pass the documents onto the to be included in their Michael prints that. We acquired our set from the free Library of Philadelphia. I don't think people generally use them. There are still publications on the microphone that you cannot find anywhere else so we keep it, once readx made the product available, some docx libraries decided to cancel mentorships because they said why do we need docx because we Michael prints that we don't to process and shelve anything and it's going to be super easy and what a mistake that was. In the early days, Elsie and docx operated under written agreement any formalized things into a contract starting in 1954. The contract was between the Library of Congress and the chair of the joint committee and they continue to operate that way until 1981 when docx was officially subsumed into Elsie became part of it, so that I was not able to find out what point the joint committee ceased to exist. I read that even in the mid-1950s, ARL was already losing interest in being involved and we do not need to be involved in managing this anymore. Then in 1998, Elsie had a realization and they put docx into the document section of the Anglo-American acquisitions division. That's where it remained until it ceased to exist. Docx became more routine . The distributed committee

prints, CIA publication, office of education publications, and the shifted the way they operated so they weren't focusing on going to agencies and asking them to give them documents. There were focused on getting libraries to send request to docx. If your library learn of some document , docx spent a lot of time going to agencies getting specific documents for particular library and they also, GPO would print something like 20 copies, popular documents, give them to docx to be distributed on request. Libraries found docx was very useful for obtaining duplicate copies of documents. I know my library would get duplicates of the memorial addresses in Congress whenever a member of the Congressional delegation passed away in that type of thing, you could get prints of things that really distributed on microfiche by GPO but you can also get copies of documents that you could not receive that were not available on claim. Membership declined to 87 members. Docx is no longer self supporting. They said we will cease operations on September 30, 2004. That was a sad day for many of us. Many of us recognized that their time had come and gone. Docx has not existed in a number of years at it performed a really important group of functions for depository libraries. First of all, by publishing the list of publications in the docx bulletin, libraries became more aware of what was available that wasn't in the monthly catalog. It allows libraries to fill in gaps and acquire documents on demand. It extended beyond the item listing the ability of libraries to acquire documents and also demonstrated the value of the private public partnership if you have the library of Congress, the three library associations that formed a joint committee, the superintendent of documents, and the two private companies, readx and UMI any effort to capture distribute nondepository publications. I'm going to ask you some questions in a minutes. Our library would indicate that something had been received from docx by writing DEP on the peace and on the shelf list card so we can actually tell what we got from docx . Some libraries do not do anything like that. So I don't know about the ability of libraries to identify how much docx material they have . I was not able to determine whether there was the definitive list that was just riveted by docx. Maybe something like that exist in Elsie but I was not able to find out. Many of the publications have been digitized and are available in other online repositories. Mostly they are catalogued in OCLC although I still come across a few that are not in their that require original cataloging. Now I have questions for you. How many of you were docx members ? And do you know whether your library has some of identifying -- I think Barbie has -- yes, I think ours was just [indiscernible word] but we had a stamp. Anybody else have any idea? Some libraries probably did not put anything other documents that you would not know, there wouldn't be any way of knowing how you got them and do you still have your docx documents? I think most laborers probably still have their docx collections. I know we've got documents from Dallas public library and they were a docx member and pretty sure documents we got from that were docx so I think possibly some of these large public libraries that have downsized may have offered out and of course if they are not stamped docx, the library will not know that they are not having to be offered to the public is confronted with all the other things they are offering so that brings me to the end of my presentation. I'll be happy to take your questions. Thank you.
>> [applause]
>> Was there any attempt at the beginning when docx was formed to work with GPO because it seemed like GPO would have been the home.

>> I don't have a definite answer put my impression was that GPO had a look at had with printed publications and he probably said if it's not printed here, it's not our responsibility so I don't think at that time they were really trying to do anything to get agencies to send things to be printed and they did not feel responsible for collecting things that were not printed at GPO.

>> Can you tell us a little bit about your research process for this whole project because the output is fascinating and I would just like to hear more about how you work on this?

>> I initially did research through journal articles. The article I published, a lot of those sources are listed. They were in the early days of docx and the number of journal articles and articles and library journals were published about docx and there were a few, I went to all of the Library of Congress annual reports from 1946 to the present and many of them in the early days had a little section where they talked about the gave statistics about how many were distributed and have a libraries were members and the success rate in fulfilling libraries requests, I mentioned that libraries would send request to docx and docx would attempt to acquire documents for them so they had upwards of 60% success rate which is pretty good so they had statistics like that and eventually the annual reports did not even mention docx accept in their statistical section like they would just talk about how much the budget was or something like that so those annual reports were useful up to a point but I really struggle to find information about docx in the 70s and 80s. That I went to LC and I went to the archives and I went through that one box and I also corresponded with people there and I also interviewed one of the last docx library and his name was Joseph Mark. He was helpful because he had worked for docx for quite a number of years like from the 1980s until it ended in 2004 so he was able to fill in a lot of the gaps for me about when did this happen and when did that happen and why do they do this and he also gave me a little bit of additional information like he told me that some organizations, not libraries, actually, were docx members just so they could get the CIA publications which I found interesting so that was basically how I went about it so I'm sure that there is a treasure trove of documents about doc X but I was not able to have access to those. Other questions?
>> Was there any way that docx is mentioned in the catalog and if so, how were they and to sign them and --
>> Yes. So docx is giving copies of document to be included in the monthly catalog. And the superintendent of documents did assign a number to them. But I don't think they had any sort of designation that said we got this document from docx so there would be no way , if you went through to tell what came through.
>> The process publication was a double-decker thing.
>> That would not necessarily be a way to tell.

>> We don't have any questions but we have some comments. One is from GPO. Some publications were listed and processed, not distributed, or zero copies.
>> Thank you for the clarification.

>> They had mystery solved so it sounds like the research is well appreciated. There are fond memories of mimeograph and the smell and the childhood memories it evokes.

>> Thank you very much.
>> [applause]