

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington : 1963

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Joint Committee on the Library

87th Congress, 2d Sess.

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman*.

Representative Omar Burlison, *Vice Chairman*.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Senators Mike Mansfield, Claiborne Pell, Everett McKinley Dirksen, James B. Pearson (until August 9, 1962), Joe H. Bottum (from August 9, 1962); Representatives Paul C. Jones, Frank E. Smith, Paul F. Schenck, Robert J. Corbett. *Chief Clerk*: Gordon F. Harrison.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (U.S.C. 2: 154-163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD on June 30, 1962: Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary*; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer [*Term expires March 9, 1965*]; and Benjamin Mosby McKelway [*Term expires March 9, 1963*].

Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OF OTHER PROPERTY:

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—Title 2, Section 161, of the U.S. Code provides: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."

Officers of the Library of Congress

As of October 15, 1962

Office of the Librarian

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Marlene D. Morrisey, Executive Assistant
Olga A. Mikhalevsky, Secretary
Rutherford D. Rogers, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress (until August 31, 1962), and Deputy Librarian of Congress (from August 31, 1962)
Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Lucile M. Morsch, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (until September 3, 1962)
Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian (formerly Assistant Librarian for Public Affairs)
Vincent L. Eaton, Publications Officer (died March 16, 1962)
Lester K. Born, Publications Officer (from July 9, 1962)
Helen-Anne Hilker, Information Officer
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Director of Personnel
Eugene C. Powell, Jr., Assistant Director of Personnel
Henry J. Dubester, Information Systems Specialist (until January 8, 1962)

Reference Department

Roy P. Basler, Director
John Lester Nolan, Associate Director
Robert D. Stevens, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections (until August 28, 1961)
Paul L. Berry, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections (from September 20, 1961)
Georgella C. Hefty, Executive Officer
Aerospace Information Division (Air Information Division, until October 17, 1961)
George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief
Joseph E. Hall, Assistant Chief (until September 16, 1961)

Air Research Division

William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief
S. Branson Marley, Jr., Assistant Chief

Division for the Blind

Robert S. Bray, Chief
Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief

General Reference and Bibliography Division

Henry J. Dubester, Chief (from January 8, 1962)
Robert H. Land, Chief (until January 7, 1962), and Assistant Chief (from January 8, 1962)
Paul L. Berry, Assistant Chief (until September 19, 1961)
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief (from October 16, 1961, until January 7, 1962)

Hispanic Foundation

Howard F. Cline, Director
Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture
Nathan A. Haverstock, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (until July 7, 1961)
Earl J. Pariseau, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (from July 24, 1961)

Loan Division

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
Ralph L. Henderson, Assistant Chief (from July 9, 1962)
Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief (until June 15, 1962)
Library Station in the Capitol: Charles H. Stephenson, Jr., Custodian

Manuscript Division

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections
Daniel J. Reed, Assistant Chief
Presidential Papers Section: Fred Shelley, Head

Map Division

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief (until March 4, 1962)
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief (until October 15, 1961, and from January 8, 1962, until March 7, 1962), and Chief (from March 8, 1962)

Music Division

Harold Spivacke, Chief

Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief

Archive of Folk Song: Rae Korson, Head
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary
Curator

Recording Laboratory: Robert B. Carneal,
Chief Engineer

*National Referral Center for Science and
Technology*

John F. Stearns, Chief (on detail from NSF)

Joseph E. Hall, Assistant Chief (from Septem-
ber 10, 1962)

Orientalia Division

Horace I. Poleman, Chief

Chinese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Head

Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Head

Japanese Section: Osamu Shimizu, Head

Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Head

South Asia Section: Cecil C. Hobbs, Head

Prints and Photographs Division

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief

Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief

Alan M. Fern, Curator for Fine Prints (from
October 2, 1961)

Motion Picture Section: James H. Culver,
Head

Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen,
Specialist in Photography

Rare Book Division

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

Science and Technology Division

John Sherrod, Chief

Aeronautics Section: Marvin W. McFarland,
Head

Bibliography Section: Clement R. Brown,
Head

Reference Section: Charles M. Gottschalk,
Head (until January
31, 1962)

Arthur G. Renstrom,
Head (from April 2,
1962)

Serial Division

Charles LaHood, Jr., Chief (from October 25,
1961)

John H. Thaxter, Assistant Chief, and Acting
Chief (until October 24, 1961)

Slavic and Central European Division

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Paul L. Horecky, Assistant Chief

Slavic Room: Alfred C. String, Curator

Stack and Reader Division

Willard Webb, Chief (until October 31, 1961)

Gordon W. Patterson, Assistant Chief (until
October 31, 1961), and Acting Chief (from
November 1, 1961, until November 26,
1961), and Chief (from November 27,
1961, until January 31, 1962)

Charles W. Gottschalk, Chief (from February 1,
1962)

Alvin Moore, Jr. Assistant Chief (from January
22, 1962)

Motion Picture Section (transferred to Prints
and Photographs Division, November 1,
1961): James H. Culver, Head

Microfilm Reading Room: John M. Hunt,
Supervisor

Law Library

William Lawrence Keitt, Law Librarian and
General Counsel

Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian

William S. Strauss, Assistant to the General
Counsel (until June 10, 1962) and Assist-
ant General Counsel (from June 11, 1962)

American-British Law Division

William H. Crouch, Chief and Assistant Gen-
eral Counsel (until May 23, 1962), and
Chief and Deputy General Counsel (from
May 24, 1962)

James G. McEwan, Head, Reading Room
Services

Joseph A. Davy, Librarian-in-Charge, Law
Library in the Capitol (until August 18,
1961)

Robert V. Shirley, Librarian-in-Charge, Law
Library in the Capitol (from October 2,
1961)

European Law Division

Edmund C. Jann, Acting Chief (until February
18, 1962) and Chief (from February 19,
1962)

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Helen L. Claggett, Chief

Near Eastern and North African Law Division

Zuhair Elias Jwaideh, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director

Edwin Black George, Deputy Director (until
May 24, 1962)

Lester S. Jayson, Deputy Director (from June 25, 1962)

Merlin H. Nipe, Assistant Deputy Director
Burnis Walker, Executive Officer

American Law Division

Lester S. Jayson, Chief (until June 24, 1962)
Harry N. Stein, Chief (from October 15, 1962)

Economics Division

Julius W. Allen, Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

Helen E. Livingston, Chief (until April 29, 1962), and Assistant Chief (from April 30, 1962)

Frederick B. Arner, Assistant Chief (until April 29, 1962), and Chief (from April 30, 1962)

Foreign Affairs Division

William C. Olson, Chief (from July 3, 1961)

History and Government Division

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief

Library Services Division

Norman A. Pierce, Chief

Natural Resources Division

Tom V. Wilder, Chief

Senior Specialist Division

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director

Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director

Edmond L. Applebaum, Executive Officer

Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Officer

Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer

Cyrillic Bibliographic Project: Rudolf Smits, Chief

Public Law 480 Program: Robert D. Stevens, Coordinator (from August 28, 1961)

Union List of Serials Project: Edna Brown Titus, Editor

Binding Division

George E. Smith, Chief

Henrietta M. Mierke, Assistant Chief

Card Division

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief

Elizabeth H. Harding, Assistant Chief

Catalog Maintenance Division

Edward A. Finlayson, Chief

Decimal Classification Office

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor

Descriptive Cataloging Division

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief (until September 3, 1962)

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (from September 3, 1962)

Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief (until October 24, 1961)

John Carson Rather, Assistant Chief (from January 15, 1962)

Exchange and Gift Division

Jennings Wood, Chief

Nathan R. Einhorn, Assistant Chief

Order Division

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief

Robert C. Sullivan, Assistant Chief

Serial Record Division

May E. Kahler, Chief

Marjorie B. Amis, Assistant Chief (from November 1, 1961)

Subject Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief

Leo E. LaMontagne, Assistant Chief and Principal Cataloger (until January 7, 1962)

Robert R. Holmes, Assistant Chief for Operations (until June 5, 1962), and Assistant Chief (from June 6, 1962)

Union Catalog Division

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief

Johannes L. Dewton, Assistant Chief

Copyright Office

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights

George D. Cary, Deputy Register

William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register

Abe A. Goldman, General Counsel

Cataloging Division

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief

Examining Division

Barbara A. Ringer, Chief

Reference Division

Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief

Service Division

Luther H. Mumford, Chief

Administrative Department

Robert C. Gooch, Director

William J. Welsh, Associate Director

Duard M. Eddins, Assistant to the Director

Buildings and Grounds Division

Merton J. Foley, Chief
Irvin E. Boniface, Assistant Chief

Guard Division

Arthur C. Barbour, Captain of the Guard

Keeper of the Collections

Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections
August S. Domer, Assistant Keeper of the Collections

Office of Fiscal Services

Julius Davidson, Chief
William W. Rossiter, Deputy Chief

ACCOUNTING OFFICE: Mary E. Kilroy, Accounting Officer

Accounts Section: Lawrence C. Arbaugh, Head and Assistant Accounting Officer (from July 17, 1961)

Tabulating Section: George R. Perreault, Head

BUDGET OFFICE: William W. Rossiter, Budget Officer

Richard L. Cain, Assistant Budget Officer

DISBURSING OFFICE: James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer

Roy H. Spillers, Assistant Disbursing Officer

Office of Protective Services

John C. Murphy, Chief (from November 20, 1961)

Office of the Secretary

Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library
Ida F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary

Photoduplicating Service

Donald C. Holmes, Chief
Charles LaHood, Jr., Assistant Chief (until October 24, 1961)

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

Poetry in English: Louis Untermeyer (from September 1, 1961)

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Aeronautics: Charles A. Lindbergh
American Letters: Richard P. Blackmur, Catherine Drinker Bowen, Cleanth Brooks,

Babette Deutsch, Louis Untermeyer, Eudora Welty

English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
Fine Arts: Fern Rusk Shapley (until August 31, 1961)

French Bibliography: Herbert Claiborne Pell (died July 17, 1961)

Historical Cartography: Clara E. LeGear (from December 18, 1961)

History of Canon Law and Roman Law: Stephan George Kuttner

History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland

Humanities: Robert Frost

Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith

Luso-Brazilian Culture: Robert C. Smith

Materials for Research in American History: Samuel F. Bemis (from January 1, 1962), Samuel E. Morison (from January 1, 1962), Allan Nevins (from January 1, 1962)

Motion Pictures: Willard Webb (from November 1, 1961)

Rare Books: Lessing J. Rosenwald

Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris

FOREIGN CONSULTANT OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Slavic Studies in Germany since World War II: Peter Scheibert

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Edgar Breitenbach, Fritz Eichenberg, and Benton Spruance

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER
WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Chairman, *ex officio*

Lloyd A. Dunlap, Administrative Editor

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

John C. Davis, Foreman of Library of Congress Branch

Letter of Transmittal to Congress

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

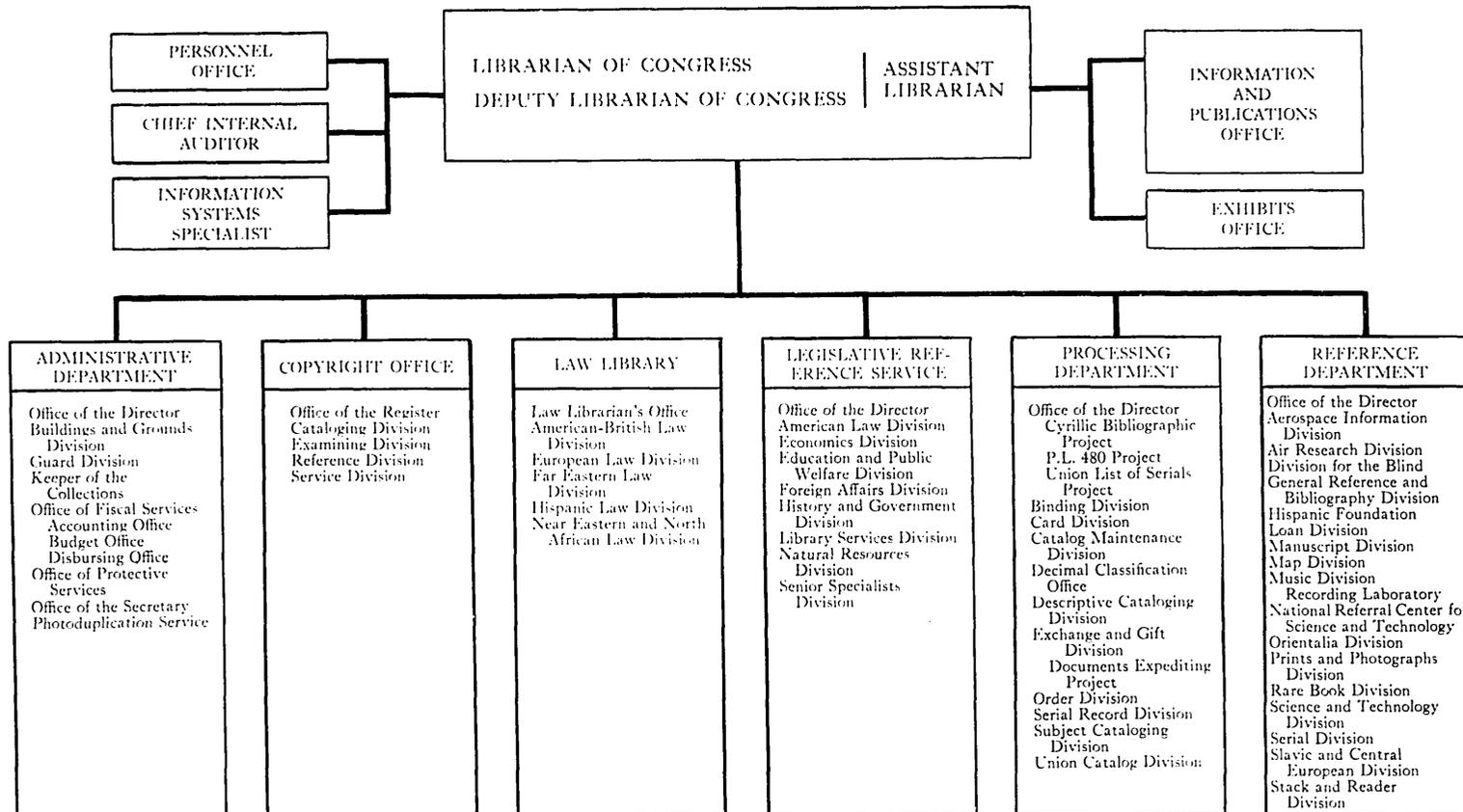
SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement thereto published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1962, are submitted herewith, as is a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Organization Chart



JANUARY 1963

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962

Introduction

THE role of the Library of Congress as the national library, especially its leadership in the research library field, was the object of unusual examination in the closing months of the fiscal year reviewed by this report.

Within the Library this role is constantly being appraised. Every time a new budget is submitted to the Congress, every time organization to handle new activities or reorganization to handle old ones is devised, every time a key appointment is made, every time space needs are considered, the role of the Library and its obligations to its many publics—the Congress, the Government as a whole, the library world, and the scholarly community—is reexamined. In any agency that is not moribund but is mindful of its obligations, such reappraisal is an inherent and continuing process.

The unusual attention given this matter in 1962 was occasioned by a memorandum entitled "The Library of Congress" but which dealt not only with the Library but also with "related agencies" and in general with the role of the Federal Government in research library activities. This memorandum was prepared by Douglas W. Bryant, Associate Director of the Harvard University Library, at the request of Senator Claiborne Pell, a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, who introduced it into the *Congressional Record* of May 24, 1962.

Senator Pell's expressed purpose in obtaining and publishing the memorandum

was to occasion constructive discussion. This objective has, I believe, been realized.

Not a few interpreted the memorandum as an unwarranted attack on the Library of Congress, and it was heartening to be able to count so many friends who rose to the defense of the institution. On the other hand, some agreed in the main with Mr. Bryant's statement, and it was healthy to get these opinions out in the open.

For the Library, the memorandum occasioned no "agonizing reappraisal" but rather presented an opportunity to review in depth certain basic assumptions about the Library, to measure and to report, but only in part, on what has been done in the 8 years of my administration, and to state my views on proposals made by Mr. Bryant.

Both his memorandum and my report on it to the Joint Committee on the Library, which was submitted late in September and was introduced into the *Congressional Record* of October 2, 1962, by Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Committee, are printed as appendix I of this *Annual Report*. It was, of course, too late in the session for the report to be formally considered by the Joint Committee.

There is no need to repeat here all the points raised or all the conclusions reached. It should be said, however, that I believe that the Library of Congress is in fact the national library of the United States and that the Congress, the Nation, and other countries fully recognize this role. More important, I believe that the Congress is

willing to support not only this concept but programs in keeping with it.

I see nothing to be gained and much to be lost by the transfer of the Library of Congress to the Executive Branch. More than a century and a half of history cannot be abrogated, and, even if the question of such a transfer were not largely academic, I see the disadvantages far outweighing the advantages.

To change the Library's name would be to throw away the symbol of prestige and influence that years of leadership on both the national and international scenes have built. Some formal recognition of the Library's status seems more important to those outside than to those inside the Library, but I favor it in the interest of settling the question once and for all.

The exact nature of the National Library Advisory Board advocated by Mr. Bryant was not clear to me. Instead of an advisory board, I advocated a commission on library problems of the Nation. When I made my report to the Joint Committee, I felt that a *temporary* national commission might serve best, that it could consider and make recommendations on, among other things, the need for a permanent commission. But—in that continuing reappraisal of which I have already spoken—as this *Report* goes to press I believe that there are cogent and compelling reasons for advocating a high-level *permanent* commission, created by act of Congress and appointed by the President. Library problems, whether public, school, or university and whether Federal, State, or local, are constantly developing and constantly changing; and, if the country's libraries are to meet the challenges created by the needs of education and research, studies of such problems and recommendations for dealing with them will need to be made on a continuing basis.

On the whole, the effects of airing these and other issues raised in the two reports have been wholly salutary. The Library has received the candid opinions of a broad cross section of the library and scholarly worlds. It, on the other hand, has been able to straighten out some mis-

conceptions, clarify its position, explain some of its circumscribing problems such as lack of space, and to enunciate unequivocally both its willingness and its determination to continue to play a leading role not only among research libraries but also as the national library. Greater understanding has resulted on all sides, which, if translated into terms of continuing interest and support, cannot help but improve the total library posture of the Nation.

Despite a fairly formidable array of *ad hoc* advisory committees, the Library has for some time felt the need to improve communications with the library and the scholarly worlds. Consequently, in February 1962, before the exchange of reports on the Library of Congress, I took the first of a series of steps to set up liaison committees to serve as channels of information and advice. The first to be established was with representatives of major library associations and of the one foundation operating in the library field. Its present members are David H. Clift, Executive Director, James E. Bryan, President, and Frederick H. Wagman, First Vice President and President-elect of the American Library Association; William S. Dix, Chairman, and Stephen A. McCarthy, Past Chairman of the Association of Research Libraries; Ethel Klahre, President of the Special Libraries Association; and Verner W. Clapp, President of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. This Committee has held two meetings.

I have appointed a similar liaison committee of humanists and social scientists, and one meeting has been held with this group. Its members are Julian P. Boyd, Editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor of *The Adams Papers*, Henry Allen Moe, President of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Walter Muir Whitehill, Director and Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, and Louis B. Wright, Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, serving as individuals broadly representative of the scholarly community, and Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, and Pendle-

ton Herring, President of the Social Science Research Council, representing their constituent organizations.

A companion committee representing the scientific community is still in the process of being organized. It is already apparent that these committees will greatly benefit the Library; it is hoped that they will be equally useful to the professional and scholarly fields they represent.

Automation Survey

After several years of study by members of the Library staff of developments in mechanization and after some preliminary surveys by three of the principal companies in the field, the Library obtained a \$100,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for a survey in depth of the possibilities of automating the information system in the Library of Congress in particular and in research libraries in general.

A team of experts in computer technology, data processing, systems analysis, and information storage and retrieval began work in May 1961 and completed its study shortly after the fiscal year under review, but its final report is not expected for several months.

During the year the team met once in the Library and twice in Los Angeles, visiting libraries in that city and in San Francisco. These and other visits have provided additional insight into the relationships between and the interdependence among the major research libraries of the country. In addition, members of the team have had the benefit of counsel from an advisory committee composed of Herman H. Fussler, Director of the University of Chicago Libraries; Edward M. Heiliger, Librarian of the University of Illinois Library, Chicago Undergraduate Division; Frank B. Rogers, Director of the National Library of Medicine; and Frederick H. Wagman, Director of the University of Michigan Library. All these committee members have the problem of administering large libraries with traditional capabilities in the face of expanding demands for information and library services.

A number of special investigations were pursued by individual team members, and a small staff in the Library of Congress carried out supporting studies for the survey team. Perhaps the most significant of these was a study of the cost of certain Library operations and services. Other investigations concerned the use made of books in relation to their date of publication, obtained data on the basis of which estimates could be developed regarding the storage requirements of an automated system, and analyzed the structure of the card catalog with respect to the number of subject and other entries for the average title.

The automation survey has, of course, aroused considerable interest within the library community. To share with other libraries the experience that has developed so far, the Library's Information Systems Specialist participated in a number of meetings throughout the country devoted to the problem of library mechanization and the application of electronic data-processing equipment to library and information processes.

Although it would be premature to anticipate the final report of the automation survey, there is good reason to believe that the answer to the basic question—Is automation of the information system in a large research library, that is, its bibliographic apparatus, technically feasible?—will be in the affirmative. Technical feasibility will, however, be only the first factor. Solutions must be found for the whole range of problems involved in the automation task. A major consideration is the question of justification for the immense investment in money and skilled manpower necessary to analyze system requirements and to develop and apply the new machines and methods in place of traditional ones.

Related to but not a part of the automation survey was a study launched in the Library in March 1962 to study the feasibility of utilizing a small-scale computer in the Library's business operations, which were among the first in the Government to be mechanized.

Space Problem

At the end of the fiscal year, which was filled with delays and frustrations in solving the serious space problem, the Library was nearer to long-sought rental space but no final action had been taken on the selection of a site for a third building, nor had appropriations been made for it. Although there were 17 replies to the General Services Administration's invitation to bid on supplying rental space for the Library, none was satisfactory because of high cost, distance from the Library, or lack of transportation and other necessary facilities. Late in the fiscal year, however, the Library received the welcome word that 80,000 square feet of long-sought space in the Naval Weapons Plant would be made available. Because of its proximity to the Library and because the weight-bearing capacity of the ground floor of the Plant is great and will therefore be suitable for housing heavy library materials and card stock, this is very desirable space.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1963 had by this time already passed the House of Representatives, but the Congress, with great understanding of the urgency of the Library's needs, approved an amendment to the Library's budget requests to provide \$1,100,000 for renovation of this space. It was estimated that this would amount to no more than the cost of 6 years' rental and, when the Library no longer needs these quarters, the Government will have useable office space. The section of the Plant assigned to the Library will not, unfortunately, be ready for occupancy until late in 1963.

As explained in last year's *Report*, plans for a third Library building were radically altered by the proposal for a Madison Memorial to be built on Square 732, a site just east of the Old House Office Building and directly south of the Main Library Building. It would contain an exhibition hall devoted to Madison and a research center in the structure above ground and would provide approximately 473,000 square feet of space (net) below ground for collections of the Library. This would

give the Library only about 24 percent of the 1,993,260 square feet of space (net) that it is estimated will be needed to allow for 25 years' growth after the completion of a third building.

Obviously, by itself, this space in the Madison Memorial would not begin to meet the Library's needs, but it would permit scaling down the size of the third Library building from one requiring a 4-block site to one that could be built on a 2-block site. Accordingly, plans were redrawn and were submitted by the Architect of the Capitol to the Joint Committee on the Library in April 1962. The Committee approved these revisions and the location of the third building directly east of the Annex.

All further action during the Second Session of the 87th Congress was on the proposal for the Madison Memorial. On May 24, 1962, the House Public Works Committee approved the Memorial, which would be administered by the Librarian. A technicality in regard to the voting, however, made it necessary for the Committee to take up the proposal again. The bill had not been reported out when Congress adjourned in October.

Meanwhile, on August 31, 1962, the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate Committee on Public Works held hearings on S. J. Res. 119, a bill to "authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct a memorial to James Madison, and for other purposes." I testified on behalf of this bill, but I stressed the fact that its provisions would meet only a fraction of the needs of the Library of Congress, and I urged that any action taken on the Memorial should not delay or prejudice action on the Library's major need—a third Library building. On September 13 the Subcommittee approved the Memorial as planned but the bill did not reach the Senate floor.

In the closing days of the session, bills were introduced in both the House and the Senate providing that the third Library building be built on Square 732, the site proposed for the Memorial, but no action was taken on them. These bills pro-

vided that the third Library building be named the James Madison Memorial Library and two specified that it include rental space for displaced shops.

Adjustments within the Library's buildings continue to be made in efforts to create useable space, but, once the activities and collections slated to go to the Naval Weapons Plant are moved and the stack areas they occupied are equipped with steel shelving, there is little or nothing that can be done to squeeze more work space out of the present buildings.

Conditions in the Main Building will be greatly improved, however, by the new heating and airconditioning system, funds for which have been appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol. It will probably be the winter of 1965 before this installation can be completed.

Public Law 480 Program

The first year of operation of the program to acquire foreign materials, as authorized by section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480) as amended on September 6, 1958, was a resounding success. Although the program was limited to India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, by the end of the fiscal year nearly 400,000 publications had been acquired and shipped directly to the participating libraries—11 libraries for India/Pakistan materials and 10 for the UAR. By that date publications were being sent to the United States at the rate of a million items a year, a highly significant addition to the Nation's resources.

Although the program advances research in the national interest, and consequently might well be supported entirely by the Government, the recipient libraries contribute \$500 a year for each set of publications received. In addition, and far more significantly, they have combined to finance the centralized cataloging of the Indian materials and a cooperative cataloging program for the publications from the UAR,

at a cost, respectively, of \$7,750 and \$1,111 a year to each participating library. Thus for fiscal 1962 Congress appropriated \$400,000 for this program, \$363,500 of which was in United States-owned foreign currencies, while by the end of the year the recipient research libraries of the country had deposited or pledged \$105,750 for the direct cost of the program and for the cataloging of materials obtained through it.

For fiscal 1963, the Library requested appropriations of \$770,000 for this program; \$678,000, of which \$630,000 was in foreign currencies, was granted. The project is still limited to the three countries in which it has been operating, but the increase in funds will make possible the acquisition of sets of publications for additional libraries in the United States.

The Collections

A research library must grow if it is to maintain the excellence of its collections and remain responsive to the needs of its users. Because of its national obligations, this is especially true of the Library of Congress. So much is being published, however, that the acquisitions program even of the national library must necessarily be at once selective and comprehensive.

During fiscal 1962, 664,313 items were added to the permanent collections, as compared with 1,810,065 in the previous year, when the voluminous papers of Senator Theodore Francis Green were received as a gift. By the end of the year, the Library's collections totaled more than 41,879,900 items. Among them were 12,534,351 books and pamphlets in every language and on a universality of subjects; more than 17,989,000 manuscripts, constituting unsurpassed original source materials on the history and culture of the Nation; 3,088,167 photographic negatives, prints, and slides, illustrating the richness of the iconography of the country; 2,684,076 maps of value for both historical and current research; 2,110,660 volumes and pieces of music, comprising probably the best-balanced collection in the world; 587,345 fine prints and reproductions, the ar-

tistic and graphic heritage of Europe and America; 592,345 volumes in raised type and 481,417 containers of talking books, including those deposited by the Library in other regional libraries serving the blind; 160,466 bound volumes of newspapers and 76,779 reels of microfilmed newspapers; 147,778 other reels and strips of microfilm, 150,955 microprint cards, and 53,418 microcards; 68,738 reels of motion pictures, from the earliest days of the cinema to the present and containing much unique documentary footage; 120,286 phonograph records; and 1,033,746 broadsides, posters, and other materials.

Cataloging and Classification

A major characteristic of a national library is an active program for bringing under control materials for research not only in its own collections but in those of other institutions in order that they may become known and be exploited. The Library's many-faceted efforts to this end began more than half a century ago, when it began to make the results of its book cataloging available to other libraries. Other forms of material have gradually been brought into this system, and, through cooperative cataloging, the holdings of other institutions have also been covered.

Manuscript materials, however, because they are unique, are of such tremendous volume, are scattered throughout the country in thousands and thousands of collections, and, except for those in a relatively few institutions, are inadequately described at best, seemingly defied any system of cooperative or centralized cataloging. The national union catalog of books, in both card and book form, had proved that it could be done with multiple-copy materials, but for some years the size of the task and the high cost discouraged a similar undertaking for manuscripts. Late in 1958, however, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a large grant (totaling \$300,000 to date) to the Library for a project to bring the manuscript collections of the country under bibliographic control.

So far more than 500 repositories have cooperated by sending in descriptions of some 13,000 collections, on the basis of which the Library prepares copy for the printed catalog cards.

At first only printed catalog cards were contemplated, but card files would not provide full access to the information in the catalog that publication in book form, with extensive indexes, would. Also, publication in book form would put the catalog within the reach of small institutions and even of individual scholars. Consequently, it was decided to bring it out in book form. One of the significant accomplishments of the year was the completion of volume I, which reproduces cards printed in 1959-61 that describe nearly 7,300 collections.

Published at no expense to the Government, it came off the press, as scheduled, in the fall of 1962. Consisting of nearly 1,100 pages and selling for only \$9.75, this weighty (6-lb.) tome is certainly one of the biggest bargains of the year for research institutions.

Among other developments of note was the selection by the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee of C. Sumner Spalding, Chief of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, to be editor of a revised *Code of Cataloging Rules*, which it is hoped will receive international acceptance. Mr. Spalding was given leave to undertake this important assignment, and, after the end of fiscal 1962, Lucile M. Morsch, formerly Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, was named to take Mr. Spalding's post. The Council on Library Resources is supporting this project, as it is the one to complete and publish a classification scheme for Anglo-American law as a part of Class K. This scheme will be applied to new legal acquisitions of the Library, and the classification treatment given to these publications will then be made available to other libraries on LC printed catalog cards. Thus another step in bringing this vital field of knowledge under effective control will be taken.

Reference and Bibliographic Services

Once again a new high was reached in the number of research and reference services performed for the Congress. Nearly 142,400 inquiries were answered by the Library during the year, 99,430 of them by the Legislative Reference Service. This was a very significant increase of 18 percent over the number handled by LRS in the previous year. Both the volume and the complexity of the services reflected not only the range of Congressional responsibilities but, we like to think, the importance of the resources of the Library (both books and brains) in the legislative process.

Reference service to other Government agencies, other libraries, scholars and other individuals is provided by the divisions of the Reference Department and the Law Library. They supplied more than 2,102,000 books and other materials for use in the Library buildings; and some 217,000 items were lent on interlibrary loan. In addition, the Photoduplication Service in the Administrative Department produced nearly 9,174,000 units of photostats, electrostatic prints, positive microfilms, and other photoreproductions in response to orders from all over the world.

In the national books-for-the-blind program, which is administered by the Library, multiple copies of 360 talking books and 202 titles in braille were added during fiscal 1962 to the stock of books available. Circulation increased by nearly 11 percent over that of fiscal 1961—to more than 2,500,000 units—and the number of readers was up 12 percent—to more than 79,700.

The scientific and technical literature-searching service for a fee (\$8 an hour), inaugurated late in fiscal 1961, more than proved its merit. The Library's already distinguished collections in these fields were further strengthened during the year when the Library was designated one of 12 Federal Regional Technical Report Centers to receive, on microfilm, all the unclassified technical reports collected by the

Armed Services Technical Information Agency. This will add an estimated 25,000 technical reports a year, making the Library's collection of this type of material the most important public source in the country.

Despite the fact that there are numerous technical libraries as well as other special collections of scientific and technical publications and, in addition, abstracting and indexing services of considerable variety—indeed, because there is such a multiplicity of all these resources—the seeker of information often does not know where to turn for pertinent and expeditious service. To meet this need, the Library made plans during the year to set up a National Referral Center for Science and Technology. Supported by the National Science Foundation, this Center, when it becomes operational in the spring of 1963, will identify and keep track of these proliferating sources of information. By referring inquirers to the best source or sources and by the preparation of published guides and other materials, it will serve as a national clearinghouse, providing comprehensive, coordinated access to the Nation's tremendous resources of scientific and technical information. To head the Center, John F. Stearns was detailed in September 1962 from NSF; he was formerly Deputy Director of the Office of Scientific and Technical Information of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Joseph E. Hall, formerly Director of the Technical Services Division, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, NASA, has been appointed as Assistant Chief of the Center. Both Mr. Stearns and Mr. Hall have previously served in the Library of Congress as administrators of science-information programs.

An extension of the Library's reference services is provided by its active bibliographic program. Publications issued during the year ranged from *Eighteenth Century Russian Publications in the Library of Congress: A Catalog to Acrospace Medicine and Biology* (vols. IV and V of the series formerly called *Aviation Medicine*).

The urgent need to provide information about Africa and the Sino-Soviet bloc was reflected in the several publications relating to these areas. Among them were *Soviet Science and Technology: A Bibliography on the State of the Art, 1955-1961*; *Chinese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress*; and *Mainland China Organizations of Higher Learning in Science and Technology and Their Publications: A Selected Guide*. Guides to materials on Africa included *Serials for African Studies*; *Africa South of the Sahara: An Introductory List of Bibliographies*; *United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1960*; *African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries*; and *Official Publications of British East Africa: Part II, Tanganyika*.

Appealing to a wide variety of interests, from those of the scholar to the general public, were several publications. For example, Lessing J. Rosenwald, the Library's Honorary Consultant in Rare Books, published for the Library *The 19th Book, Tesoro de Poveri*, a learned study he had made of three 15th-century books in his collections. With the Alfred Whital Stern Fund, the Library published a limited edition of Carl Sandburg's address at the opening of its Civil War centennial exhibit; designed and illustrated by William N. Palmstrom, member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, it is a fine keepsake volume. Of great popularity has been the facsimile of the first page of Genesis from the Library's famed copy of the Gutenberg Bible; this was produced with the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund.

Cultural Activities

Although "culture" is having quite a vogue at the moment, the Library's interest in the arts is not simply a fashionable one. It sprang from its responsibilities as curator of significant products of literary and artistic endeavor, such as music, fine prints, and poetry and other *belles lettres*, but it has developed far beyond the research use of such products.

To give new dimensions to these materials, the Library administration and more

benefactors of the Nation than can be mentioned here have conceived a variety of programs. In the last four decades, the names of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Archer M. Huntington, and Joseph and Elizabeth Robbins Pennell have loomed large. The concerts (both in the Library and elsewhere in the United States), the composition of music, the chair of poetry, the dramatic productions, the literary readings and lectures, and the purchase of fine prints and the National Exhibition of Prints, which they have endowed, do much to enrich and enhance the cultural life of the Nation. No Library exhibit of the history of the graphic arts in book illustration, for example, is complete without landmarks in that development from the distinguished collection that Lessing J. Rosenwald has given to the Library with the understanding that materials from it shall be freely lent not only in the United States but abroad. But it should not be forgotten that the Congress appropriates for staff to support these and related activities.

The year under review brought to a nostalgic close the 23-year association of the Budapest String Quartet with the Library as its "quartet in residence." It is expected that the quartet, which gave such luster to the performance of chamber music in the Library and which will always hold a special place in the affections of the Library and of Washington audiences, will return from time to time for individual concerts insofar as its busy international schedule allows. The Juilliard String Quartet was named as the Library's "resident" quartet and was scheduled for series of concerts in the fall of 1962 and the spring of 1963.

Louis Untermeyer, poet and poetry anthologist *extraordinaire*, succeeded Richard Eberhart as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English. His indefatigable energy and urbane wit brightened the Washington scene for adults, and his enthusiasm and ability to communicate gave life to poetry for many school children of the area. Mr. Untermeyer, with members of the Library's regular staff, also spent much

time during the year in plans for an ambitious National Poetry Festival, scheduled for October 1962.

Three Honorary Consultants in American History were named during the year. They are Samuel Flagg Bemis, Samuel Eliot Morison, and Allan Nevins.

Through its exhibit program, the Library makes known the literary, artistic, and historical heritage of the nation, chiefly as it is embodied in materials in the Library's custody. During the year there were 19 major exhibits and numerous small ones in the Library. They were viewed by more than 930,000 visitors to the buildings.

The American Civil War was the theme of the most ambitious display. It was opened with an address by Carl Sandburg, as already noted, and an illustrated catalog of it was published.

In tribute to its Honorary Consultant in the Humanities and former Consultant in Poetry, Robert Frost, the Library opened a special exhibition on his 88th birthday, March 26. It consisted of materials from the Library's Untermeyer-Frost Collection and from the Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia.

The Library also lends materials for exhibition at home and abroad. During the year more than 1,000 pieces were shown in exhibits arranged by other institutions and in 15 traveling exhibitions of Library materials that were seen in 76 localities.

The impact of such exhibits on the international scene was expressed not long ago by the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Edward R. Murrow. Noting that for several years USIA has "enjoyed the privilege of introducing people throughout the world to a succession of exhibitions" of historical and contemporary American prints drawn from the Library's collections, Mr. Murrow spoke of the "significant" contribution this has made to the international cultural program and expressed the hope that the Library and USIA might continue to collaborate in this program, "which is of extreme importance to our international relations."

What loan exhibits can mean to a small U.S. community, miles from an art center, is graphically illustrated by the reactions of children who saw an exhibition of fine prints, lent by the Library for display in Quitman, Ga., under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. More than 3,000 Brooks County children visited the show and the *Quitman Free Press* published some of their reports on it. "I thoroughly enjoyed the exhibit This was the first real art work I have ever been privileged to see." "It was a very nice exhibit but if I had known art it would have been better." "The exhibit was good as a whole but some of them looked like the artists had painted left handed with his eyes closed." "Your collection of pictures were very good. I would like to have every one of them. I have been twice to look at the good pictures."

The Librarian continues to serve as a member of the board of trustees of the National Cultural Center, and he and others on the staff gave attention to plans for the Center's financing and program.

Card Distribution Service

It has become routine to record new highs in numbers of catalog cards sold and in receipts from the sale of cards and technical publications. Fiscal 1962 set another record; 42,386,314 cards were sold as compared with 35,678,496 last year, and \$2,792,099 from sales of cards and technical publications was deposited in the Treasury, an increase of 5 percent.

The experiment to make sets of cards available to wholesale bookdealers and publishers so that the cards can be sent to libraries with the books ordered is proving quite successful. More than 4,880,000 cards were sold for such distribution, thereby saving libraries all over the country both time and money.

At times during the year the Card Division was almost overwhelmed with orders, and it was not able to fill many of those for out-of-print cards. After extensive investigation a satisfactory method of reproducing such cards quickly and inexpensively was found, however, and the

necessary equipment was obtained and installed. Thus, by the end of the year orders for out-of-print cards were being filled as received.

Copyright Affairs

For the first time in history, copyright registrations for a year passed the quarter-million mark, rising from a previous high of 247,014 to 254,776 in fiscal 1962. Fees earned for registrations and related services amounted to \$1,043,588, an increase of \$33,909 over the previous year.

The Comprehensive *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law*, which summarized the present law and presented specific recommendations for a new statute, was published at the beginning of the fiscal year and has been widely distributed. During the year the Copyright Office also held four meetings of the General Revision Panel and participated in various bar association meetings at which the *Report* was discussed in detail. As a result, a large number of comments on the *Report's* proposals have been collected and analyzed.

Pending the revision of the copyright law, Congress passed a bill to keep renewed (second-term) copyrights from expiring before December 31, 1965; this became Public Law 87-668. Other legislation related to copyright included Public Law 87-773, which imposed criminal penalties for trafficking in phonograph records bearing counterfeit labels, and Public Law 87-846, providing for the divesting of copyrights in seized enemy materials, such as music, books, and motion pictures.

Legislation

Most of the legislation affecting the Library or of interest to it passed after the end of the fiscal year under review, but all of it occupied attention during the year.

For operations during fiscal 1962, Congress appropriated \$17,193,700 to the Library, an increase of \$1,107,600 over the previous year. Additional funds available by carryover from fiscal 1961, transfer from other Government agencies, and gifts

brought the total amount available to \$25,375,575.

For fiscal 1963, Congress voted \$19,431,930 for the Library, an increase of \$2,276,230. This included, in addition to items already noted, funds to establish a small Children's Book Section, which has long been sought by children's librarians and educators; an increase of \$120,000 for the purchase of books for the collections and for the microfilming of deteriorating materials; and \$15,000 for indexing and microfilming the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, as provided for in Public Law 87-113.

Early in fiscal 1962, as noted in last year's *Report*, the act providing for indexing and microfilming the Presidential papers that are in the Library was amended (Public Law 87-263) by providing that neither the United States nor any of its officers or employees shall be liable for damages for infringement of literary property rights by reason of this microfilming. The limitation on the amount of gift funds that may be accepted by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for deposit in the permanent loan account was raised from \$5 million to \$10 million by Public Law 87-522, signed July 3, 1962. An act establishing in the Library of Congress a library of braille musical scores and providing for lending them (Public Law 87-765) was signed by the President on October 9, 1962. Public Law 87-861, signed by the President on October 23, amended the Trading With the Enemy Act and authorized and directed the Attorney General of the United States to transfer to the Library the title to all prints of motion pictures, now in the custody of the Library, which was vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General by the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act; under the act, the Library may select those prints it wishes to retain and may reproduce copies of them or dispose of them at a later date.

The Library administration worked long and hard to call to the attention of Mem-

bers and Committees of Congress concerned with salary revision the Library's difficulty in recruiting subject specialists and technical librarians because Government salaries could no longer compete with industry or even with the academic world. It was with particular gratification, therefore, that we saw salary reform enacted in Public Law 87-793, the Postal Service and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1962, especially that it included an amendment of Public Law 313 which authorized the payment of supergrade salaries for eight scientific or professional positions in the Library. The Librarian testified against the provisions of the so-called Cunningham Amendment to the Postal Service and Federal Employees Salary Act as constituting unwarranted censorship and preventing the receipt in the United States of materials from Communist countries at a time when this country needs to know all it can about the ideas, programs, and ambitions of those countries. This amendment was subsequently revised to exempt from the provisions of the act libraries, Government agencies, institutions of higher learning, and any individual connected with these institutions. This act also gratifyingly contained no increase in the fourth-class postal rates for library materials and only a small increase in the rates for educational materials.

The Librarian or the Deputy Librarian of Congress testified or presented statements during the year on behalf of many bills relating to libraries, education, and cultural affairs. After years of thorough consideration by the Congress and devoted work by the entire library community, a new Depository Library Act, which modernized and expanded the system, became law on August 9, 1962. Public libraries were made eligible to receive Federal surplus personal property by Public Law 87-786, signed on October 10; educational television stations—in which the Library has an interest as an institutional member of the Greater Washington Educational Television Association—were also made eligible to receive such property.

Among other bills, those to extend the Library Services Act Program were of particular significance. Limited in the past to rural areas, this program needs to be broadened so that attention may be given to the equally serious library problems of urban areas and to improving our public, public-school, and university or research libraries generally. A bill, H.R. 11823, to provide for a beginning on such a program was favorably reported by the House General Subcommittee on Education late in the Session, and Senator Pell introduced a companion bill, S. 3741 in the Senate on September 21.

Holmes Devise

Under Public Law 84-246, approved August 5, 1955, the Librarian of Congress serves as Chairman ex officio of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, which administers the bequest to the Nation by Justice Holmes. The Committee, in addition to the Chairman, consists of Jefferson B. Fordham, Dean of the School of Law of the University of Pennsylvania; Virgil M. Hancher, President of the State University of Iowa; Frederick D. G. Ribble, Dean of the Law School of the University of Virginia; and Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chairman of the Board of Washington University at St. Louis. These members are appointed by the President of the United States from nominees proposed by the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, the Association of American Universities, and the Association of American Law Schools.

The enacting legislation charges the Committee with the supervision of the preparation of a history of the Supreme Court of the United States. This eight-volume history, which is being prepared by noted scholars of the law, is under the editorship of Professor Paul A. Freund of Harvard University. The draft of one volume is being revised for publication; the completion of the drafts of two additional volumes is anticipated in the summer of 1963; and work on the other volumes is progressing satisfactorily.

Another activity of the Committee is the presentation of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectures, which are given at universities throughout the country. The annual series was inaugurated in 1960 by the Honorable Francis Biddle at the University of Texas. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski gave the 1961 lectures at the University of Colorado. Professor Willard Hurst, Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, delivered the 1962 lectures at the State University of Iowa. Mr. Biddle's lectures have been published by Macmillan under the title *Justice Holmes, Natural Law, and the Supreme Court*, and it is anticipated that the succeeding lectures will also be published.

Staff

In the pages that have just preceded and in the chapters that follow the many official and unofficial contributions made by members of the staff to the Library, to the library profession, and to the world of learning are recorded. Major appointments and other personnel changes and losses through retirement and death have been noted. To these names must regretfully be added that of Vincent L. Eaton, the Library's Publications Officer, editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, editor of this *Annual Report* for several years, and a member of the staff

since 1935, who, after a long illness, died on March 16, 1962. It is the sum total of the contributions of all those who serve and have served that makes the Library the institution it is, an institution in which both its officers and its staff have good reason to take pride.

The title of my deputy was changed during the year. With the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, the title of the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress was changed to Deputy Librarian of Congress to reflect more accurately than heretofore his responsibilities. Since the title was administratively established and exists in law only in the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 as amended, legislative action was not necessary.

In conclusion I can only express my appreciation to all those who have served the Library in the past year—members of the staff, members of advisory committees, Honorary Consultants, and many others. I am glad that efforts of members of the staff are to be more adequately compensated than in the past, and I am grateful not only for their loyalty and support but also for their forbearance in the face of lack of parking space, inadequate eating facilities (soon, we expect, to be remedied), and crowded working conditions which leave much to be desired.

In a third building there is hope.

CHAPTER I

The Processing Department

THE highlight of the year in the Processing Department unquestionably was the inauguration of the P. L. 480 Program for the acquisition of foreign publications which was made possible by appropriations to the Library for fiscal 1962. Also important was the progress made on the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, notably the completion of the first volume of this catalog for the press; the improvement made in the card distribution service, which enabled the Library to meet greatly increased demands for cards and to set new records for card sales; and the impetus given to completion of the classification schedule for Class K (Law), that was provided for by a generous grant. An increase in the appropriations for the Library also made possible an expansion of the program to microfilm deteriorating newspapers, thereby insuring their preservation and saving space. The details of processing and related activities, many of which are of far-reaching significance to American librarianship generally, are given in the text and are supported by the statistical appendixes.

Public Law 480 Program

HISTORY OF PROGRAM

The history of this activity does not start with fiscal 1962. The Library had made earlier proposals and requests for appropriations for a full-scale program involving 12 countries, but these requests were not granted. The limited program that was authorized has, however, demon-

strated its great usefulness to the research community of the United States.

An amendment, approved September 6, 1958, of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480) authorized the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, to use United States-owned foreign currencies, within such appropriations as are made by Congress, for the purchase of foreign publications; for cataloging, indexing, abstracting and related activities; and for the deposit of such materials in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate. The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, included \$400,000 to be used by the Library of Congress for such purposes in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Of the amount appropriated, \$363,500 was provided in United States-owned foreign currencies and \$36,500 was provided for the U.S. dollar support required by the program.

The Library's proposals for this program were prepared in consultation with the Librarian's Advisory Committee on Public Law 480, which had been established some time previously. Represented on this committee were such interested organizations as the Association of Research Libraries, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the American Library Association, the American Association of

Law Libraries, and the National Science Foundation.

Immediately following signature of the appropriation act by the President on August 10, 1961, the Library began to organize the program. The Office of Coordinator of Public Law 480 Program was established in the Processing Department, and Robert D. Stevens, formerly Coordinator for the Organization and Development of the Collections in the Reference Department, was appointed Coordinator of Public Law 480 Program. Consultations were held with officers of the Department of State and other executive agencies, foreign currencies were purchased through the U.S. Treasury, and survey and exploration teams were designated. Meanwhile, conferences were held with the cultural affairs officers at the Embassies of India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, and a subcommittee of the Librarian's Advisory Committee was asked to review its earlier list of research libraries recommended as recipients of publications secured under the program.

On September 19 the Library received the approval of the Department of State to send the initial survey teams abroad. The team for India and Pakistan, composed of Robert D. Stevens, Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the Orientalia Division, and Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, left Washington on October 8. A similar team composed of Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director of the Processing Department, Robert F. Ogden, Head of the Near East Section of the Orientalia Division, and Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief of the Near Eastern and North African Law Division of the Law Library, arrived in Cairo on November 2, where it was joined shortly by Mr. Stevens. Thanks to the willing cooperation of the staffs of the American Embassies and the keen desire of the governments in these countries to see this program initiated, the survey teams were able within a remarkably brief time to locate and rent suitable office space, procure necessary equipment,

select and hire key local personnel, and arrange for suitable acquisitions sources. The teams left India and the United Arab Republic by mid-December, but Jennings Wood remained in New Delhi and Zuhair E. Jwaideh in Cairo to complete the initial organization of the local offices and to indoctrinate the small American staff which arrived in early January.

Meanwhile, invitations to participate in the program had been sent to the list of American research libraries that had been selected with the aid of a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee. In a few instances the subcommittee recommended that an institution offering instruction in both Middle Eastern and South Asia studies might appropriately receive sets of publications from both India/Pakistan and the UAR. Since, however, the number of sets of publications was limited by the funds available, it was decided that only the Library of Congress should receive both sets during the initial period. Libraries that qualified for both sets of publications were asked to state their preference.

The following institutions accepted the invitation to participate in the Public Law 480 Program and they receive sets as follows:

INDIA/PAKISTAN

University of California (Berkeley)
 University of Chicago
 Cornell University
 Duke University
 University of Hawaii
 University of Minnesota
 University of Pennsylvania
 University of Texas
 University of Washington
 University of Wisconsin
 Yale University

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

University of California (Los Angeles)
 Columbia University
 Hartford (Conn.) Seminary
 Foundation (which shares its

set with Portland (Oreg.)
State College)
Harvard University
Indiana University
University of Michigan
New York Public Library
Princeton University
University of Utah
University of Virginia

Each of these participating institutions has contributed \$500 toward the dollar support for the program (Hartford Seminary and Portland State College are sharing the \$500 contribution for their shared set), and each has agreed to report receipts to the National Union Catalog and to make materials acquired available to other libraries on interlibrary loan.

The office in India, named the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi, has a staff of 21 citizens of India. It is being directed by John Charles Finzi, formerly Head of the Library's Orientalia Exchange Section in the Exchange and Gift Division. John C. Crawford, who had been the Administrative Assistant in the office of the Processing Department, is serving as administrative officer of the program's New Delhi Office. Mr. Finzi is also in charge of the 2 project offices in Pakistan, the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Karachi, which has a staff of 4 citizens of Pakistan, and the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Dacca, which has a staff of 3 Pakistanis. The routine day-to-day operations of the Pakistan offices are supervised by officers of the American Embassy and the Consulate General, respectively.

The office in the United Arab Republic, called the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Cairo, is being directed by Donald F. Jay, formerly a member of the Library's staff, who came to the program from his position as Librarian of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. The staff consists of 11 citizens of the UAR.

P.L. 480 ACQUISITIONS

During the period January 1 through June 30, 1962, the primary function of the

4 overseas centers was to acquire current books and to send them directly by international mail to the recipient libraries. In India, comprehensive sets of current government publications on the national and state levels are secured by means of a contract with the Ministry of Education of the Government of India. Commercially published serials and current monographs are purchased from bookdealers in Delhi, Bombay, Poona, and Calcutta. In West Pakistan, except for books in the Pashto language, which are acquired from the Pashto Academy in Peshawar, all commercial publications are purchased from bookdealers in Karachi. In East Pakistan the Public Law 480 staff acquires commercial publications directly from the publishers or from bookstores. Pakistan government publications are acquired from its Government Printing Office sales outlets. In the UAR commercial publications are acquired from a Cairo bookstore, which also undertakes to bind for the program monographs published in paper covers. Government publications are purchased from the official sales outlet when they are available there or are secured by the staff in visits to the issuing offices. The Arab League supplies copies of its current publications without charge to all participants in the project. These arrangements have proved satisfactory.

By the close of the fiscal year nearly 400,000 publications had been acquired (see table on p. 4) and shipped directly to American research libraries by the Public Law 480 offices in India, Pakistan, and the UAR, and by that time publications were being received at the rate of a million a year. The unusual success of this massive and complex program, which has been described by an eminent scholar as the "most significant interchange of cultural materials in the history of civilized nations," has led to a remarkable increase in the flow of scholarly and cultural publications to American libraries.

To mark the extraordinary success of the acquisitions phase of the program, a ceremony was held at the Library on May 23.

Number of Pieces Acquired in P. L. 480 Program During Fiscal Year 1962

	India	West Pakistan	East Pakistan	UAR
Commercial and Institutional Publications:				
Newspapers.....	124, 215	18, 276	11, 639	35, 239
Serials.....	29, 778	2, 548	1, 335	7, 877
Monographs.....	29, 286	899	708	8, 655
Government Publications:				
Serials.....	102, 110	3, 684	2, 099	4, 451
Monographs.....	7, 793	3, 876	667	3, 938
Totals.....	293, 182	29, 283	16, 448	¹ 60, 160

¹ Includes 9,503 items published in Lebanon, 78 items published in Kuwait, 45 items published in USSR, 22 items published in Tunisia, 22 items published in Syria, and 11 items published in Turkey.

Taking part with the Librarian, who served as chairman, were diplomatic representatives of the 3 countries where the program operates, members of the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, and representatives of the American universities and research libraries that are receiving materials under the program.

P.L. 480 PROCESSING

Code numbers have been assigned to each serial title and to each individual monograph to facilitate handling by the recipient libraries. The local staffs also pencil into each work printed in a vernacular script the transliteration of the author's name and of the title. The code numbers are used on the Library of Congress printed catalog cards to serve as a ready means of matching cards and books in the processing activities of the participating libraries.

The participating libraries have agreed to finance jointly a centralized cataloging program for Indic materials and a cooperative cataloging program for materials received from the UAR. The Library of Congress—Princeton University Library cooperative cataloging program for Arabic publications has been expanded to include all receipts under the new program, and a centralized cataloging program at the Library of Congress has been initiated for receipts from India/Pakistan. The deci-

sion to create these jointly sponsored projects was largely influenced by the survey of language skills in major United States libraries made by the Coordinator during the months of January and February. The survey revealed, as had been expected, that personnel trained in both cataloging and the required languages is in very short supply.

In the case of the Arabic cataloging program, the cost to each participant, or joint participants, is \$1,111 per year. In the case of the Indic cataloging project, the cost to each participant is \$7,750. The funds thus made available are being used to expand the cataloging staff at the Library of Congress, to cover the cost of a dictionary set of printed cards for each participant, and to pay the salaries of 2 American librarians who will be sent to India to train local staffs in providing data sheets to be used by the cataloging staff at the Library.

The lack of language skills in certain Indic vernaculars and the unavailability of typewriter or printing typefaces for a number of these vernaculars presented many difficulties that have been successfully overcome. For every publication in a vernacular language, a data sheet will be prepared in New Delhi giving in English essential information about author, title, and imprint, as well as a brief subject characterization of the work. This last will be used by the staff of the Library's Subject Cataloging Division in assigning

Library of Congress classification numbers and subject headings. In the case of works for which typefaces are not available in the United States, printed copy for photo-offset reproduction at the Library will be provided to the extent possible. When typefaces for vernaculars are available neither in New Delhi nor in the United States, the staff in New Delhi will provide a transliteration for the entry to be used on the printed catalog card.

By the close of the year the cooperative cataloging program for Arabic was well under way, and receipts in Hindi and in English from India/Pakistan were being cataloged by the regular Library staff. The first printed cards resulting from these projects will be available for distribution immediately after July 1, 1962.

From the beginning the desirability of microfilming newspapers immediately upon receipt at the overseas centers was kept in view and the possibility of having this done was explored during the year. The participating libraries have indicated that the processing of newspapers is one of the greatest problems and have asked that newspaper microfilming programs be initiated as soon as possible. Plans have been completed, and it is hoped that microfilming will begin in all 3 countries not later than January 1, 1963.

Other Acquisition Activities

All traditional methods of acquisition available to the Library were effectively utilized during the year. The far-flung network of exchange arrangements was expanded and strengthened, the gift program was actively pursued, and the increase in appropriations for the purchase of materials enabled the Library to keep abreast of the need for current foreign periodicals but did not permit filling gaps in the collections and making other desirable purchases.

The members of the missions sent to establish the Public Law 480 Programs in the Middle East and South Asia also found time to renew and strengthen the Library's

existing arrangements and to discover new sources for acquisitions. Francis H. Henshaw, Chief of the Order Division, and Emma Montgomery, Head of the Hispanic Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, represented the Library at the Sixth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at Southern Illinois University in July 1961, and at the Seventh Seminar, held at the University of Miami in June 1962.

The Department of State continued to aid the Library in acquiring publications by making available its overseas facilities and publications procurement channels, especially those under the direction of William McAfee, Interdepartmental Coordinator for Foreign Publications. It helped to establish purchase arrangements, forwarded information regarding new publications, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquired publications for the Library in regions where other means of procurement were virtually nonexistent.

The Selection Officer and her staff examined over 700,000 monographs and reviewed 13,700 new serials for possible addition to the Library's holdings. Several thousand serials already in the collection were examined in a review of decisions as to retention, custody, and the numbers of sets to be kept.

The Acquisitions Committee met quarterly to review the allotments for the purchase of books, to recommend adjustments in these allotments, and to consider other matters requiring its attention. The Library's policy with regard to the publications of the Organization of American States was redefined, and henceforth it will keep a complete file in only one language; additions were made to the list of American cities and counties from which official publications will be acquired; and problems in connection with the maintenance of loose-leaf services were reviewed, with the purpose of improving the Library's handling of these materials.

The program under the Wheat Loan Interest Fund (India), described in earlier

reports, for supplying complete sets of Indian government publications to 3 American research centers continued at approximately the level of last year. Shipments were regular and the program is operating in a very satisfactory manner.

PURCHASES

The increase from \$400,000 to \$470,000 in the appropriation for the acquisition of materials for the general collections, in which \$92,000 was earmarked for micro-filming deteriorating materials, made possible an expansion of this program. The steady rise in the cost of publications, however, continued to be a matter of concern to the Library, as it was to all American libraries, and the Cost of Library Materials Index Committee of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division, on which Robert C. Sullivan, Assistant Chief of the Order Division, represented the Library, again gave attention to this problem during the year.

The work accomplished by the Order Division increased in numerous respects over last year. The number of recommendations from current national bibliographies which were handled rose from about 28,400 to nearly 32,300, and the backlog of titles awaiting the placing of orders was sharply reduced. Under the blanket-order system, reliable bookdealers in foreign countries continued to select current publications for the Library, and the number of these selections increased from about 5,800 to 7,500. Blanket-order authorizations for all South and Central American countries except Brazil were placed with the Latin American Co-operative Acquisition Project. During the past 2 years this project has succeeded in acquiring for the Library 55 percent more material than was obtained under previous arrangements. From several areas in which, for a number of years, individual bookdealers had provided little or no material the LACAP produced a quantity of material. Additional arrangements for

the acquisition of both general and legal publications in a number of countries were effected during the year. The arrangement with the Department of State for the procurement of publications from the USSR and of maps from all areas of the world continued to operate effectively.

Statistics on the Order Division's operations are given in part F. of appendix III.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS

Over 3,655,000 pieces of material were received through domestic and foreign exchange, official deposit (including copyright deposit), and transfer from Federal agencies. From this vast reservoir the Library selects materials for its permanent collections. Of the 1,925,000 that came from Federal agencies, about 420,000, including newspaper issues and maps, were retained and were of great assistance in filling gaps in the collections. The remaining pieces were added to the duplicates collection for exchange, transfer to other Government libraries, sale, donation to educational institutions, or disposition under surplus-property regulations.

The executive agreement with Vietnam for the reciprocal exchange of official publications, formalized by an exchange of notes on April 4, 1961, resulted in exchanges during fiscal 1962. The number of informal exchange arrangements with foreign institutions and with agencies of other governments rose from nearly 21,000 to more than 22,200, but not all of them were active during the year. The systematic survey (which has been in progress for several years) of the Library's exchange arrangements in other countries was extended to cover the Republic of South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the Cape Verde Islands. In addition, brief studies were made of exchange receipts from selected sources in Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Efforts are being made, both through direct correspondence and through the facilities of the Department of State, to fill gaps in the

collections that were revealed by these studies.

There was a slight decline in receipts from some of the Latin American countries, since unsettled conditions tend to reduce temporarily the number of official publications issued, disrupt exchange relationships because of changes in personnel, and lead to the abolition of some agencies and the creation of others with which new relationships must then be established. On the other hand, there were significant increases in the receipt of publications through exchange from Finland, France, India, Japan, and Spain. Procurement of the publications of international organizations continued to receive special attention; 115 new exchange arrangements with these organizations were effected and the number of pieces received increased from 49,850 to 58,370.

The exchange of duplicates continued to be an effective source of acquisitions. Mutually advantageous exchanges were effected, among others, with Columbia University, the University of Florida, Harvard University, the University of Hawaii, the University of Miami, the University of Michigan, the Midwest Inter-Library Center, the University of Virginia, and a number of Australian and Canadian libraries. Duplicates not required for other uses were made available for donation to educational institutions in this country. During the year 1,495 persons, including Members of Congress and their staffs, selected approximately 297,000 items for institutions throughout the country.

It was reported last year that efforts were being made to effect the prompt receipt of those motion pictures that the Library selects as representative from the total registered for copyright. These efforts proved successful, and in fiscal 1962 an increased number of selections was received more promptly than ever before.

GIFTS

The number of items received as gifts during the year did not equal that for last

year, when a very large collection of personal papers was presented by Senator Theodore Francis Green. It did, however, attain the respectable total of some 738,400 items, including more than 258,200 personal papers and other manuscripts, nearly 1,500 bound volumes of periodicals, well over 2,000 volumes of braille transcriptions, and nearly 3,700 phonograph records. The Gift Section of the Exchange and Gift Division prepared some 1,500 request letters, 1,650 lists and memoranda, 5,740 form requests, and 8,800 acknowledgments; all these figures represent increases over fiscal 1961. Some of the gifts received during the year are described in the chapter on the Reference Department.

PUBLICATIONS ABOUT ACQUISITIONS

The 1950-60 cumulation of *New Serial Titles* was distributed to subscribers in the spring of 1962. Issued in 2 volumes comprising 2,394 pages, it supersedes all earlier annual volumes and cumulations and includes in one alphabet all of the post-1949 serials listed during the first decade of publication of *New Serial Titles* and its predecessor, *Serial Titles Newly Received*. More than 100,000 serial titles are listed, and the holdings of over 500 reporting libraries are indicated. At the end of the year the 1961 annual volume of *New Serial Titles*, comprising 867 pages and listing the holdings of an increased number of libraries, was in the hands of the printer. It supplements but does not supersede the decennial cumulation. Both the 1950-60 and the 1961 volumes serve as supplements in advance to the 3d edition of the *Union List of Serials* now in preparation.

As reported last year, the Federal agencies supporting the *East European Accessions Index* informed the Library that they would be obliged to withdraw funds at the end of the calendar year 1961. (Details may be found in the *Report of the Librarian of Congress on the Bryant Memorandum*, published as appendix I to this report.) Accordingly, in December 1961 the *Index* ended its more than 10 years of existence. Founded in August 1951, with fi-

nancial assistance from the Free Europe Committee, Inc., the *East European Accessions Index* (entitled *East European Accessions List* during 1951-57) was designed to fill the need for current information on the publications of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. It listed and indexed the publications acquired by the Library of Congress and 215 other research libraries from these countries and, in addition, publications issued elsewhere in the languages of these countries.

The scope of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* was broadened during the year as a result of the discontinuance of the *East European Accessions Index*. Since January 1962 the *Monthly Index* has listed monographs and serials published in the Baltic countries both in Russian and in the native languages. It has also recorded Russian and Ukrainian publications issued in the countries of Eastern Europe. The titles of monographs in both of these categories are translated and fully indexed, but the issues of periodicals, with minor exceptions, are merely listed. The number of monographs translated and indexed increased to 17,580, a gain of nearly 11 percent. Periodical issues analyzed and fully indexed numbered 6,761 whereas 4,155 issues were listed without translating and indexing. The number of entries in the subject index rose from 224,000 to 241,000. The 12 issues of the *Monthly Index* totaled 3,545 pages of text and 97 pages of indexes.

Founded in 1910, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is an accessions list of documents received by the Library from official agencies in the 50 States and the insular possessions of the United States. (It is sent free to all agencies which provide copies of State publications for the Library's collections.) During the year the number of publications received, listings, and index entries all showed small increases above those of the previous year. Several checklists issued by individual States—among them Connecticut, Mis-

souri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—were searched, and items not received by the Library were requested. Letters were also sent to central agencies in the 24 States which agreed to participate in the interstate exchange, sponsored by the National Legislative Conference, of publications of legislative service agencies, and to individual agencies in those States which have no effective central agency for the distribution of their official documents. The American Library Association's Public Documents Committee continued to manifest an interest in the development of the *Checklist*, and Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, in which the *Checklist* is administratively located, represented the Library on the committee. In a continuing effort to expand the coverage of the *Checklist*, Mr. Wood visited the State libraries and other acquisitions sources in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

DOCUMENTS EXPEDITING PROJECT

Since 1946 this cooperative endeavor has provided a centralized service to subscribing libraries in the acquisition of non-depository United States Government publications which are not available by purchase from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency. The problem of acquisition is acute; the service is proportionately important. The project is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association, and it is administered by the Library of Congress under contract with the Joint Committee. Arizona State University, Boston College, Colorado State College, University of Colorado, University of Florida, University of Georgia, Mississippi Southern College, Montgomery County (Md.) Board of Education, Ohio State University, University of South Carolina, Stanford University, Syracuse University, Texas Christian University, University of Utah, and Wayne State Uni-

versity joined the project for the first time during fiscal 1962, increasing the number of subscribing libraries from 57 to 70.

Nearly 90,000 items were sent to subscribers under the established distribution system and, in addition, more than 70,000 were sent in response to individual requests. The project continued its distribution of the reports of the Cooperative Research Service, the Educational Media Branch, and the Research and Language Development Section of the Office of Education. It also continued to send to the Superintendent of Documents, for cataloging purposes, 1 copy of each publication distributed, supplying during the year nearly 250 publications that otherwise would have been uncataloged. The project further continued its cooperation in 2 microfilming projects, collecting and collating for filming by the Photoduplication Service the Voice of America's basic scripts in the English language and the *Daily Report* of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

Cataloging and Classification Activities

The Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant of \$34,200 to the Library to complete and publish for use by law libraries a classification scheme for Anglo-American law as a part of Class K. The first installment of this grant was received during the year. Once developed, the scheme can be applied to new law books by the Library (and by other law libraries that wish to adopt the schedule), so that the classification treatment given current law accessions by the Library can be made available to other libraries on Library of Congress printed catalog cards. Up to now, no classification system has met with universal acceptance by American law libraries, and classification numbers have not been available on Library of Congress catalog cards in the field of law. Because of the great increase in legal publication today, the need for a generally accepted classification schedule and a central service

for printed catalog cards for law, such as the Library provides in other fields of knowledge, is acute.

The \$34,200 grant follows an earlier CLR grant which enabled the Library—with the cooperation of the American Association of Law Libraries—to convene an Advisory Committee of specialists under the chairmanship of Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Congress, for extensive study of such a project. The other members of the committee were Arthur A. Charpentier, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Lawrence Friedman, Associate Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; Ervin H. Pollack, Law Librarian of Ohio State University; Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University; and Mortimer D. Schwartz, Associate Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma. In a series of meetings, which ended in March 1962, the Advisory Committee achieved general agreement on the basic structure of a classification schedule for Anglo-American law and on the nature of the project to develop from the working papers a schedule that could be applied to the collections.

Immediately following the March meeting Library officers formulated in specific terms the program upon which agreement had been reached. The principal procedural steps to be taken were defined as follows: (1) Duplication of the Law Library's shelflist for United States and English law, and arrangement of the shelflist entries in the order of the working papers; (2) development of working papers into draft classification schedules by adaptations resulting from examination of the shelflist of the Anglo-American collections and, to the extent required, of the collections themselves; (3) review of the resulting draft schedules by an advisory group; and (4) assignment of classification symbols, preparation of an index, and publication.

The new grant from the CLR will now permit the Library to proceed with the development of the scheme as part of its total classification system and to publish

it. The Library expects to complete the project in mid-1964. It plans to apply the classification to new accessions of its own Law Library and, if funds can be obtained, to its earlier book holdings. Miles O. Price, who retired in June 1961 from his position at Columbia University, was named to serve the Library as principal consultant in the work. (He was to report for duty in October 1962.) The responsibility for developing the schedule will rest with him and with the Library's Senior Subject Cataloger in Law, Werner B. Ellinger, under the administrative direction of Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division.

The Library completed the preparation for publication of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961*. This volume of approximately 1,100 pages, which is based on reports from American repositories of manuscripts and was compiled with the advice of an Advisory Committee, represents another step toward achieving bibliographical control over the vast manuscript resources of American institutions. It contains reproductions of cards issued by the Library of Congress during 1959, 1960, and 1961 for nearly 7,300 manuscript collections, thus making the accumulated information readily available to scholars and repositories everywhere. Access to the wealth of information in the volume is afforded by indexes to the names and subjects covered by the collections and the 400 repositories wherein they are housed. All citations in the indexes include the card numbers by which the description of the collection may be found in the numerically arranged main list. This is the first volume of a contemplated series.

The project for a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections was established in 1959 with the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. It was under the immediate direction of Lester K. Born until July 1962. The number of collections cataloged to date is approximately 10,700 and reports received from 500 repositories total about 13,000.

Another major project, that for the compilation of a 3d and final edition of the *Union List of Serials*, was also established in 1959 with funds granted by the CLR to the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., a nonprofit corporation representing 13 American and Canadian library associations and bibliographical institutions. Prior to receipt of the grant a plan of operation had been drawn up and approved. This was to reprint in one alphabet, without general revision, the entries in the 2d edition and its 2 supplements; to make major additions and changes in holdings of titles as reported by cooperating libraries; to add a selected number of new titles which began publication before the first issuance of *New Serial Titles* and which were within the scope of the 2d edition; and to issue a checking edition consisting only of selected new titles.

Work began in September 1959 with the establishment of an editorial office in the Library and the appointment of Mrs. Edna Brown Titus as editor. The preparation of the checking edition involved withdrawing, examining, and searching all the serial entries in the National Union Catalog. Entries were also selected from the *Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials*, reports of pre-1950 imprints previously sent to *New Serial Titles*, reports made directly to the editorial office, and other sources. The checking edition was distributed in 4 parts between June 1960 and April 1961, and the final part was checked and returned in July 1961. This portion of the project added 11,846 new titles for insertion in the 3d edition. The making of bibliographical changes, more than 6,750 to date, was substantially completed in November 1961.

Preparation of copy for the printer began in October 1961. The first phase, completed in June 1962, involved cutting copies of the 2d edition and the supplements into columns, numbering them, adding, in other columns, new titles, bibliographical changes, cross references transferred and additional locations and holdings, and mounting the whole on boards.

Final editing of the mounted boards, alphabetization, and numbering of entries will result in copy which will be photographically reproduced by the "abstracting" method now being employed in the publication of the British Museum's *General Catalogue of Printed Books*. It is expected that this second phase of the project will be completed in June 1963 and that the 3d edition will be published by the H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of the 2d edition, early in 1965 in 5 volumes. These will total between 5,000 and 6,000 pages and contain over 225,000 entries and cross references, as compared with about 149,000 entries in the 2d edition.

Cooperating libraries have been asked to send reports on pre-1950 serial titles not already listed and additional locations for titles that have been listed to the Union Catalog Division, which will maintain this supplementary file. *New Serial Titles* already serves as a supplement to the *Union List of Serials* for post-1950 titles and for bibliographical changes in all serials, regardless of beginning date.

The cooperative arrangement with University Microfilms, Inc., and the Association of Research Libraries' Committee on Publication and Recording of Doctoral Dissertations was continued. During the year the Library prepared an author index and a subject index to all the summaries of dissertations which appeared in the monthly issues of *Dissertation Abstracts*, as well as a cumulated index to the 1961-62 annual volume of this publication. To the 7,380 abstracts contained in the volume, 13,865 subject headings already in use by the Library were assigned and more than 1,100 new headings were established for this purpose.

The "Cards-with-Books" experiment, initiated last year, has met with an encouraging response. Fifteen distributors and publishers are now cooperating with the Library by making sets of Library of Congress catalog cards available with the books they sell. This new method of card distribution is proving to be very practical, because the majority of current American

imprints are supplied to libraries through wholesale book distributors and publishers. Because the Library receives American trade books (many before publication date) through its "All-the-Books" Plan and the supplementary arrangement with *Publishers' Weekly* (described in the *Annual Report* for 1960), it is usually possible for it to catalog and print cards for these books before they are released. Thus far, 952,624 sets, or a total of 4,880,690 cards have been sold to the co-operating companies. A card catalog arranged by publisher and then by author has been set up to expedite the searching of orders. The Library, in cooperation with the Government Printing Office, is investigating the acquisition of machines capable of counting and packaging sets of cards.

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles to further the effort to draft a revised *Code of Cataloging Rules* was held in Paris during October 1961. Several members of the Library's staff attended in official capacities, and others were present as observers. C. Sumner Spalding, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, represented the Library on the American delegation. Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, attended as ALA representative to the Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloguing Principles of the International Federation of Library Associations. Werner B. Ellinger, Senior Subject Cataloger in Law, represented the International Association of Law Libraries. The conference sought international agreement on choice of entry and form of headings in multiple-entry catalogs of authors and titles. Agreement was reached by a substantial majority on nearly all points as regards both governing principles and general rules.

Meanwhile, however, there was growing dissatisfaction in this country with the slow progress on the *Code*, with its general form and nature, and with certain of its major substantive rules. The ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee, at its meeting in January 1962, took cognizance of

these criticisms, decided that future work should proceed on the basis of the *Statement of Principles* arrived at in Paris, and voted certain changes in the rules. It also asked the Library, necessarily a joint partner of the ALA in any revision of the rules, for comment on the economic aspects of code revision. The spring of 1962 was devoted to the necessary studies, the formulation of a position by the Library, and consultation with an Association of Research Libraries' committee to ascertain the effect of code revision on research libraries in general. At its meeting in June 1962 the ARL accepted its committee's recommendations, which accorded with those of the Library.

The ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee acted favorably on these joint recommendations, and it named C. Sumner Spalding as editor of the revised code to succeed Seymour Lubetzky whose duties as professor at the School of Library Service, University of California at Los Angeles, prevented his bringing the work to a conclusion. Lucile M. Morsch, who later took Mr. Spalding's post as Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was named to succeed him as the Library's representative on the Catalog Code Revision Steering Committee. Mr. Spalding will begin work in the fall of 1962, and it is anticipated that he will present his completed draft to the Catalog Code Revision Committee by the winter of 1963-64. The present project for *Code* revision is being supported by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

After using the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* for some 3 years and thus discovering its strengths and shortcomings, both in subject content and in methods of presentation, the Decimal Classification Office began in fiscal 1962 to work directly on the tables and index as they will appear in the 17th edition. A number of recommendations were made to the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, whose decisions were re-

flected in the editorial work. The most important expansions and other desirable improvements were indicated, and a schedule of priorities was drawn up. New criteria were drafted for the preparation of an index which should be a great deal easier to use and to keep up-to-date. Rules for style and format were codified and new rules were added for a more consistent and logical presentation. During the year the following schedules were substantially completed: general works, paleontology, biological sciences, botany, zoology, medicine, agriculture, geography, biography, and history. The schedules for psychology, statistics, education, and philology were partially completed.

The *Guide to Use of Dewey Decimal Classification*, published in the winter of 1961-62, was greeted with favorable comment. It interprets the practices of the Decimal Classification Office and supplements the basic general rules included in the introduction to each edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*. Two issues of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions* were issued during the year to supply users of the 16th edition with new numbers, provisions for new topics, and additional cross-references and index entries. Additions and corrections to the 8th abridged edition are disseminated to users through the *Wilson Library Bulletin*.

The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met in the Library in September 1961 and May 1962. Its first meeting was attended by a representative of the (British) Library Association's Dewey Decimal Classification Revision Sub-Committee. Relations between the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Universal Decimal Classification were the subject of continued study and of reports to both meetings.

During fiscal 1962 Decimal Classification numbers were applied to more than 24,000 titles, with particular attention to titles to be listed in the *Publishers' Weekly* and the *American Book Publishing Record*, those received under the "All-the-Books" Plan, and American trade books in gen-

eral. Many other titles in English and in foreign languages were examined in the course of developing the schedules.

COMMITTEES

The Orientalia Processing Committee continued to play a very active role in developing transliteration systems for use in cataloging publications in languages of the Orient and the Near East that do not use the roman alphabet. It concentrated heavily on the languages of India and Pakistan to make possible the cataloging of works in the vernaculars of these countries that are being received by American libraries under the Public Law 480 Program. The committee studied and recommended approval of transliteration tables drafted by the Orientalia Division for the following languages: Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit and Prakrit, Tamil, Telegu, and Urdu. These tables were then sent for criticism to competent scholars in various universities throughout the country. At the end of the fiscal year the Hindi, Kannada, and Urdu tables had been found acceptable and were forwarded for formal approval by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association. After several years of negotiation the Library and the ALA reached agreement on the transliteration of Persian. Completion of the rules of application and publication of the transliteration system and the rules should follow shortly. Other activities of the committee included further work on the Thai transliteration table and a draft revision of the ALA rule for Islamic names.

The Music Processing Committee incorporated suitable provisions for unprocessed (i.e., "instantaneous") recordings in the rules for cataloging phonorecords. It completed a review of all previous revisions and forwarded a final revision of these rules for approval by the Library and the American Library Association.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

Under the long-established cooperative-cataloging program, copy was received

from 76 libraries for 5,300 titles. These figures are lower than those for last year because of two factors. First, the expansion and improvement of *Dissertation Abstracts* made it possible in July 1961 to discontinue the cooperative cataloging of dissertations on microfilm. Second, prompt reporting by libraries to the National Union Catalog of titles acquired under the Farmington Plan has replaced the cooperative cataloging of these titles. The University of Illinois supplied cooperative copy for more than 500 titles and the San Fernando Valley State College provided copy for 94 phonorecords. The number of data sheets for motion pictures and filmstrips was 2,965. The sheets were supplied by 248 agencies, as compared with 194 last year; 151 agencies participated in the program for the first time.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

The Descriptive Cataloging Division increased production in nearly all phases of its assignment and continued to develop new procedures and techniques designed to speed the flow of work. The Preliminary Cataloging Section registered gains in both searching and preliminary cataloging and sharply reduced the number of titles awaiting preliminary entries. The Far Eastern Languages Section brought more Oriental materials under control than ever before, as a result of the developing skill of the catalogers and the growing body of correctly established headings. During the year the administration of the Washington Documents Center Collection project and the 2 catalogers working on the project were transferred from the Orientalia Division to the Far Eastern Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

The Music Section maintained its outstanding production record and completed the new 10,000-entry index to the classed catalog in the Music Division. The Slavic Languages Section greatly reduced the number of unsearched titles and substantially increased the number of titles given full and limited cataloging. The most im-

portant development in the audio-visual cataloging program was the decision in April 1962 to begin printing catalog cards for all motion pictures, except newsreels, that are added to the Library's collections. At the end of the year cards for 25 theatricals and 93 nontheatricals were in process.

The heads of the various sections met 19 times during the year. Eight of the meetings were devoted to discussions of entry for conferences. These discussions resulted in the publication of *Cataloging Service Bulletin* 57, intended not to replace the present ALA rules on conferences but to clarify some statements in the rules and to provide methods of handling situations not covered in the rules.

Statistics on descriptive cataloging operations will be found in part A. of appendix IV.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Following the retirement in January 1962 of Leo A. LaMontagne, who had served with notable distinction for many years as Assistant Chief and Principal Cataloger of the Subject Cataloging Division, this dual position was abolished and its duties and responsibilities were divided between a newly appointed Assistant Chief and a Principal Cataloger, thus strengthening the administrative structure of the division. New records were established during the year in subject cataloging and classifying, in shelisting, and in preparation of volumes for the shelves.

The number of volumes shelisted increased from 106,000 to 117,000, and the backlog of preliminary shelflist entries awaiting completion and filing was considerably reduced. The number of duplicate copies checked for possible addition to the collections rose from nearly 31,000 to approximately 34,200. The table from which the book numbers are derived was reissued in a more effective arrangement with revised explanatory notes on the application of the table. The Labeling Unit was reorganized and renamed the Book Preparation Unit. Its routines were improved, and the number of volumes prepared for the shelves increased from

374,800 to a little more than 446,000, an all-time high.

New class numbers established totaled 592 and numbers revised, 113. Revision and expansion of the numbers for Japanese literature is now in progress. The number of new subject headings established was 3,043 as compared with 2,850 in the previous year. The corresponding figures for changed subject headings were 225 and 194. The adoption of these new and changed headings resulted in the preparation for the Main, Official, and Annex Catalogs of nearly 17,000 cards for 5,600 references and in the changing of nearly 11,000 tracings on main entries in the Official Catalog. The arrearage of 11,000 entries awaiting reprinting was eliminated.

Reprints of classification schedules C (History: Auxiliary Sciences), J (Political Science), and N (Fine Arts) were published during the year with supplementary pages of additions and changes to April 1960. At the end of the year the completely revised edition of schedule BL-BX (Religion) was in press. Reprints of schedules M (Music) and Q (Science) had also been prepared. Lists 122-125 (April-June 1961-January-March 1962) of the quarterly *L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes* were published. *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* (6th ed.) was reprinted, and 12 supplements to the list of subject headings were issued, as was a 1-year cumulative supplement covering the period January through December 1961.

Other statistics on subject-cataloging operations are given in part B. of appendix IV.

THE SERIAL RECORD

The importance of periodicals and other serial literature in a research library is well known to users. Precise control over this literature is important to user and custodian alike. The Library established a central serial record in 1943. Over the years it has grown from a simple record of the receipt and internal distribution of un-

bound serial issues to an instrument of great complexity and manifold uses. In addition to serving its original function, it now serves as the shelflist for bound serials, as the center for information on the retention, assignment, routing, and processing of serials, and as a key element in the Library's system of bibliographical controls. The screening of surplus items, the routing to the personnel preparing the various accessions lists, the distribution to other Government libraries, and the handling of monographs in series all add their complications. Toward the close of fiscal 1962 a newly appointed Committee on Serials began a study of the operations of the Serial Record Division, with particular attention to the possible application of mechanized procedures.

The division recorded and forwarded 1,716,915 serial issues for immediate use, further processing, or other disposition. The number of new titles entered in the Serial Record increased from 13,084 in fiscal 1961 to 13,742 in fiscal 1962, and the number of issues awaiting handling was reduced from 143,342 to 118,259. Reference inquiries regarding the Library's serial holdings reached a new high of 52,500, a 60 percent increase over the service given 10 years ago.

Other data on the Serial Record Division's operations will be found in part F. of appendix III.

THE CARD CATALOGS

The Catalog Maintenance Division prepared and distributed a total of 1,859,000 cards to the Library's general catalogs and special files. Of these, about 1,556,000 cards were filed into the Main, Official, Annex, and Music Division Catalogs, an increase of nearly 10 percent over last year. At the end of fiscal 1962 the approximate number of cards in these catalogs was as follows: Main Catalog, 11,251,000; Official Catalog, 12,396,000; Annex Catalog, 5,609,000; and Music Division Catalogs, 1,956,000. The staff also filed 187,000 cards into the Process Information File, an increase of approximately 4 percent,

and answered nearly 28,000 requests for information about books being cataloged, an increase of 7 percent over last year. The Catalog of Juvenile Books was increased by the filing of nearly 6,000 cards; the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, by 27,400; and the Far Eastern Languages Catalog, by about 22,500. The redistribution of cards in the Official Catalog to relieve the congestion there, mentioned last year, was completed with beneficial results, and the backlog of cards on hand for filing in all of the Library's general catalogs was reduced to the lowest figure in many years.

Additional statistics on the maintenance of the card catalogs are given in part C. of appendix IV.

CATALOGS IN BOOK FORM

The 1961 cumulation of *The National Union Catalog* appeared during fiscal 1962 in 5 volumes containing entries for approximately 137,000 titles, of which nearly 62,000 were represented by Library of Congress printed cards and about 55,600 by catalog entries from other American libraries for publications of 1956 and subsequent years. The cumulation also contained more than 13,000 Library of Congress cards for pre-1956 titles and some 6,000 revised cards. The number of libraries reporting their holdings to the National Union Catalog increased from 729 to 763 and the number of subscriptions to the printed catalog rose from 1,127 to 1,183.

The 1961 cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* was in press at the close of the fiscal year. It will appear in 3 volumes containing approximately 108,000 subject entries for 72,000 titles.

The 1961 annual volume of the *National Library of Medicine Catalog*, the product of cooperation between the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine, was published in May 1962. It is in 2 parts, by author and by subject, and contains approximately 54,000 main, secondary, and subject entries, together with essential cross-references, for about

20,000 titles in medicine and related subjects. It continues the bibliographical record of medical literature which began in 1880 with the publication of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office*.

UNION CATALOGS

The Union Catalog Division received nearly 1,338,000 cards during the year as compared with some 1,219,000 in fiscal 1961, an increase of 9.7 percent. Of these, some 454,000 represented printed materials published prior to 1952, 39,750 were for 1952-55 imprints, and about 844,000 represented publications of 1956 to date. Most of them, over 1,051,000, were contributed by other libraries in the United States and Canada. Some 121,000 cards were lent for filming by the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta-Athens, Seattle, Denver, and North Carolina regional union catalogs and an additional 20,400 by individual libraries. Included in this group was the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York, which lent approximately 12,000 cards representing a recently cataloged special collection. The Library of Congress supplied 142,000 cards to the National Union Catalog, and about 2,500 were copied by the division's staff from various sources. The Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, the Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, and the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, contributed cards for the first time.

For protective purposes, selected entries representing titles dated 1952 and earlier, that were acquired by other libraries but not cataloged by the Library of Congress, were microfilmed and the film placed in storage. At the end of the year the National Union Catalog of pre-1952 titles and its supplements contained more than 15,100,000 cards and the auxiliary union catalogs (Slavic, Hebraic, Japanese, and Chinese), over 807,000 cards. The American Library Association continued to manifest an interest in the development

of the National Union Catalog, especially through the Resources Committee's Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, on which George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Union Catalog Division, served as the Library's representative.

The division received and searched nearly 33,000 requests for the location of books and other research materials as compared with 30,000 last year. A total of 24,450, or approximately 76 percent, had been reported to the National Union Catalog and were readily located. Of the remaining 8,000-odd titles, 4,773 were listed in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*, which is checked by 68 large research libraries in the United States and Canada. Through this means an additional 1,784 titles were located. The special service of searching unfilled Card Division orders and supplying photographic copies of cards in the National Union Catalog, first offered in 1940 in cooperation with the Photoduplication Service, was continued. Altogether, 9,250 searches were made, as compared with 6,818 last year.

Other statistics on union catalogs are given in part D. of appendix IV.

The American Imprints Inventory file of approximately 8 million slips is a useful adjunct to the National Union Catalog, sometimes providing fuller information than is recorded elsewhere. Graduate students of the Library Science Department of the Catholic University of America, as part of the requirement for obtaining degrees, compiled 9 checklists based on these files, and 10 others were in progress at the end of the year.

Since the publication of the 8th revised edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress* in the fall of 1960, 777 new symbols or changes in designations of libraries have been added to the files. It is expected that a 9th revised edition will be published in the spring of 1963.

The United States Information Agency again transferred funds to the Library for the maintenance of a union catalog of the

book-holdings of 261 Information Center libraries and reading rooms throughout the world. These libraries forwarded reports on more than 74,000 additions to and 40,000 withdrawals from the collections. Library of Congress cards were purchased for titles that had not previously been reported, and these were filed into the union catalog, which at the end of the year contained approximately 1,162,000 cards representing 141,300 titles. A catalog of all books requested by Information Center libraries for purchase or for presentation purposes is also maintained. During the year 109,500 purchase slips were added to this catalog. The staff prepared for publication a 1961 supplement to the USIA's *Books Recommended for the Overseas Program*, listing 3,037 titles. Arrangements were also made, in cooperation with the Card Division, for the purchase and shipment to Information Center libraries of 118,560 sets of Library of Congress cards for use in their catalogs.

The Microfilming Clearing House has been maintained by the Union Catalog Division since 1951 to provide a centralized record of projects involving the reproduction in microform of newspapers, serials, and manuscript collections and to facilitate the location of microform copies which may be purchased or borrowed on interlibrary loan. Its files are in constant use within the Library and are checked by other libraries contemplating the reproduction of newspapers and serials. More than 1,000 new titles were added to the files during the year, and 700 reports on the extension of existing projects and the acquisition of positive copies were received. In April 1962 the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue transferred its union catalog of cards for microfilms to the Microfilming Clearing House. Libraries that formerly reported their microfilm holdings to the Philadelphia Union Catalogue will in the future send their reports to the National Union Catalog. In connection with the work of the clearing house, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Union

Catalog Division, in which it is administratively located, represented the Library on the Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects of the Resources Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association.

The number of libraries contributing cards in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transliteration to the Slavic Union Catalog increased from 193 in fiscal 1961 to 210 in the year under review, and the number of cards received rose from 42,800 to 69,000, an increase of over 61 percent. In addition, 29,900 Library of Congress cards were received. After the elimination of duplicates and the consolidation of multiple library holdings on a single card, the net increase during the year was 57,740 cards.

Card Distribution

Fiscal 1962 was the second successive year in which the sale of catalog cards passed the 2-million-dollar mark and the fourth successive year in which returns to the U.S. Treasury exceeded the amount appropriated for salaries and all other expenses of the card-distribution service. During the decade 1953 through 1962 Congress appropriated \$16,833,000 to operate the Card Division. During the same period \$16,882,000 was returned by the Card Division to the Treasury, a clear indication of the self-sustaining nature of a service to libraries that was established 60 years ago. The number of cards sold reached an all-time high of 42,386,314, an increase of 19 percent, and the net sale of cards and proofsheets increased by 5 percent, to \$2,150,371. Total gross sales, including the Library's book catalogs and technical publications, amounted to \$2,696,257, also an increase of 5 percent. These figures reflect a tremendous growth in the work load.

The total number of order slips processed was about 8,692,000 or an average of 34,400 per day and 79,700 per weekend throughout the year. This count does not include the large number of titles searched

and processed for distributors and publishers in connection with the "Cards-with-Books" program. The total number of author and title searches exceeded 2,396,000. A growing number of institutions are using the Library's proofsheets as copy for reproducing their own cards, and subscriptions to the proofsheets service increased by 7 percent.

Of the order slips received during the year, approximately 2,103,000 called for cards which had gone out-of-print. For many of these cards reprinting was not economically feasible. Some were duplicated and supplied in offset form, but 571,100 slips had to be returned to libraries because reproduction of the cards called for could not be accomplished with the equipment available. To find a solution to this problem the Library instituted an intensive study of the card stock and of card-reproduction techniques. After a thorough investigation, the "Ektalith" method of reproducing catalog cards was chosen as the speediest, least expensive, and most satisfactory in terms of the quality of cards produced. At the close of the fiscal year the necessary cameras, processors, and duplicators had been purchased by the Government Printing Office and installed in the Library for operation by members of the GPO staff. It is expected that, in the future, cards not in stock will be reproduced promptly and that the problem of out-of-print catalog cards will become a thing of the past.

Under the "All-the-Books" Plan, over 3,200 American publishers, 500 more than last year, sent their new publications for cataloging, the majority of them before publication date, and also printed the Library's card numbers in most of the books. In addition, 36 foreign publishers and 38 manufacturers of phonograph records carried the preassigned numbers in their issuances. The Library received about 16,800 titles under this program, as compared with some 15,300 last year. Under the supplementary arrangement with the R. R. Bowker Co., mentioned in last year's report, the number of titles lent for cata-

loging increased from 10,195 to 11,528. Of this number, however, only 4,585 were cataloged, because the remainder had been previously received through copyright or the "All-the-Books" Plan.

Other data on catalog cards sales and distribution will be found in appendix VI.

Binding and Repair Work

The number of volumes bound for the Library was 111,000, an increase of nearly 9,000 over the previous year. The Government Printing Office completed work on 36,300 volumes, and nearly 75,000 were bound by commercial binderies under contracts. In addition, the Government Printing Office gave protective treatment to about 38,000 pamphlets by stitching them into photomount binders. The 6 repair units, which are housed in the Library but manned by GPO employees, laminated more than 22,000 maps, and about 26,000 were titled, refolded, and placed in folders. They also laminated about 76,000 manuscripts and over 6,000 leaves from printed books; repaired some 5,300 manuscripts, 1,000 newspapers, 5,300 rare books, and 12,300 other books; and applied preservative measures to 20,600 prints, photographs, and posters. All of these figures represent increases over the work accomplished last year. Other statistics on binding operations are given in appendix V.

The Binding Committee met at quarterly intervals during the year and concerned itself with, among other matters, the allocation of funds between the Government Printing Office and commercial binderies, the repair and preservation of manuscripts and other non-book materials, and the apportionment of binding funds for fiscal 1963.

Staff Activities

Many members of the department's staff continued to serve as committee members or officers of various national professional associations concerned with cataloging. Such activities provide a means of keeping them well informed in their fields of specialization and of sharing their expert

knowledge with the entire library community. John W. Cronin, Director of the Processing Department, served as a member of the Resources Committee of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division and of its National Union Catalog Subcommittee. He was the Library's liaison officer with the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee of the RTSD's Cataloging and Classification Section. He also served on the ALA's Advisory Committee on Catalog Card Reproduction and on the Subcommittee on Library Resources of the inter-organizational Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East. He continued to represent the Library on the interorganizational Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc.

Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, served on the RTSD's Catalog Code Revision Committee and was a member-at-large of the Council of the American Documentation Institute. Benjamin A. Custer, Editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification, com-

pleted the fourth and final year of his term as a member-at-large of the ALA Council, and he was the ALA representative to the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc. In March 1962 he was elected vice president of the USBE. He served also as a member of the newly created Committee on the Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation (under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council). Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief of the Serial Record Division, served on the RTSD's Nominating Committee for 1961-62. C. Sumner Spalding, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, served during the year as a member of the Council of the ALA and on the Steering Committee of the RTSD's Catalog Code Revision Committee. He was also a member of the Subcommittee on Transliteration of the American Standard Association's Sectional Committee Z39 and served on the Subcommittee on Catalogue of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

CHAPTER II

The Legislative Reference Service

THE nature and volume of the work of the Legislative Reference Service are a direct reflection of the business of the Congress. Although authorized to conduct reference and research activities on its own initiative, the Service has long been pushed to the limits of its physical capacities to meet requests initiated by the Members and Committees. In all except a very few instances, moreover, the work of the Service is performed in response to specific, rather than general and continuing, Congressional inquiries. Important exceptions include the *Digest of Public General Bills*, compiled and published periodically under a continuing Congressional directive, and the supervision of the Congressional Reading Room, which is reserved for the use of Members of Congress and Congressional employees.

Analysis of Workload

In the year ending June 30, 1962, the Service answered 99,430 specific Congressional inquiries. This was an increase of 15,235 or 18 percent over the number answered in 1961. In each year since 1931, save two, the Service has answered more requests than in the preceding year. This is the logical counterpart of the steady growth in the volume and complexity of Congressional responsibilities. There was no real warning, however, of the extent of the 1962 development. This was almost four times as great a numerical increase and slightly more than two times as great a percentage rise over the averages for the preceding 10-year period. The staff, however, remained the same during

fiscal 1962 as it had been in 1961. Expansion in workload such as this cannot continue to be absorbed, but can be handled satisfactorily only by an augmented staff.

Fortunately, the increase in 1962 in the more difficult and time-consuming requests for reference and research assistance, though substantial enough, was not as great as that for all types of inquiries. Since requests for information range from simple questions that can be answered immediately by telephone to research inquiries requiring several weeks' work by a highly experienced subject specialist, any classification of requests is in some respects arbitrary and must be used with caution. It should be noted, however, that the combination of "spot" inquiries and "constituent" requests (that is, requests made by Members for assistance in responding to their official mail) rose by approximately 22 percent, while the number of recorded inquiries for reference and research service directly for Members and Committees increased by more than 10 percent.

The classification of requests by the form of response also throws some light on the impact of last year's growth in workload. There was virtually no change from fiscal 1961 to fiscal 1962 in the number of inquiries answered by telephone: 30,377 in 1961 and 30,650 in 1962. The number of requests answered by sending materials, on the other hand, rose from some 44,200 to 57,800, or by about 31 percent, while the number answered in report or other written form or by personal conference advanced from 9,550 to almost 11,000, or by 15 percent.

While the heavy workload at times made it impossible to furnish as complete or as fast a service as would have been desirable, a number of things combined to prevent any actual crisis. The Service did not request additional personnel in the budget for fiscal 1962, but it was fortunate in having received the full benefit of the substantial staff increases authorized in the 1961 appropriation. Had it not been for these reinforcements, the research, reference, library-services, clerical, and administrative staffs would have been overwhelmed.

The 1961 additions to the staff also made it practicable to experiment with a new method of handling repetitive types of constituent inquiries. The Service has long followed the general policy of conserving its research services for requests made by Members and Committees in their own behalf. Constituent inquiries have normally been answered by sending the Congressional offices readily available material or useful references. In the past, nearly all of these requests have been referred to the subject-matter divisions: American Law, Economics, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, History and Government, Education and Public Welfare. Two years ago a small unit was established in the Library Services Division to handle the more repetitive types of constituent inquiries. These inquiries are answered by sending prepared materials that have been acquired and stocked by the Library Services Division after consultation with subject specialists to insure that the materials selected are appropriate.

During the past year, the first full year in which the system was in effect, the new unit answered 31,750 constituent inquiries. The remaining constituent inquiries, which were not suitable for such handling, were referred to the subject-matter divisions. The centralized and standardized handling of some two-thirds of the constituent requests proved extremely valuable in several respects. The service is almost immediate. It is extremely economical, even after allowance is made for all indirect and

overhead costs in addition to the cost of selecting, acquiring, filing, locating, and delivering the material. It should also be noted that many of these materials would have been acquired anyway for use in responding to personal requests from Members.

The new procedure has had the further advantage of affording substantial relief to the staffs of the other divisions. In considerable part, it was because they had been freed from these routine activities that these divisions were able to cope as well as they did last year with the increased volume of reference and research requests from Members and Committees. The new procedure does not pretend to give a service equivalent to that which could be furnished by an individualized handling of inquiries within the subject-matter divisions. Individual replies are not prepared; indeed, no letter at all is sent to the Member's office. In brief, service is fast and economical, but limited.

Notwithstanding the alleviating circumstances noted above, it was not always possible last year to maintain as high standards of service as would have been desirable. The unit responsible for the receipt and recording of Congressional requests was at times swamped by the volume of mail and telephone calls, despite all possible temporary assistance. Although every effort was made to meet urgent deadlines, sometimes at the cost of furnishing less detailed information than was requested, backlogs of inquiries with less urgent deadlines occasionally prevented the giving of as rapid a service as the Congress ought to have.

Research Services

The major portion of the Service's resources must be devoted to studies and reports of a research nature. The scope and volume of research undertaken make it impracticable to note the major reports prepared or even to list the problems and issues explored. The Service received substantial numbers of research inquiries on all of the public issues that came up for

consideration by Committees and on the floor of either House, as well as on many germinating issues that did not get that far. Some of the issues or problems that were the subject of especially heavy attention, and a few of the major studies undertaken, in the fields of each of the six subject-matter divisions are singled out for comment.

AMERICAN LAW

There was substantially less concentration of requests in particular fields than had been experienced in previous years; in consequence, the research conducted was more varied than ever. Relatively speaking, interest was high in legal aspects of space and satellites, nuclear power, civil rights, internal security, problems relating to the separation of church and state, especially the constitutionality of Federal aid to sectarian schools, and elections, including literacy tests and reapportionment.

Among the many other subjects that received a considerable measure of attention were problems relating to the armed forces, such as restrictions on freedom of speech by military personnel, labor policy in military procurement, servicemen's benefits, and dual compensation; laws relating to national emergencies, to the conduct of our foreign relations, including mutual aid, the Berlin and the Congo crises, treaty powers, and registration of foreign agents; problems relating to parliamentary procedure, to reorganization plans, to the conduct of Congressional investigations, to Executive privilege, and to Presidential powers in connection with foreign trade.

The legislative proposals with regard to fraudulent labeling and packaging resulted in a variety of studies; so, too, did proposals for Federal medical aid, for aid to urban areas, for equal rights for women, and for further tightening of the Federal laws regarding obscenity and censorship of the mails, as well as conflict of interests. There was also considerable interest in the more technical aspects of Federal court procedures, in aspects of the criminal law, in wire-tapping and eavesdropping, and in application of blue laws.

During the past year, the staff of the American Law Division began to prepare a revised edition of *The Constitution of the United States—Analysis and Interpretation*, the last edition of which was published in 1952 as Senate Document No. 170, 82d Congress. It is anticipated that the new edition, which incorporates all the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on constitutional law of the past 10 years, will be published during the calendar year 1963. The Bill Digest Section of the same division prepared and published six cumulative volumes and nine supplements of the *Digest of Public General Bills*. The number of bills and resolutions handled came to 6,838 as compared to 7,600 during the last corresponding period, the 2d Session of the 86th Congress.

ECONOMICS

The marked intensification of interest in the economic area generally was especially discernible in the field of international trade. Numerous inquiries were received concerning the Administration's new proposals to take the place of the expiring Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and alternative trade policies, wages and productivity in the United States and in various foreign countries, trade restrictions imposed by foreign countries, possibilities of export promotion, import quotas, and the European Common Market and its potential effect on the United States economy. Interest in the balance-of-payments problem and its bearing on trade policy continued to be high. East-West trade, Soviet foreign trade policies, and economic conditions in the Soviet Union were also subjects of a number of substantial research studies.

There was special interest in tax reform proposals, including tax investment credits, the pros and cons of withholding income tax due on dividend and interest income, treatment of foreign investment income, and depletion allowances; in urban renewal and commuter transportation problems; in the steel price increase and its rescinding; and in the stock market decline. Among subjects of continuing Congressional con-

cern that resulted in a significant number of requests for reports were foreign aid, the distribution of Federal receipts and expenditures on a State basis and on a Congressional district basis, monetary and banking policies, "truth in lending" and resale price maintenance legislation, now referred to as quality stabilization, housing, labor relations, postal rate legislation, and the control of communications satellites.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE

During the first few months of the fiscal year (the last months of the 1st session of the 87th Congress) activity was particularly intense on Federal aid legislation. In addition to research reports, the Education and Public Welfare Division prepared pro and con excerpts of information for the high school debate topic on Federal Aid to Education, which was issued as Senate Document No. 41 under the sponsorship of Senator Morse and Senator Goldwater of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. This was reissued as a Committee Print early in 1962 together with the Service's report entitled "Federal Legislation Concerning Education and Training: Enactment of 1961 and Issues of 1962." Later in the fiscal year the inquiries centered more on other pieces of education legislation, namely amendments to the National Defense Education Act, the National School Lunch Act, and Federally impacted areas.

The issue of medical care imposed a heavy workload throughout the year. A report listing publications of Committees of the Congress relating to health, medical care, medical facilities, and rehabilitation (1951 to 1961) was printed as a House Ways and Means Committee Print and inserted in the hearings on the Administration's health bill in 1961. Another report extracted from the hearings the main arguments, pro and con, on the various facets of the Administration's bill. Numerous requests were received that related to other proposals on medical care.

Some four Committee Prints were also prepared for the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance relating to the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 and Medical Care for the Aged. The Chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division acted as a consultant to the Committee on Ways and Means in its consideration, of the two legislative proposals previously noted, and he and the assistant chief performed the same function for the Committee on Finance when it took up the legislation. Interest in other health matters continued at a high rate, the drug hearings required extensive work, and there was a marked increase in the number of inquiries relating to health and welfare legislation in foreign countries.

The major activities in the field of Indian affairs have been concerned with constitutional rights of Indians, Federal policy on Indian land status, Federal facilities for Indians, the Area Redevelopment Act and its utilization, and the American Indian in international affairs. A comprehensive examination of social trends and problems in the District of Columbia, prepared by the Senior Specialist in Social Welfare, was one of the more extensive pieces of research in the general area of education and social welfare.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Regional studies emphasized the Far East, Latin America, and, particularly during the first half of the year, Africa. Major studies were prepared on current developments in South Vietnam, Cuban relations with the United States, political freedom in Iran, Portuguese Africa, the Common Market, Tunisia, Ghana, and a comparative analysis of the governments of Nationalist and Communist China.

Extensive researches were completed on arms control in Europe, the development and problems of NATO, United States—Soviet negotiations on disarmament, neutral nations and foreign aid, Berlin, the International Court of Justice, the Alliance

for Progress, the policy of nonintervention, nuclear weapons tests, foreign policy goals, the representation of China in the United Nations, Communist mass spectacles, peaceful uses of outer space, military uses of outer space, financing the United Nations, and gambling regulations in Britain and certain colonies.

A comprehensive examination of the organization, plans, goals, and international implications of the Soviet space program was published as a Committee Print in May by the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Work on a study, not yet completed, of international cooperation in the space field was also carried on during the year. Another extensive undertaking was a review of United States defense policies in 1961, prepared by the Senior Specialist in National Defense. This review is to be published as a House Document.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Questions concerning the electoral college and redistricting and reapportionment, prominent in fiscal 1961, continued to occupy a high place in 1962. There was a noticeable upsurge of inquiries concerning civil rights and political movements, such as that represented by the John Birch Society. Executive-legislative relations and executive reorganization, in particular the proposals for the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs and for an Office of Science and Technology, were the subject of numerous inquiries, as were the Administration's proposals for new Federal pay legislation.

In April 1962 the Service was asked to provide the secretariat for the United States Congressional Group of the Interparliamentary Union. George B. Galloway, Senior Specialist in American Government, has been designated Executive Secretary for the United States group for 1962 and 1963. In September 1961 Dr. Galloway served as Secretary of the Congressional delegation to the London Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Continued extensive Congressional interest was manifested in agricultural policies and problems, foreign as well as domestic; area redevelopment and "open space"; conservation of resources and conservation policy; fish and wildlife resources; flood control, forestry, minerals, fuels, energy resources and minerals policy, pollution of air and water; public lands development and administration; public works, reclamation, and development of water resources; soil and water conservation, water power and public power policy, outdoor recreational resources, wilderness preservation, and the Youth Conservation Corps. Two notable features of the workload were the growing interest in foreign experience in conservation, utilization, and development of resources and the even sharper rise in inquiries concerning outdoor recreational resources, stimulated in considerable part by the issuance of the final report and study reports of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Staff Changes

Edwin B. George retired on May 24, 1962, from the position of Deputy Director, which he had occupied since February 20, 1961. Lester S. Jayson, who had served as Chief of the American Law Division and Senior Specialist in American Public Law since October 3, 1960, was appointed Deputy Director effective June 25.

Frederick B. Arner, who joined the staff of the Legislative Reference Service on January 15, 1952, and had been Assistant Chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division since April 1961, was appointed Chief of that division in April 1962. He succeeded Miss Helen Livingston, who had served with distinction as Chief of the division since its creation in February 1957. At her request, Miss Livingston was reassigned to a position as Specialist in Social Legislation and Assistant Chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division in order that she might be able to concentrate more heavily on the division's research activities.

The Reference Department

DURING fiscal 1962 the Reference Department staff served approximately 1,860,000 pieces of material to readers on the Library's premises, lent nearly 215,000 pieces for use outside of the buildings, and responded to over 619,000 reference inquiries in person, by telephone, or through correspondence. The staff recommended about 51,000 items for addition to the collections as the result of scanning thousands of issues of current national bibliographies and offers made by bookdealers and others. To provide service on the materials in their custody the divisions of the Reference Department arranged and shelved more than 2,950,000 new items or containers and prepared 60,000 volumes for binding.

Statistics, however, cannot measure the high quality of the reference service rendered by the trained and experienced staff of the department, nor can they reflect the complexity of the reference inquiries or the unusual methods developed to meet reference needs. Such matters are described throughout this chapter.

Noteworthy Developments

The most noteworthy developments among the many and varied reference activities of the department have occurred in services relating to science and technology. A significant new reference development in science, the scientific and technical literature-searching service that was initiated late in fiscal 1961, has justified its establishment. The Library's Science and Technology Division, in cooperation with the Office of Technical Services of the De-

partment of Commerce, now provides for a fee of \$8 an hour tailor-made searches in the Library's general and technical report collections and in the OTS collections of translations, domestic technical reports, and Government patents. Although the requests thus far have come from a relatively few industrial concerns, the fees collected and the bibliographies prepared were more than double those of the previous year, when the service was offered on a trial-run basis.

Reference service on technical report literature, already a strong feature of the work of the Science and Technology Division, was strengthened even further by the designation of the Library as one of 12 Federal Regional Technical Report Centers to be established at various points throughout the country. The purpose of this system of Federal centers is to improve the availability and servicing of the technical report literature resulting from Government-sponsored research. The Library will acquire, on microfilm, all the unclassified technical reports collected by the Armed Services Technical Information Agency, an anticipated 25,000 additional technical reports a year. The addition of these reports to the Library's present collection of technical reports will make this collection the most important public source for this type of scientific and technical information.

In recognition of the need for a central clearinghouse to provide comprehensive and coordinated access to the nation's resources of scientific and technical information, the Library, after considerable study,

completed plans for a National Referral Center for Science and Technology. Supported by the National Science Foundation, the Referral Center will be established as a separate division within the Reference Department in fiscal 1963. It will collect complete information about libraries, information centers, publications, and bibliographic research activities and develop it in such a manner that it will be readily available to meet anticipated demands of both Government and private research in the field of science and technology.

The newer forms in which significant research information must be collected by the Library are making an increasing impact. Microforms, phonorecords, motion pictures, and other pictorial representations are, of course, well established among the custodial and service activities of the Reference Department divisions. The electronic recording on magnetic tape of diverse sounds and sights, however, is becoming more and more significant for the Library. It is now receiving and preserving through this means the audible record of concerts and lectures in the Library and of other literary and historic events and personalities, the voices of poets and folk singers, as well as the visual record of events of history and entertainment that are now preserved on videotape. New reference uses for these forms are being developed, as exemplified by a study, begun in 1962, of the possible usefulness of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape in the teaching of Spanish languages and literatures. Outside experts are reviewing and evaluating some 300 reels of tapes in the Archive, containing selections from their own works read by about 250 authors in a wide variety of Hispanic languages, to determine the level of possible teaching use. Subsequently a survey will be made among teachers of language and literature to ascertain the possible usefulness to them of teaching materials based upon these resources.

Staff members of the department were active in planning the program for the 53d Annual Convention of the Special Libraries

Association, held locally in May 1962, in serving on local arrangements committees, and in participating in a number of the meetings. Tours of reading rooms, demonstrations of new techniques, and exhibitions of items of particular interest were arranged by a number of the divisions of the department (the Manuscript, Map, Music, Prints and Photographs, Science and Technology Divisions, and the International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division), as well as by other units of the Library.

The most significant new responsibility added to the department was that of indexing and microfilming the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, which are in the Library's collections. This was provided for by Public Law 87-113, approved July 31, 1961. Under this program, which will be administered by the Manuscript Division and will begin in fiscal 1963, it is planned to arrange the records, index the vital statistics which they contain, and microfilm them in order to make them more readily available for study and research.

Although a number of minor organizational changes were made within the department, only one major change occurred. On November 1, 1961, the Motion Picture Section was transferred from the Stack and Reader Division to the Prints and Photographs Division, thus placing in one division responsibility for the major pictorial collections and for reference services on them.

Several key staff members of the department retired during the year, leaving behind them a record of many years of distinguished service to the Library's users and to the library profession. Willard Webb retired as Chief of the Stack and Reader Division on October 31 after having served in the Library for over 39 years. He continues to serve the Library in the capacity of Honorary Consultant in Motion Pictures. His former Assistant Chief and immediate successor as Chief of the Stack and Reader Division, Gordon W. Patterson, soon followed him into retirement, leaving

the Library on January 31 after 41 years of service. Thomas S. Shaw, a member of the Library staff since 1930 and Head of the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division since 1953, retired on February 28. Mrs. Clara E. Le Gear's retirement on December 31 brought to completion 47 years of service as a reference specialist and bibliographer in cartography in the Map Division. She continues to serve the Library in the capacity of Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography. Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief of the Loan Division since its inception in 1944, retired on June 15 after more than 37 years of Library service.

Acquisitions

During fiscal 1962 the department circulated to its divisions an estimated 900 issues of national bibliographies and 12,000 dealers' catalogs and miscellaneous offers. From the bibliographies, the department's 87 recommending officers made 27,000 recommendations, or about 350 more than last year. From the other sources combined, recommendations totaled 24,000, a decrease of 11,000. Reports for other years have mentioned the diversity of fields and languages for which the recommending officers are responsible. These areas of responsibility remain constant, but the large drop in the number of recommendations reflected the scarcity of funds available for the purchase of older materials. Because of the pressing need to acquire so many currently published works, particularly materials from other countries, the purchase of older titles was limited to publications in great demand for reference use and to selected items needed to fill gaps in existing sets. As a result, more and more dependence has had to be placed on the acquisition of older materials through exchange and gift and through the transfer of publications from other Government agencies. Although important, these methods of acquisition cannot be depended upon to bring in all the materials needed or to insure the well-rounded growth of the Library's impressive collections.

Many of the details of the acquisitions activities of the department and its divisions, as well as descriptions of notable acquisitions, are published in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, which supplements this *Annual Report*. Significant developments of the year are summarized here, and some activities not covered in the *Quarterly Journal* are reported for the first time.

Although the Manuscript Division received no single collection during fiscal 1962 of a size comparable to the Theodore Francis Green papers noted last year, several small but important groups of papers were added to its collections. Among these were the papers of Ludwig Bemelmans, Wernher von Braun, William W. Coblenz, Ira C. Eaker, Harry C. Oberholser, Louis Untermeyer, and William Zorach. As an indication of the scope and breadth of the Library's collecting policies and interests, the careers of these seven men are of prime importance, ranging as they do all the way from sculpture to the armed services, from ornithology to literature. In addition to these collections of personal papers the division received a photocopy of the Treaty of Tordesillas, presented to the Library by the former Ambassador of Spain, His Excellency, the late Mariano de Yturralde y Orbegoso. Signed in 1494 by the monarchs of Spain and Portugal to divide the New World between them on a treaty basis, this document is considered to be the first international treaty relating to America.

The manuscript collections in the Music Division were increased during the year by gifts from a number of composers. Alan Hovhaness, a frequent donor, added holograph scores of six works and first sketches of two others. John Alden Carpenter, Elliott Carter, Ulysses Kay, Leo Sowerby, Richard Rodgers, Hugo Weisgall, and the Argentinian composer Alberto Ginastera were among those who presented manuscripts of their own compositions. In addition, two large and significant collections of papers were received: those of the late Oscar Hammerstein II and the late Mrs. Marian MacDowell.

Gift funds enabled the Music Division to purchase a number of rarities. Through the generosity of Thomas L. Fawick of Cleveland, Ohio, the division purchased an outstanding item of Paganiniana, a "Registro di Lettere," containing drafts of the composer-violinist's outgoing correspondence between February 2 and September 9, 1829. The Heine-man Foundation grant was used to acquire several choice items: a manuscript full score of Weber's *Die Freischütz*, which had once belonged to Charles Gounod; an arrangement of a Bach prelude and fugue in the hand of Humperdinck; a rare early full score of Wagner's *Die Fliegende Holländer*; and groups of autograph letters of Carl Goldmark and of Alma Mahler.

The personal record collections of Sergei Rachmaninoff (including several records never publicly issued) and of Percy Grainger were outstanding gifts of non-manuscript materials. The complete recorded piano works of Richard Wagner were presented to the Library by Friedelind Wagner, the famous composer's granddaughter. Tapes of the Stern-Istomin-Rose concert, the Fredric March reading, and the Casals concert—all at the White House—were received as gifts. Walter Damrosch's four daughters presented the Library with the holograph of their father's "Danny Deever," as well as a manuscript arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Other gifts of unusual interest were the videotape of a discussion between Paul Whiteman and Dave Brubeck on the role of jazz in American life; the tape of a special program commemorating the death of Fritz Kreisler; a Javanese end-blown flute and a collection of classical gamelan music on tape presented by Rukasah S. Wirasmita of the Library of Parliament in Djakarta, Indonesia. In a very different field—non-musical recordings—the division received the 270 tapes that record the complete trial of Adolf Eichmann. They were given to the Library, along with an English transcript, by Harvey L. Glasscock of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company of Philadelphia. Through the

courtesy of David Barkley, son of the late Alben W. Barkley, the Recording Laboratory was allowed to copy on tape a large collection of the Vice President's recorded addresses, interviews, and similar materials pertinent to his public life.

Receipts of both maps and atlases declined slightly in fiscal 1962, in part because the more rigid selection policies adopted by the Map Division curtailed the number of items accepted on transfer from other Federal agencies. Among the outstanding gifts received by the division was a group of rare Chinese manuscript maps of the 17th and 18th centuries, presented by Arthur W. Hummel, distinguished Sinologist and former Chief of the Orientalia Division. The U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center presented the division with a three-dimensional plastic relief model, *Mediterranean Sea and Vicinity*.

The Alfred Whital Stern Fund for the purchase of Lincolniana enabled the Rare Book Division to acquire the important David Homer Bates Collection. In addition, the famous "Hooker letter," written by President Lincoln to Major General Joseph ("Fighting Joe") Hooker on January 28, 1863, after General Hooker was appointed Commander of the Army of the Potomac, became a permanent part of the Stern Collection at the bequest of Mr. Stern, whose death on May 3, 1960, was noted in last year's report. A bequest from the late Leonard C. Kebler of Bronxville, N.Y., long a benefactor of the Library, will ultimately bring to the Library all the books and manuscripts over a hundred years old which were in Mr. Kebler's possession at the time of his death. By special arrangement, the collection will be retained by Mrs. Kebler during her lifetime.

Noteworthy gifts to the Prints and Photographs Division included an estimated 12,000 copy negatives relating to agriculture, industry, forestry, and conservation, presented by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; 72 prints from negatives in the William G. Swecosky Collection, taken

during the 1890's and early 1900's by city photographers of St. Louis, presented by Dick Lemen of Rock Island, Ill.; several hundred photographs, many accompanied by negatives, of San Xavier del Bac and other missions of Arizona and the Southwest, from the estate of the late Prentice Duell, archeologist, college professor, and author; and, an estimated 1,100 negatives from the Washington *Evening Star*. The Burton Holmes films of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, 1933-34, were presented by Colonel Herford Cowling as additions to the Library's motion picture collections, and a selection from the television series *Close-up* was presented by the American Broadcasting Company.

Gifts of fine prints included three color woodcuts by contemporary Japanese printmakers from Felix Juda of San Francisco; June Wayne's outstanding portfolio of lithographs entitled *John Donne*; five original drawings of the Spanish-American War done by William Glackens while a combat artist for *McClure's Magazine*, the gift of his son, Ira Glackens of Washington, D.C.; and 423 drawings by Alan Dunn, Rea Irvin, Syd Hoff, Saul Steinberg, and others, to swell the collection of original cartoons made for the *New Yorker*, all gifts of the artists. The Pennell Fund Committee selected 196 prints for addition to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection, established in 1937 through a bequest from Joseph Pennell. These prints were made by artists from the United States and many foreign countries. The Gardiner Greene Hubbard Fund was used to purchase 15 American historical prints, the majority of them showing interesting examples of 19th-century college, church, and other buildings.

During the past year the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English, Louis Untermeyer, issued invitations to 56 poets to record their own work for the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. As a result, the Archive has been enriched by the voices of the following poets recorded by the Library's Recording Laboratory: Conrad Aiken, Gustav Davidson, Edward

Doro, Daniel G. Hoffman, Raymond Holden, X. J. Kennedy, Cornel Lengyel, David McCord, Eve Merriam, Mrs. Harold Monroe reading the poems of the late Harold Monroe, John Press, Henry Rago, Kathleen Raine, Sonia Raiziss, Norman Rosten, Muriel Rukeyser, and William Force Stead. Gift tapes of their poetry were received from Elizabeth Bartlett, Edward Doro, Max Kaufman, George Thompson, and Allan Dowling. Oscar Williams presented a tape recording of John W. Clark; the Columbia Broadcasting System donated a recording of Robert Frost's press conference at the Library in March; and H. W. Flannery, Radio Coordinator of AFL-CIO, contributed recordings of his separate interviews with Louis Untermeyer and Upton Sinclair, as well as other non-musical recordings outside the field of literature. A recording of Carl Sandburg's evening at the State Department was received on exchange from the Voice of America; and the Library was permitted to make copies in the Recording Laboratory of tapes of the poetry readings of nine poets at the second Johns Hopkins Poetry Festival, of a reading by James Agee, and one by Peter Viereck.

One of the most interesting gifts of the year was a recording of the Koran. Presented by His Excellency, Mostafa Kamel, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to the United States, as a gift from the Government of the United Arab Republic, the recording was made in Cairo, on 44 LP discs, by Mahmoud el Hosari, the most famous reader, or reciter, of the Koran in Egypt. The Ministry of Waqfs (Religious Foundations) of the UAR had the recording made in order to improve the quality of the reading of the Koran in the principal mosques in Egypt. With the recording the Library received a 2-volume set in Arabic, and a second set in English, of a photographic history of the mosques in Cairo.

A complete set of the film reproduction made by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace of Chinese Communist historical documents in the private

collection of the Vice President and Premier of the Republic of China, the Honorable Ch'ên Ch'êng, has been added to the Chinese collections. About 500 titles of Yiddish desiderata were added to the collections of the Hebraic Section through the generosity of the late Mendl Elkin, who was the director of the Library and Archives of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York. David Atamian of Arlington, Va., donor of the Atamian Memorial Fund in fiscal 1961, made a further gift to the fund, which is earmarked for the purchase of Armenian materials.

Since acquisitions work is not limited to recommendations for acquiring specific titles, the surveys of certain types of publications, the acquisitions trips by various staff members, and the proposals submitted by members of the department's staff for defining or changing the Library's acquisition policies should be noted. For example, James B. Childs, Specialist in Government Document Bibliography of the Serial Division, devoted the major portion of the year to a survey of the official publications of Spain, continuing the revision and updating reported last year. This important work has enabled the Library to request many important titles from Spain which had never been received, or, in some instances, which were not known to exist.

During a brief trip to England and France in the spring of 1962, the Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, Sergius Yakobson, established contacts with a number of research institutions, libraries, and bookdealers that brought fruitful results. Lists of East European duplicates were secured and searched against the Library's catalogs, and many out-of-print items not in the collections thus were found. Stephen A. Fischer-Galati of the Department of History, Wayne State University, appointed for a 6-weeks' period as a consultant, surveyed the Library's Rumanian collections, issued a generally favorable report, and made recommendations for further growth and improvement. Surveys of receipts of Austrian and East

German serials were undertaken by the division's Central European Specialist, Arnold H. Price. The survey of East German titles resulted in the cancellation of some subscriptions and in recommendations for the acquisition of important titles not currently received.

To improve acquisition arrangements, the Chief of the Orientalia Division, Horace I. Poleman, and the Head of the Near East Section, Robert F. Ogden, visited, respectively, India and Pakistan and the Near East, including the UAR, where they aided in the establishment of the Library's Public Law 480 Program; another acquisitions mission was undertaken by the Head of the Chinese Section, Edwin G. Beal, who visited the Orient. The most significant acquisitions resulting from the trip to the Orient were certain long-sought Chinese Government publications acquired in Taipei, North Korean publications purchased in Tokyo, retrospective mainland Chinese periodical issues located in Hong Kong, and microfilms purchased in Japan. The beneficial effects of an earlier trip to the Orient in 1960 by the Head of the Japanese Section, Osamu Shimizu, were evident during fiscal 1962. Selections made by the blanket-order dealer in Japan increased and were characterized by their high quality.

In the spring of 1962 Conrad C. Reining, Head of the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, made a second acquisitions trip to Europe and Africa, visiting England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda, Kenya, and the Somalia Republic. He checked on the sources of publications in and about Africa and on new organizations, established new and renewed old exchange arrangements, obtained items on want lists, received many items as gifts, and purchased items not received currently by the Library. He also recommended new blanket-order dealers to replace others, or the designation of such dealers in African

countries where the Library had heretofore had none. As a result of Dr. Reining's 1961 visit to the editor of the *Ashanti Pioneer*, published in Kumasi, Ghana, over 3,300 issues of this important newspaper for the period 1939-60 were sent to the Library and incorporated into the Library's file. With additional holdings borrowed from other United States libraries, it now constitutes an almost complete file which is being prepared for microfilming as a cooperative project.

On an experimental basis the Hispanic Foundation initiated a new program to collect systematically and house in a special collection in the Manuscript Division photocopies of Mexican pictorial documents, or native codices. Surveys of bibliographical literature indicated the existence of about 400 such items, a unique corpus for a wide range of studies related to Mexico and Central America. Robert Wauchope, the General Editor of the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, provided the Foundation with \$1,000 to photocopy such materials and to place them as permanent property of the Library in the Collection of Mexican Indian Pictorial Documents. Scholars have cooperated by lending their own films and allowing the Library to make copies, and a number of institutions have sent materials to the Library for photocopying, explicitly authorizing the unrestricted use of these copies on interlibrary loan. To aid in the development of this collection, and to provide other related data, John Glass of Harvard University, a noted authority in this field, was named Consultant in Mexican Indian Pictorial Documents by the Librarian on June 8, 1962, for a 1-year period.

Organization of Materials

The acquisition of materials to be added to the collections is of great importance in maintaining the Library's position as a national research center. Of equal importance, however, is the organization of these materials so that the maximum use may be made of them with the minimum of difficulty. This is the primary responsi-

bility of the Processing Department, but because of the peculiarities of format, language, and even content of materials acquired, many responsibilities for organizing the collections devolve upon the Reference Department.

During fiscal 1962 the Map Division sorted and disposed of some 84,000 items as surplus to the Library's needs and accessioned approximately 69,000 items. Since the Map Division has responsibility for cataloging the atlas collection as well as for processing the thousands of maps received annually, the addition of a temporary atlas cataloger for part of the fiscal year helped to reduce the cataloging arrearage of newly acquired atlases, but only slight progress has been made toward eliminating an estimated arrearage of 15,000 older uncataloged atlases. The division's project to bring the rare atlas collection under definitive control has almost been completed; of some 1,650 volumes, about 1,500 have been given final cataloging.

The Preparation Section of the Manuscript Division, operating with a full staff during the last half of the fiscal year and utilizing the temporary services of six additional persons at various times during the year, sorted and arranged about 1,400,000 pieces of manuscript material. This represented some progress toward the ultimate control of the division's large arrearage, since only 311,000 items were accessioned during fiscal 1962. Except for the Theodore Francis Green collection, which was given preliminary processing, the total largely represents definitively processed collections. Through data sheets or registers the division reported to the Descriptive Cataloging Division (Processing Department) during the past year on 102 collections covering some 1,600,000 pieces, bringing the total number of collections so reported to 358, consisting of an estimated 7,300,000 pieces.

Organization of the scholarly and reference materials within the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape was made possible by support from two outside

sources. The Rockefeller Foundation, which financed the collecting of these tapes in South America, allowed the Hispanic Foundation to use the unexpended balance of the grant for clerical assistance in organizing, listing, and evaluating the material; and continuance of this work was made possible in the late spring of 1962 by a transfer of funds from the United States Office of Education.

A collection of Portuguese pamphlets, acquired by the Library in 1929, was surveyed by Professor Américo da Costa Ramalho of the University of Coimbra, presently a visiting professor at New York University. In his report Professor Ramalho noted the existence of many hitherto unrecorded bibliographical rarities and also found that this collection was related to another Portuguese collection in the Library's custody. Recommendations for processing these materials await the final listing and weeding for duplicates.

Another important and continuing project relates to certain Hispanic manuscript materials. Through the combined support of the Bowker Fund, the Archer M. Huntington bequest for the Maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and other funds allocated to the Hispanic Foundation by the Reference Department, the services of Vicenta Cortés, a Spanish archivist, were secured to survey the Hispanic manuscript collections and those with Hispanic elements, as well as to provide summary descriptions of them. These descriptions will be used by the Manuscript Division as contributions to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. After about 6 months' research Dr. Cortés had, by the end of the fiscal year, produced bibliographical and finding-aid references to approximately 400 such collections in the Library.

Through the cooperation of many institutions and scholars the Hispanic Foundation has compiled a nearly definitive listing of the William E. Gates Indian Language Collection. The Gates Collection (chiefly photocopies), which is confined to the Indian languages of Mexico and Central

America, and the Rudolph R. Schuller Collection of Linguistics, which deals primarily with South American Indian languages, complement and, in several instances, duplicate each other. The aim is to regroup the two collections in a manner that will fully reveal the wealth of their contents.

Cataloging of the Pennell Collection in the Prints and Photographs Division continued during the year, and every print, including new acquisitions, now has at least a preliminary entry in the card catalog. The full cataloging of older prints in the Pennell Collection is not complete; about 1,000 must be fully cataloged for the first time and about 3,000 old cards must be revised and corrected. On the basis of work with this collection over the past 18 months, a member of the staff of the Prints and Photographs Division, in consultation with others in the division and in the Processing Department, has drafted a manual for the application to artist prints of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Pictures, Designs, and Other Two-Dimensional Representations* (preliminary edition).

As reported in previous years, certain materials in the custody of the division lend themselves to treatment by "lot" rather than to cataloging by item. During fiscal 1962, some 430 lots were cataloged. Included are the Detroit Publishing Company photographs of geographic import; additional cartoons by artists who have contributed regularly to the *New Yorker*; news pictures distributed by Telegrafnoe Agentstvo SSR (Tass), the Soviet news agency; and photographs by Prentice Duell depicting San Xavier del Bac and other missions of the American Southwest.

During fiscal 1962 the arranging of the poster collection of some 40,000 items was completed. Since the majority of the posters do not require individual cataloging, about two-thirds of them have been arranged in a general collection, grouped by country of origin, and, under each country, by a specially devised system of categories based on the specific promo-

tional goals of the posters. Posters of such artistic merit or documentary importance that they deserve individual cataloging are placed in a special collection, grouped by nation of origin and designer. This collection will be coordinated with the general poster collection by a system of cross-indexing.

About 24,000 glass negatives were coded in the George G. Bain, Herbert E. French, James Hazen Hyde, and Detroit Publishing Company Collections. An arrearage estimated at 93,000 negatives—exclusive of the Harris & Ewing negatives, the *Evening Star* collection, and the negatives recently received from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin—awaits processing.

The continuing objective of the Serial Division is to process more material than it receives during a given year, whether by having it bound or by designating certain items as surplus to the collections. During fiscal 1962 the amount of material processed was substantially equal to the year's receipts, but not all the preparatory work necessary for binding was accomplished. Processing of government documents dropped sharply during the year, primarily because this was the "off-year" for the binding of U.S. Congressional bills, which are bound only at the end of a Congress. The number of volumes transmitted for binding decreased, largely as the result of the program to microfilm rather than to bind current newspapers. The survey of the periodical collection—which involves the review of selection decisions, initiation of efforts to secure missing issues and continuations, discarding of duplicates and obsolete issues of titles not permanently retained, and preparation for binding—continued as time allowed. About 8,000 titles, or one-fifth of the collection, were surveyed in the past year.

The Slavic and Central European Division liquidated its arrearages of old, unbound periodicals. A team of staff members sorted and collated thousands of titles and issues, searched them against the Serial Record, and indicated various types of treatment. Unrecorded titles were pre-

pared for binding, scattered missing issues were added to already bound serial sets, duplicates and unwanted issues were disposed of through the usual channels, or, in the case of agricultural and medical publications, transferred to the appropriate national library. To prevent the creation of a new backlog, single issues or scattered files of older serials received through transfer or exchange are being routed through the Slavic Room for immediate attention and appropriate disposition. To insure the earliest possible flow to the shelves of bibliographic and research serial publications in heavy demand, a priority list of some 60 titles was drawn up and these will be bound within 4 to 6 weeks.

The Russian reference collection in the Slavic Room was reorganized by consolidating in one alphabetic arrangement the Russian- and English-language material hitherto shelved separately. The accessibility and serviceability of the reference materials were further improved by the addition of current issues of the Slavic-language national bibliographies.

Termination of the *East European Acquisitions Index* deprived the division of a valuable and often-used reference and bibliographic tool. As a partial replacement for the monographic section of the *Index*, staff members developed broadly organized files of preliminary cards for current incoming material pertaining to their particular areas. To compensate in part for the periodical listings in the *Index*, the Slavic Room staff was made responsible for setting up a card file for current East European serials grouped by major subject categories. This serves as a supplement to and a continuation of the cumulative subject index of periodicals contained in the last issue of the discontinued publication. A card file of East European serials arranged alphabetically within the countries of origin is also maintained.

During fiscal 1962 the Orientalia Division virtually completed the compilation of a union list on cards of oriental vernacular serial holdings in the United States and Canada, a project financed by the Na-

tional Science Foundation. All available serial records were filmed, and pertinent records received by the editorial office of the Union List of Serials Project were integrated into the list. Some 32,000 cards representing 7,000 Chinese titles, plus cross references, were arranged and filed, as were about 31,500 cards representing 8,000 Japanese titles. Cards for about 2,000 titles, comprising the Korean, South Asian, and Near Eastern entries, are still to be completed.

Work also continued on the Hebraic Union Catalog. An estimated 7,500 cards were filed into this catalog and 2,900 duplicate cards from other libraries were withdrawn; some 2,100 cards of illegible microfilm enlargements were replaced with typewritten cards; about 900 title cards from other libraries were edited and provided with author entries; and 1,200 cards were corrected to conform with Library of Congress rules of entry.

Custody and Service of Materials

A significant index to the extent of service provided is the amount of material served to readers. In fiscal year 1962 this amount increased by 5 percent over the previous fiscal year, reaching a total of more than 1,860,000 volumes and other pieces. This continues the steady increase of recent years in the use by readers both of volumes from the general collections and of materials serviced by the specialized custodial divisions of the Reference Department.

Volumes served to readers in the two principal reading rooms (the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Room) by the Stack and Reader Division numbered nearly 1,020,000, an increase of nearly 7 percent over the preceding year. Early in the fiscal year it was decided not to search routinely in the Central Charge File all "not on shelf" reports. This has resulted in a net reduction of approximately 15 percent in the elapsed time a reader must wait before receiving a book or a report in response to his request. Use of the services of the principal reading

rooms during the hours of extended service (evenings and Saturday afternoons) increased again this year.

The amount of material served to readers in the divisions having custody of special collections rose by more than 3 percent, to a total of nearly 845,000 pieces. The Manuscript Division, the Map Division, the Microfilm Reading Room of the Stack and Reader Division, the Rare Book Division, the Science and Technology Division, and the Serial Division all registered increases over the previous year.

Service also includes loans made for use outside the Library's buildings. During fiscal 1962 the number of pieces issued by the Loan Division to Congressional, governmental, and other borrowers reached a new high—nearly 215,000 pieces. Congressional loans increased by almost 7 percent, to reach a total of over 66,800 pieces. In contrast, the total of 78,000 pieces lent to Government libraries in the Washington area reflects a slight decrease from the previous fiscal year. Unbound serial parts again constituted the largest single class of material issued to local borrowers, principally to Members and Committees of Congress and to Government libraries. From the general collections, books in the classes devoted to the social sciences, science and technology, fiction, language and literature, and history were most often borrowed. In addition to the loan of books for Congressional use from the collections in the Library's buildings, many books were made available to Congressional offices through the Library Station in the Capitol and through the bookrooms in the Congressional office buildings. These local service outposts of the Loan Division answered over 29,000 Congressional inquiries received by telephone and they delivered nearly 100,000 items to Congressional offices.

Loans outside the local Washington area also reached a new high during the year. Libraries in all 50 States and in many foreign countries borrowed some 30,700 pieces during the year, a rise of 11 percent. Through these interlibrary loans the vital research collections of the Library of Con-

gress are made available for serious study by those who cannot come to Washington.

Three loan activities during the year were especially noteworthy. Many Congressional offices were supplied with copies of the next-to-newest city directories for the cities represented in their districts. These semipermanent loans aided these offices in filling their needs for names and addresses. Some 1,000 city directories of the mid-1950's were lent to the Bureau of the Census Library for use in the Bureau's work on a study of population and mortality. To aid the New York Public Library's National and Local Gazettes Microfilming Program, over 1,100 unbound issues and 65 bound volumes of official gazettes were lent.

The department also provides service by supplying items for photoreproduction, and the demands for this service continue to rise sharply. There was a 16 percent increase over last year in the number of requests received for materials to be copied. Fortunately, the Photoduplication Service (Administrative Department) has helped to carry this heavy workload. Members of the staff of the Photoduplication Service have taken on the responsibility for searching routine requests for materials in the Manuscript and the Prints and Photographs Divisions and for preparing estimates. Despite this change, the divisions of the department in 1962 still searched for and supplied over 73,000 pieces of material for photoduplication.

Maintenance of the collections in the department is a continuing activity, varying in extent from year to year depending upon the availability of staff, space, and equipment. Because of the vast size of the collections in its custody, the Stack and Reader Division must keep up a constant maintenance program, ranging from the routine reading of shelves in order to assure the placement of books in proper order to a special reading of shelves against the Library's official shelflist records. In the routine reading of shelves only 178,815 shelves were checked during fiscal year 1962; this was a sizable decrease from the

261,388 shelves read in fiscal 1961 and was caused largely by a turnover in stack personnel. In the special project of reading shelves against shelflist records 41,391 shelves were read in Classes D (history), L (education), P (philology and literature), and S (agriculture). In the course of this work many volumes were sent for rebinding, relabeling, correction of errors in call number, or for shelving in their proper locations. The official shelflist records were also corrected in a number of instances.

Efforts to relieve critical overcrowding of the general book collections were productive insofar as they could go, but no long-term solution to the perennial problem of space is possible within the present two buildings. For example, removal of the Branch Bindery from the Annex permitted the Map Division to remove many of its storage cabinets from a deck designed for books. This move increased by 50 percent the space for Class D (history) and allowed complete reshelving of the class and integration of portions which for some years had been located on another deck. The oversize volumes in Class H (social sciences) in the Main Building could no longer be housed entirely on the decks normally assigned to this class; some were moved to another deck in order to provide temporary space for expansion.

The staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division undertook a major transformation in the reference collections in the alcoves of the Main Reading Room. The removal of the office of the Head of the Public Reference Section from one alcove, the relocation and expansion of a new service for telephone directories and loose-leaf publications in another alcove, as well as overcrowding throughout the entire reference collection, all dictated the need for a shift. The heavily used Classes E (American history) and F (local history) were moved closer to the reference librarians; other classes were likewise moved and reshelved. In the course of these shifts many volumes were weeded from the collections housed in the Main Reading Room.

The Manuscript Division accelerated the program for binding or rebinding the papers of several Presidents, as the final step after their arrangement, indexing, and microfilming under the Presidential Papers Program. Additional staff was assigned to the repair shop in the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office to increase the number of these manuscripts that could be laminated before they were bound. Additional staff from the Government Printing Office was also assigned to the task of oiling and repairing leather-bound volumes of manuscripts, a routine preservative operation that is needed periodically, and some 3,750 volumes were so treated.

Some sorely needed space in the division was gained through these processing activities, as well as through transferring several groups of manuscripts from old containers to new boxes better suited to the size of the manuscripts. The latter alone achieved a saving of about 100 linear feet of shelving in one collection. Despite these efforts, the space requirements for the shelving of new collections continue to present formidable problems for the division, which must have space that is properly safeguarded, airconditioned, and humidity-controlled.

The expansion of the collections of the Map Division into the north curtain of the ground floor in the Annex, described in some detail in last year's *Annual Report*, has proved to be of considerable benefit to the division. Although floor space in this area was insufficient to accommodate the 260 additional map cases purchased during the year, the strength of the reinforced floors allowed these cases to be stacked on top of units already installed. Many units are now 35 drawers high, requiring the use of mobile ladders in filing or withdrawing maps or charts from the upper drawers.

Atlases have continued to receive careful attention. Enlargement of an enclosure for rare atlases provided space for some 325 additional volumes. In the process of shifting this collection many atlases were cleaned, repaired, or rebound.

For the regular atlases a special shelf insert was developed to support oversize volumes; when installed, it will reduce actual and potential damage to bindings. In the division's continuing preservation program, greater emphasis was placed this year on repairing old and worn maps and atlases. Because of time devoted to other forms of preservation, the number of maps laminated declined from 28,000 to 23,000.

Custodial efforts of the Music Division were concentrated this year upon rare materials. A total of 642 rare items were rebound. More important, however, was the installation of a humidifying system for the locked cases in the Music Division Office, where rarities are stored. Although not as effective as a properly engineered airconditioning system, the humidifying system will retard deterioration. The division is plagued by the need for increased and improved space for the storage of phonorecords. It is, in fact, faced with increasing amounts of deteriorating materials of all types, a problem that can only be resolved through photocopying and proper storage space in a new building.

One of the perennial problems of the division's Archive of Folk Song has been the need to preserve an enormous collection of folklore and folk music recorded on glass-base records during World War II. Funds are now available for copying these records on magnetic tape, thus preserving a resource which has been in continual danger from the threat of breakage.

It was necessary to shift collections in the Orientalia Division during the year, partly as a result of processing activities, and partly as a result of the Library's program for replacing wooden shelves with steel shelves. In the Chinese Section, for example, the adoption of the Library of Congress classification scheme for all works received after 1958 has caused that part of the collection classified under an earlier scheme to become static. Space that had been allowed for expansion in this part of the collection was therefore eliminated and the collection was consolidated. In the Japanese Section, the installation of per-

manent steel shelves has resulted in additional space being available for the shelving of new and expanding collections. In other parts of the Orientalia Division the space situation was somewhat relieved through microfilming programs and through the transfer to the Law Library of custodial responsibility for oriental legal materials.

In the Prints and Photographs Division the collection of fine prints was rearranged after needed repair of some prints and thorough cleaning and fumigating of the print cases in the Main Building. The division's protective program of preparing service prints of fragile glass-plate negatives and hazardous nitrate negatives continued, with further improvements in the condition of three photographic collections. Of the 5,500 original glass-plate negatives in the Brady-Handy Collection an additional 400 were printed, and the glossy prints were mounted and captioned, leaving approximately 1,300 negatives still unprinted. Some 200 paper prints were made from nitrate negatives in the Bain Collection. Copy negatives were also made from 180 faded Civil War photographs. In another preservation program, 67 of some 175 Brady daguerreotypes were cleaned by experts in the Library's Photoduplication Service.

The transfer of the Motion Picture Collection from the Stack and Reader Division to the Prints and Photographs Division did not interfere with the various protective and preservative programs developed for this collection. The continued surveillance of the nitrate films revealed 54 reels in which deterioration had progressed to the point that destruction was necessary. The project for the conversion of unique paper prints of early motion pictures to 16mm. safety film, as provided for in Public Law 85-766, continued. This year 128 titles on 128,133 feet of paper stock were converted to 51,257 feet of safety film. Approximately 144,000 feet of the paper prints remain to be converted.

The physical conditions in the stack areas of the Rare Book Division have

required some shifts in those collections. Several of the storage rooms are awaiting replastering. The embossing of all book materials in the Woodrow Wilson Library was a special project undertaken by the Labeling Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. The Government Printing Office Repair Station in the Rare Book Division rebound 682 of the division's rarities and expertly repaired several hundred additional volumes.

As described in last year's *Annual Report*, effective procedures were developed for the disposal of surplus newspaper volumes, particularly those replaced by microfilm, either through transfer to other libraries or through pulping. This program has made it possible to remove from the newspaper collection 11,333 bound volumes. The removal of these volumes, however, has not yet freed shelf space sufficient for the more than 20,000 volumes which must now be stored on the floor. The extension of this program in future years, as well as the program to microfilm more newspaper volumes, holds promise of ameliorating the problems of space for the newspaper collection. An increase in appropriations for the microfilming of newspapers, with continued emphasis upon the purchase of microfilm in lieu of binding current newspapers, marked a definite advancement in this program during fiscal 1962.

Reference Services

The staffs of the divisions of the department provided direct reference services to users of the Library—services in person, by telephone, and by correspondence—in over 619,000 instances during fiscal 1962. This figure represents a slight increase over the same kinds of reference services rendered in fiscal years 1960 and 1961. Within this overall total, however, there are continuing changes in the types of reference service rendered. In fiscal 1961, for example, there was a conspicuous drop in telephone inquiries, while at the same time there was a sharp increase in the amount of reference correspondence; inquiries

made in person, however, remained on a level with those of the preceding year. By contrast, in fiscal 1962 there was a marked increase in the number of services rendered to readers in person, while the number of telephone reference services increased but slightly and reference correspondence decreased.

As in former years services covering a wide range were performed for a varied clientele. More than 33,600 Congressional inquiries were handled, an 11 percent increase over the preceding year. Services to other branches of the Federal Government also exceeded 33,600, an increase over the preceding year. Reference services to other classes of users numbered nearly 552,000, of which some 348,000 were responses to requests for service by those visiting the Library in person, over 120,000 were responses provided through telephone service, and 83,500 were replies to correspondence received from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. If there was a trend in the past year, it was toward increased personal use of the Library's reference facilities and particularly those related to special collections.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division provided professional reference service to the greatest number of general users, and reached a new high for this type of service. The pattern of service was very similar to that for the department as a whole. Answers to questions asked by readers in the two principal reading rooms, in the Local History and Genealogy Room, in the African Section, and in the International Organizations Section exceeded 123,000.

Reference services in science and technology, foreign affairs, and American culture continued to predominate. The Science and Technology Division provided reference service in some 17,200 instances, through personal service, telephone, and correspondence. In a quantitative sense the amount of service rendered is lower than last year's total of 19,000, but qualitatively the service now available has in-

creased both in type and in scope. The two most significant developments were the industrial reference program and the new reference service for technical report literature, described earlier in this chapter.

Special reference services performed by the division for the Congress remained at the same level as last year, with over 400 separate services performed. Among the studies made were reports on the effects of nuclear weapons, nuclear testing, and radiation hazards; the role of the scientist in public affairs; scientific research facilities in the State of Missouri; meteorological satellites; Soviet science (prepared in cooperation with the Legislative Reference Service); and discrepancies in values given for the moon's period of revolution. The division was also called upon for assistance by various Federal agencies, by learned and professional societies, and by other groups. A project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in connection with the United Nations Conference on Outer Space was extended to allow the preparation of biographical and bibliographical information on United States and foreign space scientists and engineers. A special study carried on during the year for the National Science Foundation was the World-Wide Census of Scientific and Technical Serials, on which work is still continuing. A project being carried out for the Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base entails the compilation of a chronology of research in aerospace materials covering the past 45 years.

The number of direct reference services provided by the Slavic and Central European Division indicates clearly an increasing awareness of the importance of the Library's services in this field. Services to the Committees and Members of Congress showed a marked increase, as did services to agencies of the Federal Government. Among the studies prepared for the Congress in which the division participated were those on the status of Soviet women; the repression of religion in Yugoslavia; a chronology of events preceding the procla-

mation of Ukrainian independence in 1941; the reaction in Soviet newspapers to the resumption by the United States of nuclear testing; the methods employed by the Soviet Union in dominating the press in satellite countries; Soviet press comments on shortages in consumer goods, housing, and industrial and agricultural production; militant statements made by Soviet leaders; and the location and translation of definitions of 100 significant terms used in communist political communications. A wide variety of persons utilized the division's services. For example, the division supplied specifications for a typical Soviet one-family house, which was later built as an exhibit in a Florida real-estate development. This example of the standard of Soviet living sparked a number of reference requests from other parts of the country. Many letters and telephone calls are received by the division seeking authentication of a variety of quotations allegedly from statements made by various Soviet leaders. Scholars from the United States and from abroad continued to seek aid, in person or through correspondence, in bibliographical or substantive studies on a variety of problems within the division's jurisdiction. During the year staff members prepared special reports on the use of USSR and East European publications in the Library of Congress, and literature on the Hitler Putsch of 1923, and short bibliographies in such fields as the Hungarian Revolution, the life and customs of the Cossacks, and a comparison of the economies of East and West Germany.

In the Orientalia Division the total number of direct reference services remained at the same level as in the previous year. The Chinese Section continued to provide reference assistance on such diverse matters as the Chinese calendar, statistics on overseas Chinese, Chinese porcelain manufacture, ethnic groups in China, Korean music, secret communication in traditional China, and the leading Chinese organizations in the United States. The Japanese Section continued to assist general readers

as well as to provide translations and other services for the official use of Members and Committees of Congress. Reference services, for example, involved research on the wage structure in Japan, a study of the reaction of South Asian countries toward Japanese technical assistance, location of population figures for the Kwantung Peninsula, identification of oriental art objects, and a search for a photocopy of the personal diary (1930-45) of the former Marquis Koichi Kido, which was located in a U.S. depository.

In the Hebraic Section services were continued to readers, scholars at home and abroad, and Congressional inquirers. An unusual legal request involved a group of Hebrew legal documents from Morocco, in a Maghrebine hand, containing a great number of abbreviations and much legal terminology of a specialized nature. Although a number of other Government agencies had unsuccessfully attempted to translate these documents, the staff in the section was able to decipher, transliterate, and sensibly translate them. Several scholars were aided in their searches for references to the Hebraic studies of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil; in working with a newly discovered 1st-century Psalter from the Dead Sea area; and in the identification of a leaf from an ancient manuscript in the Estrangelo Syriac.

The Near East Section had an increasing number of requests for materials on Central Asia and the Caucasus, areas which are attracting a considerable amount of attention from a number of scholars. The staff of the South Asia Section prepared a larger number of replies to inquiries through correspondence than heretofore, and aided many readers who used the Library's resources. Research topics included education in the Philippines, guerrilla warfare in Vietnam, national independence movements in Southeast Asia, the influence of overseas Chinese on economic and political developments in Thailand, and the Ghadar Party and its activities relating to Indian independence. A special survey was made to develop a

list of books in Western languages published within the Southeast Asian countries.

The renewed interest in Latin American affairs has imposed upon the Hispanic Foundation an increased reference workload, a situation somewhat aggravated by the fact that the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union reduced the reference service it has traditionally rendered in Hispanic affairs. Members of Congress, various Government agencies, such as the Peace Corps, and scholars made use of the specialized knowledge of the Foundation's staff. Materials which dealt with Ecuador, Brazil, Honduras, Peru, and several other Latin American countries were selected for the Peace Corps training program. Book lists, such as a list of 100 basic books in English on Mexico and a list of Latin American periodicals suitable for junior college libraries, were prepared. Historical subjects were popular; for example, Ponce de León's ships, Spanish trade unions during the second Spanish Republic (1931-38), and Argentine foreign relations, 1916-22. The Library continued to cooperate with the Department of Justice by making available the professional services of Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, to prepare exhibits and other materials needed for Indian claims cases in former Spanish areas. Dr. Cline appeared as a principal professional witness in the trial for the Seminole cases (Florida), held in September 1961. He carried out similar research during 1962 in relation to Creek Indian claims for lands in Florida.

The direct reference services provided by the Manuscript Division dropped slightly during the year but totaled 10,200. Members of Congress sought aid on such historical inquiries as the relations of Abraham Lincoln with intellectuals, James Madison and the separation of church and state, the Carmack Key used in opening world fairs, and the transcription of a 17th-century land patent. For the White House the division located manuscripts on landscaping the grounds of the Executive Mansion in 1853, on its furnishings, and on

plans for its restoration. For other users a report of the Northern Materials Committee presented in 1917 to President Wilson by Lord Reading was identified, and excerpts from the William Howard Taft Papers relating to the Diaz-Taft conversations of 1909 were made available.

In the Map Division the number of direct reference services continues to mount from year to year, demonstrating clearly the increasing recognition of the importance of cartography in the study of current affairs as well as its importance for historical research. The record high of fiscal 1961 was exceeded by 4 percent and reached a new high of nearly 16,400 reference requests. The interests of Congressional users were reflected in requests for maps of Southeast Asia dealing with topography, vegetation, and transportation; and an inquiry relating to geographical relationships between Southeast Asia and Laos. Federal agencies used administrative maps of the British Isles, early maps of the Pacific area, historic maps for an exhibit commemorating the centennial of the State of West Virginia, and maps and atlases (some 1,200 were selected) in connection with a project to compile a naval history of the Revolutionary War.

Perhaps the most signal service to the Federal Government was the detail (reimbursed) of the chief of the Map Division, Arch C. Gerlach, to the United States Geological Survey for a 2-year assignment as chief of the National Atlas Project. This is an effort to bring to fruition the long-sought compilation of a national atlas of the United States to serve the research and reference needs of Government agencies, business and industrial firms, and educational institutions. The division made available for examination by the project staff and consultants more than 60 national and regional atlases.

Although the Music Division did not achieve a record high in its direct reference services in fiscal 1962, it did register increases in personal services, telephone services, and all direct services. These amounted to over 66,000. The upward

trend in services to Congress, noted last year, continued, as did services to Government agencies. One of the most frequent Congressional inquiries was about State songs or their equivalents. A project of the previous year, the preparation of a bibliography of basic books on American folk music to serve as an acquisitions guide for the United States Information Agency's libraries abroad, was continued on behalf of the USIA. Many distinguished musicians, music scholars, and music librarians from all over the world made personal use of the division's collections throughout the year, but particularly at the time of the meetings in September 1961 of the Eighth Congress of the International Musicological Society and the International Music Library Institute that followed it.

The direct reference services provided by the Prints and Photographs Division, including its Motion Picture Section, amounted to more than 34,500, an increase of 19 percent above the total for fiscal 1961. Since only a small portion of this increase is attributable to the transfer of the Motion Picture Section to the division, these statistics are indicative of even further growth of interest in the use of pictorial materials for all types of endeavors—publishing, television, motion pictures, exhibitions, and historical research. Government agencies continued to seek pictorial material to use in exhibits, in compiling anniversary histories and official histories of such notable events as the naval history of the Revolutionary War, and in an increasing variety of publications dealing with their present-day programs or describing our national heritage. During the nation-wide telecast of "A Tour of the White House with Mrs. John F. Kennedy" the division's assistance in connection with the redecoration of the public rooms in the White House was acknowledged. Requests from general users covered such topics as polar exploration, circus transportation and feeding, peep shows, woman suffrage, Shaker architecture, and horse-drawn hearses. The collections of fine prints were used by artists and students seeking material on the history of art, mod-

ern color woodcuts, American prints of the 1920's, and contemporary prints appropriate for exhibition in American embassies abroad.

Consistent with the pattern evident throughout the department was the reference service in the Rare Book Division, which had increases in personal and telephone services but a small decrease in reference correspondence. The number of direct reference services went up to 18,500, an increase of 11 percent over fiscal 1961. The division gave particular attention to the identification and reporting of the Library's holdings of 16th-century rare Italian books to be used in a cooperative project that is continuing in other parts of the Library, and American fiction for the period 1876 to 1900 for use in a bibliography that is planned. The staff continued to aid the editors of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* in their search in Wilson's library for works containing autographic material.

In the Serial Division direct reference services to readers remained at a level almost identical with that of the previous year, totaling just over 88,400 such services in fiscal 1962. The division's Government Publication Section remained the Library's principal reference source for information about the published translations of the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service.

The Stack and Reader Division's Microfilm Reading Room provided direct reference services in some 8,100 instances during the year in connection with such important collections of documents on microfilm as the Captured German Documents, Japanese Foreign Ministry Archives, Japanese Army and Navy Archives, the British Manuscript Project, the Early State Records Project, and American dissertations.

Other statistics on reader and reference services will be found in appendix X.

Bibliographies and Other Publications

Although the department did not produce in fiscal 1962 any bibliography of the

size and importance of *A Guide to the Study of the United States of America*, described at some length in the reports of the last 2 years, the bibliographic activities within the department were significant. Nearly every division of the department produced a bibliography or publication worthy of note. Three divisions—the Division for the Blind, the General Reference and Bibliography Division, and the Science and Technology Division—produced the greatest number. The annual compilation, *Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1962*, which this year contains entries for 308 publications, was prepared by the staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Continued interest in the American Civil War is evidenced by four publications, each describing the resources pertinent to this period in America's history found in special collections. *The Civil War in Pictures, 1861-1961: A Chronological List of Selected Pictorial Works* was compiled by Donald H. Mugridge of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. This annotated list of 85 titles, which describes a high percentage of all pictorial works pertaining to the Civil War, provides references to photographs, engravings, etchings, drawings, and cartoons appearing in books in the collections and catalogs of the Library. Map resources on this subject are reported in *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in Map Collections of the Library of Congress*. Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson of the Map Division, this publication identifies more than 700 items in the collections of that division which indicate troop positions and movements, engagements, and fortifications. Over 860 motion pictures depicting the events of the period 1855 to 1870, only a few of which are represented in the collections of the Library, are described in *The Civil War in Motion Pictures: A Bibliography of Films Produced in the United States Since 1897*, compiled by Paul C. Spehr and the staff of the Motion Picture Section. Selections for this bibliography were made from Library of Congress printed cards,

printed catalogs and trade publications, and from copyright data. In recognition of the interests of blind readers in a subject of interest to so many sighted readers, the Division for the Blind edited and distributed in July 1961 *The Civil War: A List of One Hundred Books in Braille and on Talking Book Records*, compiled by Donald F. Joyce of the Department of Books for the Blind of the Chicago Public Library.

Africa is also a subject of continuing interest. The African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division attempted to meet the obvious and urgent need for bibliographic aids to the study of this vital and rapidly changing area. Most important of these aids is *Serials for African Studies*, compiled by Helen F. Conover. More than 2,000 titles of periodical publications concerned with Africa in the Library of Congress or some 40 other American libraries are listed. They include journals, annual reports, memoirs, independent magazines published in Africa and abroad, ephemeral publications in Western and African languages, processed newsletters and bulletins of current information, and missionary journals, as well as magazines which, although not devoted exclusively to African affairs, carry articles on Africa frequently enough to be of value for research. *Africa South of the Sahara: An Introductory List of Bibliographies*, also compiled by Miss Conover, was prepared as an annotated listing of about 30 bibliographies selected as particularly useful for libraries, universities, and study groups beginning collections on Africa. The African Section recognized, moreover, that rapid changes in Africa and the ever-increasing literature about the area require up-to-date and continuing coverage. Consequently, an experimental survey of the literature of the year 1960 was issued in *United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1960*, covering all substantial articles in American and Canadian periodicals, as well as all books and pamphlets issued by publishers in the United States and Canada—a total of 1,111 items,

of which one-fourth are books or pamphlets. The African Section also continued its series of surveys of African government publications by issuing *Official Publications of British East Africa: Part II. Tanganyika*. Compiled by Audrey A. Walker, this bibliographical guide lists the official publications concerning Tanganyika during its existence as a separate country, as a mandated territory, and as a trust territory. Newspapers from this area were described in *African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries*, a publication of the Serial Division. This revised and enlarged edition of an earlier publication with a similar title lists the holdings in 20 American libraries of more than 450 current and non-current newspapers.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division produced additional noteworthy publications. *Biographical Sources for the United States*, compiled by Jane Kline and prepared as a bibliographic guide to current biographical information about living Americans, was based on the Library's holdings of works dating principally from 1945 to 1960. The division's International Organizations Section continued its preparation of the monthly *World List of Future International Meetings*, which is issued in two parts (Part I: *Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine*, and Part II: *Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic*). The publication pattern beginning with June 1962 was altered; full listings of all forthcoming meetings in a 3-year span will appear quarterly (March, June, September, December) with additions and changes appearing in the intervening monthly issues. As a supplement to the *World List*, and available also as a separate publication, the section issued in December 1961 *Future National and International Events: A Selected List of Calendars*, compiled by Marko Zlatich. The purpose of this publication is to provide a list of the various sources that regularly publish information about national and international meetings. Some 390 such sources are identified.

In cooperation with the Reference De-

partment Office the division edited for publication the series of four lectures presented in January 1961 under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. These lectures by Marc Slonim, Lin Yutang, Giose Rimaneli, and Arturo Torres-Rioseco were published together under the title *Perspectives: Recent Literature of Russia, China, Italy, and Spain*.

An additional long-playing record was issued in the Library's series of "Twentieth Century Poetry in English," this one (identified as PL28) containing readings from their own works by Daniel G. Hoffman and Ned O'Gorman. Selecting the poems and editing the recordings from which the disc was produced was one of the contributions of Richard Eberhart during his term as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English. A leaflet issued with the recording includes the text of the poems recorded, drawn from Mr. Hoffman's *A Little Geste and Other Poems* (1960) and *An Armada of Thirty Whales* (1954) and from Mr. O'Gorman's *The Night of the Hammer* (1959) and *Adam Before His Mirror* (1961).

The editors of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* in the Hispanic Foundation, Nathan A. Haverstock and his successor Earl J. Pariseau, produced volume 23 of this annual, selective, annotated bibliography. Reviews of some 3,800 items (2,600 book-length monographic works and 1,200 articles in 541 journals) were provided by 56 contributing editors and 3 foreign corresponding editors.

The Presidential Papers Program of the Manuscript Division is described at length in this section of last year's *Annual Report*. Under the authorization of Public Law 85-147 and through renewed appropriations, this program has made steady progress in the arranging, indexing, and microfilming of the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress. To date, work has been completed on the papers of Presidents Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, Lincoln, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Van Buren, the final 3 having

been completed during fiscal 1962. Microfilm reproductions and printed indexes of the papers of these 7 Presidents are available. Work on the papers of President Johnson is almost complete, awaiting only the final editing and publication of the index. Of the remaining 15 collections, work is in progress on 9. It is estimated that at the end of fiscal 1962 the staff had completed 39 percent of the arranging, 16 percent of the indexing, and 25 percent of the microfilming to be done under the program.

Registers of the personal papers of Minnie Maddern Fiske, Irving Langmuir, and Philip H. Sheridan were issued as part of the division's continuing series of *Registers*, which serve as guides to the arrangement of collections of personal papers.

Musical Creation was the title given by the Music Division to its publication of a lecture delivered by Marc Pincherle, Honorary President of the Société Française de Musicologie, as the 1960 lecture in honor of Louis Charles Elson. This series of annual lectures on music and musical literature is sponsored by the memorial fund established by Mr. Elson's wife, the late Mrs. Bertha L. Elson. The Library's extraordinary collection of flutes was described in *The Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection: A Checklist of the Instruments*, compiled by Laura E. Gilliam and William Lichtenwanger. An earlier privately printed publication (1935) compiled by the donor of the collection—scientist and amateur musician, Dayton C. Miller—had described the books in this collection; the new checklist describes the instruments in similar fashion. Another issuance from the division was the long-playing record "Negro Blues and Hollers" (identified as L59). Selected by Marshall Stearns, President and Director of the Institute of Jazz Studies and professor of English literature at Hunter College, the songs for this record, which is accompanied by a pamphlet containing explanatory notes and the words of the songs, were reproduced from the Library's Archive of Folk Song.

The Library's Honorary Consultant in Rare Books, Lessing J. Rosenwald, wrote

and published for the Library of Congress *The 19th Book, Tesoro de Poveri*. This monographic study is a highly detailed analysis and comparison of three 15th-century books in his collections: the *Tabula della Salute* and two copies of the *Libro delli Comandamenti di Dio*, all printed in Florence in 1494 by Antonio di Bartolommeo Miscomini. Both titles contain the earliest printed "Recommended Reading List." Mr. Rosenwald's study is concerned with a variant list in one of his copies of the *Libro*, which contains 19 books in contrast to the 18 books listed in the other copy of the *Libro* and in the *Tabula*. The 19th book listed in this variant copy is *Elthesauro de Poveri in Medicicina*—the *Tesoro de Poveri*.

Bibliographic work has always been a leading activity of the Science and Technology Division, much of it being performed on contract to meet specific needs. The inauguration in fiscal 1962 of the fee-service for bibliographical work, described above, has increased the amount of this work and has extended its scope into new types of bibliographic endeavor. Some of the bibliographic effort of the division was made available in published form, either through a continuing publication or through a monograph. Of the continuing publications, that best known is the *Bibliography on Snow, Ice and Permafrost, with Abstracts*, volume 15 being issued during the year. Two volumes (IV, V) in the series on *Aerospace Medicine and Biology: An Annotated Bibliography* (formerly called *Aviation Medicine*) were prepared, covering the literature of 1955 and 1956, respectively. The compilation of this literature in annual volumes eventually will cover the years 1952 through 1962; abstracts of current literature on the subject are reported regularly as a feature of the journal *Aerospace Medicine*. Two additional volumes (the second and third) were issued in the series *Radioisotopes in World Industry: Abstracts of Selected Foreign Literature*, prepared under an agreement with the Division of Isotopes Development of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. The first volume of a new continuing bib-

liography appeared under a project supported by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Entitled *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography, 1950-1956*, this publication is intended to bring together in one place, for the first time, abstracts of all AFOSR publications, with a number of indexes to aid location of a report through a variety of approaches.

Three monographic publications pertained to science activities in two strategic areas, the Soviet Union and China. *Soviet Science and Technology: A Bibliography on the State of the Art, 1955-1961*, contains some 2,000 annotated entries for periodical and monographic materials from Soviet-bloc and Western sources. This is intended as a basic tool for surveying and analyzing Soviet work in various scientific and technical fields. *Chinese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Jean Wu, is a revision of a 1955 edition. The new edition contains twice as many entries and has other features which improve its usefulness. Somewhat different in intent is *Mainland China Organizations of Higher Learning in Science and Technology and Their Publications: A Selected Guide*, compiled by Chi Wang. No comparable guide identifying and describing scientific organizations and publications of Mainland China exists in English.

The governmental publications of another strategic area, East Germany, have been surveyed and described in considerable detail in a preliminary edition (available only on microfilm) prepared in the Serial Division by James B. Childs, Specialist in Government Document Bibliography, and entitled "German Democratic Republic Official Publications, With Those of the Preceding Zonal Period, 1945-1958: A Survey." Agencies and their publications, both serial and monographic, are described, together with an indication of the Library's holdings as of late 1959.

One of the most unusual bibliographic efforts of the year was the Slavic and Central European Division's publication

Eighteenth Century Russian Publications in the Library of Congress: A Catalog, which was prepared by Mrs. Tatiana Fessenko of the Descriptive Cataloging Division (Processing Department) under the editorial and administrative direction of the Slavic and Central European Division. Listed are 1,316 catalog entries for the Library's holdings of monographs and serials published in Russia between 1708 and 1800. Not only is this catalog descriptive of the Library's collections in this field—probably second to none outside the USSR—but it also constitutes an original contribution to scholarship, since it identifies for the first time the authors of a large number of anonymous Russian publications. Reactions from scholars in this country and abroad have been most favorable, with some indication that a new interest has been stimulated in bibliographic activity in this field. *Yugoslav Abbreviations: A Selective List*, second enlarged edition, compiled by Ilija P. Plamenatz, up-dates this very useful tool for determining the meaning of abbreviations that appear in current Yugoslav works. With the financial support of the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia the division published an extremely valuable study of the state of German libraries: *West German Library Developments Since 1945, with Special Emphasis on the Rebuilding of Research Libraries*. The author of the study, Gisela von Busse, head of the Library Department of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association), is eminently qualified through extensive experience to report upon this field. The English translation by Fritz T. Epstein and Barbara Krader was reviewed and abridged by Arnold H. Price and edited by Robert H. Land, all of the Library staff.

Publications serving a variety of purposes and a variety of users have been prepared by the Division for the Blind. A revised edition, in completely new format, of *Books for the Blind* provides general information about the national program to provide reading materials for the blind. For those interested in working with the

blind as braille transcribers, the division published through the American Printing House for the Blind a detailed *Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing*, along with a *Supplement: Drills Reproduced in Braille*. A second edition was also produced during the year to meet the heavy demands for this publication, which is invaluable to those learning to transcribe braille, to teachers of braille, or to those engaged in work with the visually handicapped. For the growing body of blind readers who use recordings on magnetic tape a further enlargement of the list of such tapes was published in *Books on Magnetic Tape: An Annotated, Cumulative List of More Than Two Hundred and Fifty Recorded Books Which Supplement the Talking Book Program*.

An innovation in bibliographies for the visually handicapped was tried and, when found to be successful, was adopted for three of the division's reading lists. This innovation is the use of type large enough to be read by legally blind persons who, although not able to read the books set in type of the size usually used, retain enough residual vision to make selections of talking books or tape-recorded books from a reading list set in large type. The three lists in this form were *Books for Pleasant Reading* (1961), *Catalog of Talking Books for Juvenile Readers* (1961), and *Counseling and Rehabilitation: A List of Books Recorded on Magnetic Tape Solely for the Use of Blind Persons* (1962).

A complete listing of publications issued during the year will be found in appendix VII.

Concerts and Literary Programs

Events in the Library's season of concerts and literary programs were frequent and varied and the performers maintained the high level of excellence of previous years. In all, 39 concerts and 15 literary programs (including a lecture on music) were presented under the auspices of the various foundations established in the Library. In addition, two literary programs were presented by the Library's Consultant

in Poetry, Louis Untermeyer. Capacity audiences for several of these significant events were accommodated by presenting the programs on two successive evenings. An even larger Washington audience was reached through direct or delayed broadcasts of most programs by Radio Station WGMS.

The Music Division's concert season started unusually early in the year (September 11-12, 1961) with two concerts—the first ones of 10 under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation—given for the International Musicological Society assembled in the Library in sessions of its Eighth Congress. Performing artists for the pair were the Juilliard String Quartet and a chamber orchestra, with the distinguished soprano Roberta Peters featured in the premiere of a Roy Harris cantata and the bassoonist Kenneth Pasmanick as soloist in the first performance of a work by the Italian composer Gian Francesco Malipiero. Similarly, the season closed unusually late (June 3, 1962) with another special event sponsored by the Coolidge Foundation, a concert illustrating the influence of jazz, given in association with the First International Jazz Festival of the President's Music Committee of the People-to-People Program. This occasion was highlighted by the premiere of a clarinet quintet by James Peter Giuffre (better known as Jimmy Giuffre in jazz circles). Other artists appearing under Coolidge auspices were the Riverside Chamber Singers (October 30); the New York Chamber Soloists (January 19); the Hungarian Quartet (January 26); the Quartetto di Roma (February 2); the duopianists Vronsky and Babin (February 9); the Sestetto Italiano Luca Marenzio (February 16); and the New York Pro Musica (April 6).

During the course of the 27 Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation concerts a rich variety of chamber music both in and outside the standard repertory was heard. The Budapest String Quartet were the featured artists and once again played the world-famed Stradivari instruments donated by Mrs. Whittall, but for the last

time. The fact that they will no longer be the Library's "resident" quartet in 1962-63, after a 23-year tenure, made their spring appearances particularly poignant. During the season they were joined by violist Walter Trampler, a valued collaborator, in eight programs. In the pair of special concerts in memory of Antonio Stradivari (December 18-19) they were joined by violinists Felix Galimir and Isidore Cohen, Walter Trampler again, and cellist Benar Heifetz.

Other artists and ensembles presented by the Whittall Foundation were the Pasquier Trio, with flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal (November 24); the Loewenguth Quartet (December 1); Festival Quartet (January 12); and Juilliard String Quartet (April 19-20), the last assisted by pianist Rudolf Firkusny; the Quintetto Chigiano (December 8); the Albeneri Trio with clarinetist David Glazer (January 5); and the Virtuosi di Roma (April 13).

The Nicholas Longworth Foundation presented the Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet in a single appearance on April 27, and the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation offered the Festival Winds, with pianist Harriet Wingreen, in a concert in memory of Koussevitzky on November 17.

The annual Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund lecture (May 18), in which the renowned Dutch scholar-bibliographer Anthony van Hoboken spoke on "Discrepancies in Haydn Biographies," was particularly well attended and aroused great interest. Dr. van Hoboken is internationally known as "Haydn's Köchel." His interesting lecture will be published by the Library.

A complete list of the year's concerts is given in appendix XII.

The Library presented well-known authors and performers in 25 separate performances of 16 literary programs during the year, 14 of which were sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Arrangements for the programs were made by the Poetry Office.

On October 9 Babette Deutsch, American poet and critic, opened the Gertrude

Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund series with a reading from her poems with commentary. On October 17 and 18 Micheál Mac Liammóir—Irish actor, director, and playwright in both Gaelic and English—gave a dramatic reading arranged by him from the works of Oscar Wilde, entitled "The Importance of Being Oscar." The Canadian Players, Ltd., of Stratford, Ontario, gave two performances of Christopher Fry's play, "The Lady's Not for Burning," on November 13 and 14, the leading roles being played by William Hutt and Tobi Weinberg. On November 27 and 28 the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts presented "The Butterfly Dream," a 19th-century Peking drama translated and adapted by A. C. Scott. Performed by professional American actors in a traditional Chinese setting, the production was supervised by two well-known Chinese actors from Hong Kong—Hu Yung-fang and his sister, Hu Hung-yen. The Dublin Gate Theatre Productions presented Edward Davies Pardington's adaptation of Herman Melville's *Moby Dick, or The Whale* on December 6 and 7, under the direction of Phillip Pruneau. On December 11 Hugh Miller, distinguished British actor, producer, and former Senior Director of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, gave a recital of drama and poetry entitled "An Actor's Sketch Book."

A lecture by Kimon Friar, originally scheduled for January 8, was postponed because of a conflicting commitment, and Alec Waugh, noted English novelist and world-traveler, delivered a lecture entitled "The Novelist's Workshop" on that date. On January 22 Jean de Rigault and the Tréteau de Paris Theatre Company presented one performance of Jean-Paul Sartre's "Huis-Clos" and Eugène Ionesco's "La Cantatrice Chauve" to an invited audience. Both plays were given in French and in costume. Stephen Spender gave a series of three lectures on February 26, 27, and 28, entitled "The Imagination in the Modern World." The well-known Indian author and world traveler, Santha Rama

Rau, lectured on "New Voices of the Far East" on March 5.

Two one-act plays and a symposium on the "theater of the absurd" were the next events sponsored by the Whittall Fund. The Greater New York Chapter of the American National Theatre and Academy presented Edward Albee's "FAM and YAM" and Eugène Ionesco's "The Shepherd's Chameleon" on April 2 and 3. On both evenings the plays were followed by a symposium entitled "Avant-Garde Theatre—Real or Far Out?" Featured on the first evening were David Brooks, director, Jack Richardson, playwright, Henry Hewes, drama critic, Edward Albee, playwright, Arthur Kopit, playwright, and Richard Coe, drama critic; on the second evening, Rosamond Gilder, Vice President, International Theater Institute and Director, United States Center of the International Theater Institute, Jay Carmody and Richard Coe, drama critics, David Brooks, Jack Richardson, and Arthur Kopit.

Poet-novelist Howard Nemerov gave a reading from his poems with commentary on April 16. Arnold Moss and Company gave a concert presentation of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" on the evenings of April 30 and May 1, and repeated the performance in a matinee for high school seniors of the Washington metropolitan area on May 2. Mr. Moss played the title role and Philip Burton directed the production. Robert Frost gave a reading from his poems with commentary on May 7, bringing to a close the 1961-62 Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund series of programs.

The two programs presented by the Library that were not under the auspices of the Whittall Fund were a lecture and a reading by Louis Untermeyer, the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English. On October 2 Mr. Untermeyer lectured to an invited audience on "What Makes Modern Poetry Modern." On April 11, publication date of his *Long Feud: Selected Poems*, he read poems from his new book, also to an invited audience.

Each of the literary programs was recorded for the Library's Archive of Re-

corded Poetry and Literature. A list of the year's lectures and readings is given in appendix XII.

Exhibits

The Library's program of exhibits consists, as in other years, of the presentation of displays within the Library; the lending of materials to supplement displays in other libraries, museums, and similar institutions; and the preparation of exhibits for circulation by such organizations as the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and the United States Information Agency. The Exhibits Office, which is administratively responsible to the Assistant Librarian, plans and supervises this program but utilizes materials from the collections in the custody of the Reference Department and the Law Library and calls upon specialists throughout the Library for assistance.

There were 19 major exhibitions, including several that were held over from the previous fiscal year, in the Main Building. The contributions of the Prints and Photographs Division to the Library's exhibit program were especially noteworthy; six of the major exhibitions were pictorial shows arranged by that division in collaboration with the Exhibits Office. The Map Division, the Manuscript Division, the Orientalia Division, and the Rare Book Division, as in previous years, prepared significant small displays—a total of 35 in fiscal 1962—for installation in or near their respective reading rooms.

The American Civil War was the theme of the most important undertaking of the Exhibits Office during the year. Constituting one of the Federal Government's chief contributions to the centennial observance, this exhibit was formally opened on October 25 in a ceremony held in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Music for the occasion—a selection of songs popular in the North and in the South during the war—was provided by the United States Army Chorus. Highlighting the program was the delivery of an address by Lincoln biographer and poet Carl Sand-

burg—an address that later was published by the Library in a limited edition of 1,000 copies through the Alfred Whital Stern Fund in the Library of Congress. Designed and illustrated by William N. Palmstrom of Washington, D.C., a member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the volume represents a handsome addition to the Library's collection of Civil War Americana. An illustrated exhibit catalog, entitled *The American Civil War: A Centennial Exhibition*, prepared by Lloyd A. Dunlap, Administrative Editor of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, formerly the Library's Consultant on Civil War History, and by Arthur G. Burton, the Assistant Exhibits Officer, also was published by the Library.

The exhibit, which is to remain on view throughout the centennial years (1961–65), includes approximately 250 items. The materials, taken exclusively from the Library's collections, include manuscripts, original maps, drawings, sheet music, photographs, lithographic and other prints, books and pamphlets (including rare Confederate imprints), broadsides, recruiting posters, newspaper extras, and printed general orders.

An exhibition of great music treasures from the Library's collections was arranged in honor of the Eighth Congress of the International Musicological Society, which convened in the Library on September 11 and 12. Installed in the window embrasure cases located along the corridors of the ground floor and in additional cases inside the foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium, the "Treasures of Music" exhibit included autograph manuscripts, 16th–18th-century music imprints and books about music, music memorabilia, and a representative selection of instruments from the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection. The staff of the Music Division selected the materials, wrote the captions, and assisted in the installation.

The first in a series of displays utilizing the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division featured contemporary Polish posters. Representing the work of

some of the leading Polish artists of today, they revealed an amazing freedom of expression, especially in the use of bold and colorful abstract designs. A delightful display that created widespread public interest was that of 55 recently acquired contemporary Japanese posters, which, after their initial showing in the Library, were circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The posters are not only outstanding examples of art, but they also are remarkable examples of the skillful printing techniques used. "Be My Guest" was the title of another outstanding display of materials from the varied collections of the Prints and Photographs Division. It consisted of some 60 drawings, engravings, etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, and photographs, evoking the manners and types of dining and entertaining from the 16th century to the present.

A group of 34 original drawings by William Glackens (1870–1938), whose reputation is primarily based on his paintings and whose work as an illustrator is less well known, was shown. Of these, 25 pertain to the Spanish-American War and were made in 1898 when the artist was a pictorial reporter for *McClure's Magazine*. They were recently given to the Library by the artist's son, Ira Glackens, who attended the opening of the exhibit.

"Viewpoints," an exhibit assembled to indicate the scope of the Library's pictorial collections, was opened at the time of the visit to the Library by members of the Special Libraries Association, which met in Washington May 27–31. The display afforded an opportunity not only to show visiting librarians and summer tourists some of the more interesting and significant pictures in the collections but also to illustrate the richness and variety of the holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division for research and other purposes. Included were fine prints, posters, photographs, still and motion pictures, historical prints, architectural drawings and plans, political cartoons, artists drawings, and—among the more unusual materials—a Mutoscope, one of the fore-

runners of moving pictures, which was in working order.

On March 26 the Library opened a special exhibition that featured the work of Robert Frost, its Consultant in Poetry, 1958-1959, and since then its Honorary Consultant in the Humanities. Marking the poet's 88th birthday and sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the University of Virginia Library, this display of some 50 manuscripts, first editions, and photographs of the poet, was drawn chiefly from the notable Frost collection in the Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature at the University of Virginia Library and from the extensive Frost collection given to the Library of Congress in 1960 by Louis Untermeyer, its Poetry Consultant for 1961-62 and 1962-63. The materials which were lent for display by the University of Virginia Library were selected by Clifton Waller Barrett, one of this Nation's leading collectors of literary Americana. They included the only surviving copy of Frost's first book, *Twilight*, and a rare first binding of *A Boy's Will. Of Twilight*—a collection of five poems printed in Lawrence, Mass., in 1894 in an edition of two copies—Mr. Frost has said: "One copy I kept for myself and afterward destroyed. The other I gave away to a girl in St. Lawrence University to show to her friends. It had no success and deserved none. But it unaccountably survived and has lately leaped into prominence as my first first. A few scattered lines in it are as much mine as any I was ever to write." (The girl to whom he gave the book was Elinor Miriam White, who was to become his wife in 1895.) Among the items shown from the Untermeyer Collection, which is rich in materials relating to the earlier phases of Frost's career, is a manuscript poem entitled "Christmas Trees." Written out by Mr. Frost, illustrated by his daughter, Lesley, and sent to Untermeyer and his family on December 24, 1915, the manuscript is of special interest because it represents the first of the poet's Christmas-card poems, first published separately as a Christmas card in 1929. Another featured item displayed

was a letter of July 9, 1931, to Untermeyer, in which Frost listed his choice of his own poems, as well as "Elinor's Choice of Shorter Ones," noting that "Elinor and I agree that the chief long ones are The Mountain, The Death of the Hired Man, The Fear, Home Burial, and Snow." Finally—significant for its timeliness—there was included a manuscript copy, in Frost's hand, of the famous poem "The Gift Outright." First published in 1942 in *A Witness Tree*, this is the poem which was read by Frost at the inauguration of President Kennedy in January 1961. The manuscript was presented to the Library of Congress in 1942 by Frost's daughter, Lesley (Mrs. Joseph Ballantine).

The work of 56 contemporary artists was presented in a display of recent additions to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection. The group of fine prints included lithographs, woodcuts, aquatints, serigraphs, and etchings, as well as prints reflecting a mixture of printmaking techniques. Predominantly in color, the prints were selected from among 396 purchases over the past two years.

The annual exhibition of photographs taken by the members of the White House News Photographers Association was again a favorite of the many visitors to the Library. The show this year—the 19th in the series—was formally opened on April 28 by the Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States.

Exhibits arranged by the staffs of the custodial divisions for display within the reading rooms included commemorations of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Senator George W. Norris; the 100th anniversary of the birth of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, 1899-1939; the 100th anniversary of the birth of José Rizal, Philippine national hero; and the 100th anniversary of the Homestead Act. In addition, there was a remarkable display of "Rare Eighteenth Century Russian Materials," prepared jointly by the Slavic and Central European Division and the Rare Book Division. Included were elaborate and beautifully printed books, dating from 1705 to 1800, drawn for the most part

from the Yudin Collection in the Library.

There were three "Library Showcase" exhibits, the first of which—in observance of the Centennial of the Statehood of Kansas—was continued from last year. The second commemorated the centennial of the birth of Charles Evans Hughes, American statesman and jurist. The third commemorated the centennial of the Morrill Act, which made possible the establishment of land-grant colleges; it featured the papers of Representative Justin S. Morrill who sponsored the legislation that bears his name.

In all exhibits within the Library's halls this year over 3,000 items have been on view. In addition, more than 1,000 pieces from the collections have been shown outside of the Library, either in the form of traveling exhibitions (of which there were 15, exhibited at 76 locations) or as loans to other institutions. Materials sent out were displayed abroad as well as within the United States. Loans to other institutions, varying from single items to a considerable number of pieces, totaled 33.

Services of Consultants and Specialists

Two men served the Library during the year as Consultant in Poetry in English: Richard Eberhart and Louis Untermeyer. On August 31, 1961, Mr. Eberhart ended his 2 years of service as Consultant and returned to his post as professor of English and Poet in Residence at Dartmouth College. On September 1, 1961, Louis Untermeyer, distinguished poet, anthologist, and editor, was appointed to serve as Consultant for a 1-year term. Late in the fiscal year the extension of this appointment for an additional 1-year term was announced.

Mr. Untermeyer was no newcomer to the Library, having appeared here under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and having enriched the Library's collections through his donation of his correspondence with Robert Frost. During the year

Mr. Untermeyer appeared in two public programs in the Library and participated in various activities outside the Library. At the request of the Department of State he served as the American delegate to the International Literary Conference in New Delhi, attended the All-India Writers' Conference in Bombay, and gave informal talks in both New Delhi and Bombay. In addition, his talents were eagerly sought for radio and television interviews and for talks to schools and other groups throughout the area. Mr. Untermeyer has been very active in increasing the resources of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, described in the section on Acquisitions.

An earlier Consultant in Poetry, Robert Frost, continued to serve the Library as Honorary Consultant in the Humanities. On March 26, his 88th birthday, Mr. Frost opened the previously described exhibition devoted to his life and works. In May Mr. Frost appeared in the Library for a public reading of his poems. These visits to the Library provided opportunity for consultation by Library officials.

In recognition of the Library's abiding interest in American history, three of the country's most distinguished historians were appointed in December to 3-year terms as Honorary Consultants in American History. The three are Samuel Flagg Bemis, Samuel Eliot Morison, and Allan Nevins. Dr. Bemis, professor of history emeritus of Yale University, has had an active career as teacher, lecturer, and author. Dr. Morison is well known as professor of history emeritus of Harvard University, as a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, and as the distinguished historian of United States naval operations during World War II. Dr. Nevins, professor of history emeritus of Columbia University, is a Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer, editor of historical works, authority on the Civil War, and presently chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission. All three men have served as president of the American Historical Association. These Honorary Consultants will make suggestions

and advise the Library in its continued efforts to serve American historical scholarship.

The Hispanic Foundation has been fortunate in securing the services for varying periods of time of several specialists who are able to evaluate the collection and to aid in their development. Adele Kline continued to serve the Library in Spain, searching archives for significant materials relating to the history of the Americas; Vicenta Cortés was engaged to serve as a specialist to survey the resources of Hispanic manuscripts in the Library; and John D. Glass of Harvard University was named as Consultant on Mexican Indian Pictorial Manuscripts.

The services of three retired Library staff members, Willard Webb, Mrs. Clara E. Le Gear and John T. Dorosh, are being utilized as consultants and specialists. Mr. Webb, who retired as Chief of the Stack and Reader Division on October 31, 1961, was appointed by the Librarian as Honorary Consultant in Motion Pictures for a period of 3 years. He will advise the Reference Department on the development, organization, and services of its motion picture collection, and may represent the Library at conferences. Mrs. Le Gear, who retired on December 15, 1961, after 47 years of service, was appointed to a 3-year term as Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography. In this capacity she is continuing her work on *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*. Mr. Dorosh is working on the project to arrange, transliterate, index, and microfilm the original records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska now in the Library's collections, a project authorized by Public Law 87-113.

The Archive of Folk Song utilized the services of two specialists during the year in recording projects. Marshall Stearns, President and Director of the Institute of Jazz Studies and professor of English literature at Hunter College, selected appropriate material for the recording "Negro Blues and Hollers" and wrote the editorial notes for the accompanying pamphlet.

Charles Seeger is presently engaged in a scholarly study that will be incorporated in a pamphlet to accompany a forthcoming record "Versions and Variants of Barbara Allen."

The membership of the Pennell Fund Committee remained stable during fiscal 1962. Benton Spruance, noted painter and lithographer and professor of fine arts at Beaver College, accepted the Librarian's invitation to serve on the committee for another year, thus continuing the service he began in 1955. Fritz Eichenberg, well-known printmaker and illustrator and chairman of the Department of Graphic Arts and Illustrations at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, who was appointed to the committee for the first time in 1961, continued his service. These two members of the committee, with Edgar Breitenbach, Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, as *ex officio* member, met five times during the year to select contemporary fine prints by artists of the United States and several foreign countries for addition to the Library's collections.

The Slavic and Central European Division received aid from two specialists, both continuing service performed in fiscal 1961. Stephen A. Fischer-Galati of the Department of History of Wayne State University completed his survey of the Library's Rumanian collections. Dr. Fischer-Galati participated in preparing the first draft of a concise bibliographic guide to the essential publications pertaining to the study of Rumania. His suggestions, which have been further reviewed and edited by the division staff, will be ready for publication soon as the *Guide to Rumanian Area Studies*. Professor Peter Scheibert, director of the Seminar on East European History at Marburg University, Marburg a.d. Lahn, Germany, has completed a large portion of his manuscript for *The Rehabilitation of East European Studies in the German Federal Republic, 1946-1959*, a study being financed by the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia. After this manuscript is completed it will be translated, edited, and prepared for publication by the division.

Two of the three honorary consultants whose interests are closely related to the program of the Rare Book Division served throughout the fiscal year. Herbert Claiborne Pell, Honorary Consultant in French Bibliography, regrettably died suddenly, soon after his appointment. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Honorary Consultant in Rare Books, and Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Honorary Consultant in English Bibliography, served through the year. Mr. Rosenwald, as already noted, was active in preparing and publishing for the Library of Congress a monographic study of three 15th-century books. He also published in a limited edition by the Bird and Bull Press of North Hills, Pa., under the title *Three Erfurt Tales, 1497-1498*, a translation of three unique incunabula in the Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.

Other honorary consultants to the Library of Congress are named on page VIII.

Services to the Blind

Since 1931, when Federal funds for services to blind readers first were made available, the Library's program has provided in multiple copies 5,706 titles in braille, 401 in Moon type, and 4,745 in talking books. Embossed and recorded periodicals have been procured to supplement the books, and thousands of titles have been transcribed into single-copy braille by volunteers trained and certified by the Library.

During the year multiple copies of 360 talking books were provided. With the 202 braille titles these made up a total of 562 titles for the regional library system. Thirty-four of the talking-book titles were recordings of books provided earlier but no longer available in usable condition, though still in active demand. In addition, approximately 800 titles which would not otherwise have been available are now on magnetic tape through the efforts of volunteer readers.

Custody of the collections at Saginaw, Mich., was transferred from the State Department of Social Welfare to the State Library. Talking-book service for readers in South Carolina has been transferred

from the Division for the Blind to the North Carolina State Library at Raleigh.

There was an increase of nearly 12 percent in the number of readers served throughout the country, the total for fiscal 1962 being over 79,700. Circulation showed an increase of nearly 11 percent, amounting to more than 2,500,000 units for the same period.

Some 11,250 new talking-book machines were manufactured, and approximately 18,800 units were repaired and returned to service. The Telephone Pioneers of America are active in 44 States in assisting with the volunteer repairing of talking-book machines. These civic-minded groups of technically trained persons, many of whom are retired, work at the State and community levels with the machine agencies in a variety of tasks, ranging from instructing agency personnel to repairing machines in the homes of blind persons.

The production of new talking-book machines, which include those for the 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ rpm speed during the past few years, and the stepped-up repair program enabled the division to start ordering talking books of juvenile interest recorded at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ rpm, since every blind child can now have a machine with this slow speed. This change to a more economical recording speed has reduced the size of records from 12 inches to 10 inches in diameter, has reduced the number of records required for each book, and will enable a larger number of copies to be produced without any increase in cost. It is anticipated that all talking-book records ordered after January 1, 1963, will be recorded at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ rpm.

The division's activities in training and certifying braille transcribers and proofreaders continued to play an important part in the transcribing of books which would not be available otherwise to readers. More than 10,000 copies of the *Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing* were distributed during the year. Its value in enabling volunteers to produce braille material to meet special needs in supplementing the Library's collection is exceeded only by its importance in assuring

high standards of accuracy, thereby encouraging the use of braille by both students and general readers.

Additional data on services to the blind are given in appendix XI and publications issued by the Division for the Blind are recorded in appendix VII.

Staff

Many members of the staff of the department served as specialists on official and professional bodies, or served such organizations in other ways. In performing these services, often apart from their official duties, they benefit the Library, the other organizations, their common interest, and the world of scholarship generally. Robert S. Bray, Chief of the Division for the Blind, was on the Executive Committee of the National Braille Club and was vice-chairman of the Library Committee of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Charles Gallozzi, the Assistant Chief, served as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society.

Henry J. Dubester, Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, served as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Documentation Institute and represented the Institute on the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation. He also served as the Library of Congress representative on Sectional Committee Z39 of the American Standards Association.

Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, represented the Library at a number of conferences, including the Conference on Western History (Santa Fe, New Mexico), the national Luso-Brazilianist Conference at the University of Wisconsin, and the 20th-anniversary ceremonies of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City. Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture, was one member of a three-man mission sent by Franklin Publications (for the United States Information Agency) to

make a 6-week survey of publishing in South America and Mexico.

David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, continued to represent the Library on the National Historical Publications Commission, on the Civil War Centennial Commission and two of its committees, on the Committee on the Preservation of Architectural Archives established by the American Institute of Architects, and on the board of the Bureau of Public Records Collection and Research of the University of North Carolina. He was appointed program chairman for the Fifth National Assembly of the Civil War Centennial Commission. He continued as a member of the cooperating committee for *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* and of the Committee of the American Booksellers Association to select books for the White House Library.

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief of the Map Division (at present on detail to the U.S. Geological Survey) was appointed head of the United States Delegation to the Seventh General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and served also as the United States member of the International Geographical Union's Commission on the Library Classification of Geographical Books and Maps. He was Convention Chairman for the 1962 Convention of the Special Libraries Association, held in Washington, and also served as a member of that organization's Executive Board. He was elected vice president and later president of the Association of American Geographers. Walter W. Ristow, presently Chief of the Map Division, was reappointed the Library's member on the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. Mrs. Catherine Bahn, Head of the Map Acquisitions Section, served as chairman of the Professional Standards Committee of the Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division.

Harold Spivacke, Chief of the Music Division, served as a member of the Executive Board of the President's Music Com-

mittee of the People-to-People Program, on the Executive Committee and as archivist of the National Music Council, on the Council of the American Musicological Society, on the Music Advisory Panel of the United States Information Agency, on the Advisory Music Panel for the International Exchange Program of the American National Theater and Academy, and in a number of similar posts. On May 27 he received an Award of Merit "for outstanding service to American music" from the National Association for American Composers and Conductors. Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief of the Music Division, continued to serve as chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Book Exchange, as chairman of the Periodical Indexing Committee of the Music Library Association and as MLA's representative to the Council of National Library Associations and to the Joint Committee on Library Education. William J. Lichtenwanger continued to serve as a member of the Executive Board of the Music Library Association and was named as editor of the Association's journal, *Notes*; he also served as a member of the Council of the Society for Ethnomusicology and as a member of the Publications Committee of the Society for Ethnomusicology. Irving Lowens was elected to the Executive Board of the MLA and continued to serve as chairman of its American Music History Project Committee. He received from the Friends of the Moravian Music Foundation the first Moramus Award for Distinguished Service to American Music. He was also appointed to the Advisory Board of the Inter-American Institute for Musical Research of Tulane University. Mary R. Rogers served as treasurer of the Music Library Association.

Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the Orientalia Division, was elected president of the American Oriental Society, and he continued to serve as advisor to the United States Office of Education in the selection of grantees for language study relating to Southern Asia. Edgar Breitenbach, Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, remained on the Board of Directors of the

Print Council of America. Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Book Division, was elected secretary of the Bibliographical Society of America and was re-elected to its Council.

John Sherrod, Chief of the Science and Technology Division, represented the Library on the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation and served as chairman of the Nonserial Publications Committee of the Special Libraries Association and as the SLA Special Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Arnold J. Jacobius, Head of the Aerospace Medicine Project, was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on International Exchange of Bioastronautics Information of the International Astronautical Federation.

Charles G. LaHood, Chief of the Serial Division, continued to serve as a member of the Executive Board of the American Documentation Institute, and he was named chairman of the Policy and Research Committee of the Copying Methods Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association. Sergius Yakobson, Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, maintained close liaison with ranking representatives of Slavic and East European scholarship through his continuing memberships on both the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies and on the Committee for Coordination of Slavic and East European Library Resources. Charles M. Gottschalk, Chief of the Stack and Reader Division, was elected chairman of the Science and Technology Group of the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

Roy P. Basler, Director of the Reference Department, participated as a panelist in the American History Workshop presented by the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission and lectured at several educational institutions. John L. Nolan, Associate Director of the Reference Department, was elected to the Council of the American Library Association and served as past chairman of the New Reference

Tools Committee of the ALA's Reference Services Division, as consultant to its Committee on Bibliography, and as a member of its Nominating Committee. He served also on the Panel on Unesco of ALA's International Relations Committee, and on

the Joint Committee on Visiting Foreign Librarians of the Council of National Library Associations. In addition, he was named to a planning committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

The Law Library

SERVICE to the Congress, which is the primary responsibility of the Law Library, is carried out at two points, the Law Library in the Main Building of the Library and the branch of the Law Library in the Capitol. Before 1951 the Law Library in the Capitol consisted of a working collection of approximately 40,000 volumes of American and British law housed in quarters on the ground floor of the Senate wing that had served as the Supreme Court chamber under Chief Justices Marshall and Taney. Because of the need to provide for space for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the collection was reduced in 1951 to 15,000 volumes and moved to shelving allocated in the Senate Library. The remainder of the collection was removed to the Main Building of the Library, where it has been maintained intact.

Service to Congress

During fiscal 1962 the present facilities at the Capitol, which are maintained for the exclusive use of Members, Officers, and Committees of Congress and their staffs, served 95 percent of the Senate offices and 56 percent of the House offices. Persons from these offices used the Law Library in the Capitol on 3,800 occasions and were served with 7,100 books. About 1,300 questions were answered and problems were discussed in nearly 300 reader conferences. An additional 2,000 questions were answered and about 2,700 volumes were lent for outside use as the result of some 4,000 calls from Congressional offices.

Because of the limited size of the collection and the small staff at the Capitol,

service there is confined to the circulation of books, professional assistance to readers, and ready reference work. Books not presently included in the Capitol working collection and information not ascertainable from that collection, as well as written answers to questions on British and other foreign law, must be obtained from the Law Library in the Main Building.

Since readers in the Main Building are not required to identify themselves, it is impossible to state how much Congressional use was made of the Law Library reading rooms. It can be reported, however, that more than 3,200 questions were answered and nearly 4,000 books were lent in response to some 5,200 calls from Congressional offices. About 4,800 of these calls were handled by the American-British, 270 by the European, 125 by the Far Eastern, 25 by the Hispanic, and 10 by the Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions. Written reports (totaling 2,175 pages) covered the law of 59 countries, as well as the law of 15 parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and questions in international law. In addition 760 pages of translations from 19 languages were prepared for the official use of Congress.

Members of the staff of several divisions also contributed substantially to *Air Laws and Treaties of the World*, which is being edited by William S. Strauss, the Library's Assistant General Counsel, by the translation of some 750 pages of the text and the preparation of extensive annotations and analyses. Volume 1 of this work was published in May 1961 as a Committee Print by the Committee on Science and Astro-

nautics of the House. Volumes 2 and 3, along with Supplement No. 1, were readied for the press shortly after the close of fiscal 1962. These volumes were prepared at the request of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. A fourth volume, on the air laws of the countries not previously covered, will be issued as soon as feasible.

Acquisitions

From the Processing Department the Law Library received for incorporation in its collections 21,850 volumes and pamphlets—12,200 for the American-British, 4,650 for the European, 1,100 for the Far Eastern, 1,800 for the Hispanic, and 2,100 for the Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions. Of these, some 8,700 volumes were purchased, 3,240 were received through copyright deposit, more than 4,500 were from the Federal, State, and local governments, and nearly 2,000 from exchange with foreign and domestic governments and institutions. Some 3,200 were selected from books transferred to the Library by other components of the Government, and more than 150 were gifts.

The Law Library received approximately 100,000 issues of serials, later to be bound for the permanent collections, and an estimated 600,000 looseleaf sheets to be added to or substituted for sheets already filed. A total of 12,600 records and briefs were received by the American-British Law Division—4,150 from the U.S. Supreme Court, which will be arranged and bound, and 8,450 from the U.S. Courts of Appeals and other Federal courts, which will be sorted and boxed, as well as some 13,600 pocket supplements for insertion in their proper volumes.

The Near Eastern and North African Law Division profited from the efforts of its chief, who, while a member of the Library team that established the Public Law 480 office in Cairo, visited the law-book dealers in London, Rome, Beirut, Alexandria, and Khartoum, and placed orders for more than 600 works not in the collections. The Far Eastern Law Divi-

sion similarly profited from a four-and-a-half month fact-finding and acquisitions trip of its chief, which was financed by the Ford Foundation in the joint interest of the Library and the University of Michigan Law School. A number of rare legal books from Communist China and more than a hundred Indonesian legal works were acquired as a result of this trip, which included visits to London, Paris, Munich, Rome, Bangkok, Saigon and Cholon, Djakarta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Kyoto, and Tokyo. The personal contacts made and the bibliographic information obtained on such trips result in much more effective and systematic acquisitions programs.

The searching of 37,750 items included in 2,110 lists resulted in the preparation of 5,830 purchase recommendations. Other statistics in acquisitions work done by the Law Library are found in part E. of appendix III.

Organization of the Collections

In December 1960 the Law Library had created a new position, Coordinator of Law Library Processing Activities. On June 11, 1962, a Processing Section was established and placed under the direction of the Coordinator. To this section the Processing Supervisor, the Senior Binding Assistant, the Catalog Maintenance Assistant, and the Serials and Periodicals Assistant were transferred from the American-British Law Division. All other staff members engaged in routine processing and related activities remain for the time being in their present divisions. Responsibility for their training and for supervision of their performance of processing activities, however, now rests with the Coordinator. It is hoped that this centralization in one section of processing functions and of the supervision of the divisional aspects of processing will greatly improve the processing activities of the Law Library.

As a second step, the Law Library has worked out in cooperation with the Processing Department, and is now using, new and detailed procedures in catalog mainte-

nance, shelisting, handling of serial records, and preparation of materials for binding that bring its practices into line with those employed elsewhere in the Library.

Approximately 34,000 volumes were shelisted by four of the five divisions. For the most part, they were classified under the tentative schedule for law, Class K, the development of which is described in the chapter on the Processing Department. When the final form of this schedule has been completed, responsibility for shelisting will be transferred to the Processing Department. That part of the schedule dealing with the law of the United States is now in the testing stage, and the final result will be a definitive classification for Anglo-American law suited to the needs of the present collections in the Law Library and applicable to such collections in other depositories.

Maintenance of its card catalog and shelisting is another of the Law Library's responsibilities. In fiscal 1962, 46,215 cards—all current receipts and 1,700 from the backlog—were filed. These consisted of 16,846 main entries, 10,485 added entries, 9,186 subject entries, and 9,698 preliminary entries.

During the period March 5–June 30, 1962, the Coordinator of Law Library Processing Activities, with temporary assistance, made a good start on the revision of the subject catalogs that had been recommended in the survey of the Law Library's processing activities made by the Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, which was noted in last year's *Annual Report*. All extraneous material, such as 21,134 order cards, Law Library preliminary entries, miscellaneous reference and information cards, Priority-4 cards, and preliminary cards to which the Law Library had assigned subject headings, and 9,950 subject entries for earlier editions were removed. A start was made on checking the subject headings against tracings on the cards and in the Library's *Subject Headings*, 6th edition, and supplements. More than 7,000 superseded and

duplicate cards were discarded, some 3,200 new cards were ordered from the Card Division, and 2,100 copies of out-of-print cards were prepared in the Law Library to replace temporary cards withdrawn. It is estimated that completion of this revision will require six man-years. Revision of the subject catalog necessarily entailed the simultaneous improvement of the author-title catalog. In addition to revising cards and correcting filing errors in this catalog, the Law Library removed nearly 16,000 superfluous cards, refiled 15,500 cards, and corrected 7,200 changed headings under "German."

The Law Library continues to be responsible for preparation of its material for binding. During fiscal 1962, 4,694 volumes were forwarded for binding: 136 monographs and 3,065 serials (19,513 issues) by the American-British, 347 serials (7,217 issues) by the European, 585 serials (11,046 issues) by the Far Eastern, 168 monographs and 192 serials (507 issues) by the Hispanic, and 201 serials (2,000 issues) by the Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions.

The project to eliminate large arrearages in the binding of serials and monographs has led to the discovery of quantities of uncataloged materials. About 40 serial titles totalling approximately 500 volumes were identified and collected, a number of 17th-century foreign-language legal works were selected, and many titles from the English-language law-book arrearage were assembled for cataloging.

Inventory control of its serial receipts is still another of the Law Library's continuing responsibilities. A thorough survey of this activity resulted in improved methods of handling new serial titles, correlating the Serial Record with the card catalog, and creating a record of titles by jurisdiction.

Space in the Law Library is at a premium as it is elsewhere in the Library. To provide adequate shelving for some rapidly expanding collections and to unite several scattered groups in the cataloging arrearage, more than 44,000 volumes were shifted.

Status of the Collections

On June 30, 1961, the total holdings of the Law Library were 1,040,007 volumes and pamphlets. During fiscal 1962, 21,850 volumes and pamphlets were added through the usual acquisition channels, 2,260 volumes through the binding of 34,250 issues of serials, 625 volumes through the assembling of records and briefs, and 2,350 through purchase with funds appropriated to the Library for "Books for the Supreme Court." From the resulting total of more than 1,067,000 volumes and pamphlets, 3,400 volumes and pamphlets, were discarded because they were superseded, worn out, or surplus to the needs of the Law Library. On June 30, 1962, therefore, the Law Library had some 1,063,750 volumes and pamphlets. In addition, there is a large arrearage of unbound serials (as already noted), many of which will, after careful weeding, be bound for the permanent collections. There are also a number of looseleaf services. Some of these will be bound, if complete; others will continue to be filed on a current basis.

An unknown number of reels of microfilm of legal items included in the *Collection of Early State Records* (the product of a joint project of the Library and the University of North Carolina) round out the Library's collection of American legislative and judicial materials and make it one of the most complete in the country. Microfilm made by the Law Library's project for copying 18th-century English legal treatises and film copies of legal materials made by the British Manuscripts Project of the American Council of Learned Societies greatly strengthen the British legal collection. The Mexican official gazettes and rare editions of French customary law microfilmed for the Law Library and the legal titles microfilmed in University Microfilm's project to copy everything listed in Pollard and Redgrave's *Books Printed in England Before 1640* add support to the general law collections. Bibliographical control

of all but the Mexican and French materials is available through guides, prepared at the Library and elsewhere, and, for all projects, through the card catalogs of the Microfilm Reading Room (Reference Department).

Service of Materials

In addition to the service to Congress mentioned above, service is also rendered to the other branches of the Government, the diplomatic corps, the bench and bar, legal and other scholars, legal and other organizations, and the general public as far as time is available. Because readers are not required to register, it is difficult to maintain a meaningful count of them at all points or to establish their identity for the purpose of categorizing them. It is estimated that 51,250 readers used the Law Library in the Main Building during fiscal 1962.

Approximately 50,000 questions were answered. Readers' problems were considered in some 6,300 conferences. More than 230,800 books were served to readers or were used by the staff in giving reference service, which included replying to nearly 1,200 letters, compiling 80 bibliographies, and preparing 246 studies (2,175 pages), as well as answering that portion of the 15,600 telephone calls (other than Congressional) that involved providing information.

The oral and written reference work included handling inquiries dealing with the laws of 24 jurisdictions in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and of 29 European, 5 Far Eastern, 20 Hispanic, and 20 Near Eastern and North African countries. It required the use of materials in 32 foreign languages.

The inquiries from Government departments and agencies covered topics in both domestic and foreign law, such as the laws governing personal status, including marriage, divorce, adoption, custody, and legitimation; the laws governing commerce and industry, including corporations, foreign investments, taxation, and currency

control; and the laws governing presidential succession in other countries, elections, freedom of speech, and school subsidies.

Publications

Work on the four volumes of *Legal Sources and Bibliography*, which remained unfinished when the Mid-European Law Project was discontinued on June 30, 1960, has been largely completed. All galley proof for the volumes covering the Baltic States, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and about two-thirds of that for Rumania has been corrected, and the compilation of the indexes is well advanced. It is hoped that all four volumes will be published during the coming fiscal year.

The publication date for *A Guide to the Collection of Laws and Decrees of Mainland China* was postponed to enable the Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, who is the compiler, to include items found in the scarce Chinese Communist legal materials which he acquired on his trip to the Far East.

The European, the Far Eastern, and the Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions assisted the *Index to Foreign Legal*

Periodicals by indexing items in legal journals in their custody, which are not currently available elsewhere.

Staff

Edmund C. Jann, Assistant Chief of the European Law Division since 1956, was appointed chief on February 19, 1962, to succeed the late Vladimir Gsovski. In the Far Eastern Law Division, Pakon Pachinbhayag, legal specialist in Thai law, resigned in December 1961 to join the U.S. Information Agency. Joseph A. Daly, for 13 years Attorney in Charge of the Law Library in the Capitol, and his assistant, Robert Brady, resigned during the year and were replaced by Robert V. Shirley, long-time assistant in Congressional service, and John R. Miles, respectively.

Members of the Law Library staff continued to serve as officers and as members of various committees of such professional organizations as the American Association of Law Libraries and its local chapter, the Federal Bar Association and its D.C. Chapter, the American Bar Association, the Inter-American Bar Association, and the Washington Foreign Law Society.

The Administrative Department

Space

For many months the Library has sought, through the General Services Administration, to obtain rental space authorized by the Congress. Such space is essential to tide the Library over until a third building is available for the collections and the staff which are now overflowing the Library's present two buildings.

Early in fiscal 1962, after it had been obliged to abandon its plan to contract, on a lease-purchase basis, for the construction of a building that would provide 62,500 square feet (net) for use by the Library, the General Services Administration undertook to procure, by lease, commercially owned facilities within the District of Columbia or nearby Prince Georges County, Md., in the most favorable circumstances possible. Seventeen responses to the bids issued in February 1962 offered facilities at distances from the Library of 1 to 8 miles. None was acceptable. Accordingly, the Library recommended rejection of all bids and sought authorization in the fiscal 1963 budget to rent buildings in the District of Columbia without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, if determined by the Librarian to be advantageous to the United States. Such language was incorporated in the House version of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, H.R. 11151, but before Senate action on the bill was completed the General Services Administration assigned to the Library 85,000 square feet of space (net) in the Naval Weapons Plant. The Library's appropriation for fiscal 1963 was amended to provide for suitable reno-

vation of this space, including airconditioning, and for maintenance and service during occupancy.

Adjustments within the Library's present buildings are mentioned in the section on the Buildings and Grounds Division, but because outside rental space will not be available until late in the fiscal year, or possibly not until early in the next fiscal year, substantial areas in the Main Building and the Annex cannot be cleared for major internal adjustments.

Major developments in connection with a third building for the Library of Congress and its relation to the proposed Madison Memorial have been discussed in the introduction to this report.

Fiscal Services

Direct appropriations to the Library for fiscal 1962 totaled \$17,193,700, an increase of \$1,107,600 over the 1961 appropriations. This increase included \$400,000 for the Public Law 480 Program. It also provided for 38 new positions under Salaries and Expenses—Library of Congress, 23 new positions under Distribution of Catalog Cards, and 2 new positions under Books for the Blind.

The main book fund, General Increase of the Library, was augmented by \$70,000 to provide for a further expansion of the microfilming program to preserve deteriorating materials. The 1962 appropriations also allowed for the preparation of a new edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation*; provided for such mandatory items as Wage Board increases; in-

grade increases; reallocations; and wage increases at the Government Printing Office; and granted a substantial increase of \$45,000 in the research and development program of the Division for the Blind.

In addition to direct appropriations, in fiscal 1962 there were available for obligation \$51,712 in balances of direct appropriations carried over from 1961; \$5,466,822 in transferred and working funds from other Federal agencies, of which \$5,147,279 was received in 1962 and \$319,543 was available in carry-over balances from 1961; and \$2,663,341 in gift and trust funds, of which \$1,441,773 was received in 1962 and \$1,221,568 was available in carry-over balances from 1961.

There was more than a 5 percent increase in funds from all sources available for obligation in fiscal 1962—\$25,375,575 as compared with \$24,131,100 in fiscal 1961.

Obligations incurred amounted to \$23,415,186, an increase of more than 5 percent over the \$22,252,582 for the previous year. The unobligated balance totaled \$1,960,389, of which \$1,772,277 was available for obligation in 1963. Included in the \$188,112 that lapsed for obligation purposes was \$92,200 for rental space. The remaining \$67,000 of the \$159,200 appropriated for rental space was carried over for expenditure in fiscal 1963. Expenditures during the year totaled \$23,051,971, which is more than 5 percent higher than the \$21,903,220 for 1961.

Miscellaneous receipts deposited into the U.S. Treasury amounted to \$3,853,439, an increase of about 12.5 percent over the \$3,424,153 deposited in 1961. The sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications in 1962 accounted for \$2,792,099, copyright fees, \$1,047,565, and other sources, \$13,775.

A donation of \$250 received from Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., to augment the Friends of Music endowment increased the principal of the permanent loan account as of June 30, 1962, to \$4,463,371. Interest on this accrues at a rate of \$178,535 per annum. P.L. 87-522 signed by the Presi-

dent on July 3, 1962, raised from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 the statutory limitation on the amount of gift funds which may be accepted by the Library's Trust Fund Board for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in the permanent loan account.

Legislation enacted during fiscal 1962 specifically affecting the Library is presented in appendix XIV.

Gifts received during the year for immediate expenditure totaled \$418,401, as compared with \$379,261 in fiscal 1961. Of this amount, \$218,900 was contributed for continuation of previously established projects. The sum of \$60,000 was received from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., of which \$50,000 (representing partial payment on a total grant of \$100,000) was for the Library's study of the possibilities of automating the storage and retrieval of information in a large research library and \$10,000 for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections; \$45,394 from the Forest Press, Inc., for work in the Decimal Classification Office; \$41,625 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the African Section in the Library; \$22,960 from various contributors for the Documents Expediting Project; \$15,000 from the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., for the 3d edition of the *Union List of Serials*; \$10,000 from the University Microfilms, Inc., to provide an index for *Dissertation Abstracts*; \$10,000 from the Heineman Foundation for the purchase of rare books or manuscripts for the Music Division; \$6,667 from the American Library Association for preparing the Cyrillic Union Catalog for microcopying; \$3,733 from various donors for the Surplus Book Disposal Project; \$2,900 from the United Nations for bibliographic service rendered; and \$621 for miscellaneous projects.

Gifts for new projects received during the year totaled \$199,501. The amount of \$130,000 was received from Rowan and Littlefield to prepare for publication the *National Union Catalog, Quinquennial Edition, 1958-1962*; \$26,000 from the be-

quest of Alfred Whital Stern for purchase of Lincolniana and for an exhibit case; \$17,100 (representing partial payment on a grant totaling \$34,200) from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for the development of a classification scheme for Anglo-American Law; \$12,000 from various American libraries in support of the Public Law 480 Program; \$5,000 from the Bollingen Foundation for support of the first National Poetry Festival; \$3,300 from Thomas L. Fawick and the Fawick Corporation for purchase of a register of Paganini's correspondence; \$2,500 from J. W. Edwards, Publisher, Inc., to prepare the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961* for publication; and \$3,601 for miscellaneous projects.

Two tort claims were settled during the fiscal year. A total of \$174.17 was paid for damage to two automobiles involved in a collision with one of the Library's trucks.

Other financial figures will be found in appendix XV.

The Bureau of the Budget effected two changes in budget preparation for fiscal 1962. First, *The Budget of the United States Government*, a new compact volume containing the budget message of the President and other significant data for the use of Congress, required the preparation of condensed tables and narratives for all items that are prepared in greater detail for *The Budget of the United States Government—Appendix*. Second, the Library was required to submit a 3-year projection of personnel needs covering fiscal years 1964-66 inclusive.

The Budget Office participated in several conferences with the House Appropriation Committee staff which resulted in transferring the appropriation "Books for the Supreme Court" to the Judiciary and in changing the titles of the Library's book funds from "General Increase of the Library" to "Books for the General Collections" and "Increase of the Law Library" to "Books for the Law Library." Most significant of all was the change of these last two appropriations from "2-year"

to "no-year" funds for purposes of obligation.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1963, which was signed into Public Law 87-730 on October 2, 1962, appropriated \$19,431,930 to the Library, an increase of \$2,276,230 over 1962. This action will enable the Library to add 44 new positions under its main appropriation, "Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress," in addition to 7 new positions for the Legislative Reference Service and 31 for the card-distribution service. Included among the 44 positions are 3 to establish a Children's Book Section in the Reference Department.

The Library was also granted \$1,100,000 to finance the renovation of space in the Naval Weapons Plant to make it suitable for certain Library offices that are scheduled to move there. This prompt action on the part of Congress will make it possible for the Library to occupy this space without undue delay. In addition, the act provided for \$570,000 for "Books for the General Collections," an increase of \$100,000 over fiscal 1962 appropriations; \$110,000 for "Books for the Law Library," an increase of \$20,000; \$15,000 to index and microfilm the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska; \$1,884,700 for "Books for the Blind," an increase of \$98,600; and \$678,000 (\$48,000 in U.S. dollars) for the Public Law 480 Program, an increase of \$278,000.

Significant activities of the Disbursing Office showed both increases and decreases, but there were increases in all of the dollar amounts handled. The number of United States Savings Bonds issued increased from 7,810 to 9,307; checks processed for payment, from 66,614 to 70,293; and cash salary payments prepared, from 50,324 to 52,080. The number of checks issued decreased from 34,862 to 34,438 and remittance advices prepared, from 7,016 to 5,934.

A sharp reduction in errors and a substantial decrease in processing time in the Tabulating Section resulted from the change to the percentage method, from

the wage-bracket method, for computing payroll deductions for Federal and District of Columbia income tax, thereby making mechanical computation possible.

The results of an experiment to audit time and attendance sheets of the Copyright Office personnel prior to payroll computation were very encouraging. A similar audit of the time and attendance sheets of all Library personnel is to be undertaken.

The completion of country and subject listings of cards in the decennial edition of *New Serial Titles*, which is expected in August of fiscal 1963, will terminate the use of tabulating equipment in the preparation of *New Serial Titles*. Manual methods were introduced in calendar year 1961.

Computer Feasibility Study

Factors such as the complexity of present-day payroll computation, substantial increases in billing work of the Card Division, limitations of the Library's accounting machines to meet satisfactorily existing requirements such as the Order Division's subscription controls, and the demand for additional applications of the conventional punchcard equipment created the need to investigate the availability of hardware that would be suited to the volume, intricacy, and diversity of the Library's operations. The obvious solution seemed to be a small-scale computer.

After several months of investigation a computer feasibility study was undertaken in March 1962. The objective is to examine the need for a small-scale computer to increase the effectiveness of the business activities of the Library, such as payroll, billing, and accounting, and to consider possible new uses for a computer. The versatility of computers, however, also provided the opportunity to consider bibliographic applications.

The study was organized through nine task forces established to cover the following operations: payroll, Order Division accounting, Card Division billing and related activities, personnel records and statistics, Legislative Reference Service activities,

Copyright Office activities, central accounting, bibliographic and abstracting work, and physical requirements. Task force assignments began in June 1962 and are expected to continue at least one year. Additional task force studies will be initiated as they prove necessary.

Keeper of the Collections

The Keeper of the Collections continued on special assignment to work on planning for the additional Library building. Following the submittal of the report and drawings by the associate architects, DeWitt, Poor, and Shelton, the Keeper worked closely on floor layouts and other details with the departments of the Library that will occupy space in this building.

Transfer of that part of the map collection which had been housed on deck 2 in the Annex bookstacks to a perimeter area on the ground floor vacated by the Government Printing Office's Branch Bindery permitted the installation of steel shelving on the entire deck. (Nearly three decks are still to be equipped with permanent steel shelving.) This move allowed the rearrangement of Class D (History except American), comprising some 430,000 volumes, and the restoration to their appropriate places of several chapters in that class which, several years before, had had to be placed in temporary accommodations on a deck 10 levels removed. Adjustments following this restoration affected Class A and the city directories collection and opened up space sufficient to absorb for a few more years the incoming tide of encyclopedias, almanacs, and directories.

Among the other custodial matters which the Keeper's Office coordinated or participated in were the cleaning and fumigating of the collection of fine prints, the annual inspection of nitrate film stored outside of the Library buildings, the reshelving of a part of the law collection, and the reorganization and reshelving of the collections in the custody of the Orientalia Division.

There was continued investigation of the application of sheet plastic to the reverse of photographs by utilizing a new polyester adhesive, without the use of heat and pressure, as an acceptable preservation technique. The helpful cooperation of manufacturers in this project is gratefully acknowledged. The search for an approved quick-drying adhesive for use on sound recording labels and for an effective adhesive to be used in a label-pasting machine for the application of bookplates also continued.

Buildings and Grounds Division

In the fiscal 1962 appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings and grounds the principal item was \$2,500,000 for a new heating and cooling system for the Main Building. (Nearly 20 years earlier, a request for \$566,398 "to install airconditioning in the bookstack area of the old building" was disapproved. Concurrently a request for \$3,500 to complete an engineering survey and plans for an airconditioning system for the entire Main Building was approved and the subsequent survey, completed in December 1942, included an estimate of more than \$1,300,000 for a complete system. Thereafter, because of wartime conditions, funds for airconditioning were not requested until an item of \$500,000 to cover only the book stacks was submitted in the fiscal 1948 budget. Because of high costs of labor and materials and difficulties in procurement of construction materials, this request was denied.) Since the Annex was airconditioned at the time of its construction in the late 1930's, the recent provision for airconditioning the Main Building will mean that the public and the staff will enjoy the same degree of comfort in both buildings, as well as the fact that proper airconditioning and humidity control will contribute greatly to the preservation of the collections in the Main Building.

The appropriation for this heating and airconditioning program will remain available until expended. The tentative timetable calls for the completion of the north

half of the building including, among other areas, the Law Library and its reading rooms, the Music Division and its reading rooms, and the Personnel Office by January 1, 1964. The Main Reading Room should be completed by January 1, 1965, and all bookstacks by December 31, 1965. The south half of the building, including, among other areas, the Periodical Reading Room, the Legislative Reference Service, the Prints and Photographs Division, the Office of Fiscal Services, and the Hispanic Foundation, should be completed by December 31, 1965.

The impending demolition of all structures, including numerous restaurants, on block 732, adjoining the Library's Main Building on the south, so highlighted the inadequacy of the eating facilities within the Library that the Architect of the Capitol requested and obtained an appropriation to expand the small cafeteria in the cellar of the Main Building into adjacent space recently made vacant by the removal of obsolete refrigeration machinery and electric equipment rendered useless by the conversion to alternating current. The reconditioned facilities will expand the cafeteria's capacity from 135 to about 500 seats. Completion is scheduled for February 1963. Improvements were also made in the snack-bar facilities in the Annex, although there was no additional space for expansion.

Another project of wide potential impact that is provided for in the fiscal 1962 appropriation is the replacement of the two vintage book conveyors serving books from the Main Building's north and south bookstacks to the Main Reading Room. In continuous service since November 1897, save for Christmas and Independence Days, these one-way carriers have been a marvel of durability and later-life eccentricity. It is planned to replace these conveyors by more modern ones.

Funds also were appropriated for the continued repair and restoration of decorated ceilings in the Main Building's monumental public halls; for repairing the mosaic and marble tile floors; for cleaning the exterior stone work; for installing an electric bird-proofing system; for re-roofing the Coolidge Auditorium and the

garage; for reconditioning the penthouse motor rooms for the west passenger elevators in the Main Building; and for replacing the 27-year-old ventilating fans in the Annex airconditioning system covering the bookstacks.

In the Library's efforts to utilize every possible corner of space in its two buildings, a number of internal adjustments were made. The north side of the east curtain on the first floor in the Main Building, which was vacated by the Aerospace Information Division in fiscal 1961, was renovated for the Bibliography and International Organization Sections of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. These units vacated space on the south side of the east curtain, first floor, which in turn was occupied by a portion of the Economics Division of the Legislative Reference Service. The space on the east side of the south curtain, first floor, which was vacated by the Economics Division, was utilized by portions of the Library Services Division, the History and Government Division, and the Office of the Director of the Legislative Reference Service, thereby somewhat relieving the crowded condition in the Service's offices. These moves, which were made possible by the removal of the Aerospace Information Division to decks A and B that were formerly used as special facilities for research, have virtually exhausted the possibilities of further space adjustments in the Main Building, except for a small exhibit area on the south side of the west curtain, second floor, which may have to be taken for work space. The American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service improved its operations without using additional space by rearranging its offices and files within its assigned area and by partitioning the area. The transfer of the Publications Distribution Unit of the Office of the Secretary from Deck 38 to the north curtain in the cellar of the Main Building was completed during fiscal 1962. The Bibliography Section of the Science and Technology Division was transferred from cramped daylight quarters on the Annex first floor to a small, windowless, but never-

theless well lighted, attic vault, or "storage room" above the Annex fifth floor. This is the third of four such vaults to be reclaimed from private research or smoking-room use for staff occupancy.

The bookcleaner-laborers shifted 9,386 sections of books and other items totaling 1,318,162 pieces and cleaned 1,390,457 pieces. They were also used in projects requiring special handling of materials such as cleaning and fumigating the collection of prints and packing for temporary storage and later unpacking and reshelving reference collections in areas undergoing structural work.

Guard Division

The Guard Division has as its primary objective the protection of the two Library buildings, the surrounding grounds, the collections and property in the buildings, and the safety of members of the staff and the general public on Library premises.

There were some 931,400 visitors to the Main Building and the Annex during the year, an increase of about 137,450 over the previous year. The daily average of visitors for the 364 days that the buildings were open to the public was 2,560.

In addition to their customary training, the guards received training in the use of the Library's fire-fighting equipment. Periodic fire drills and training sessions, in which the several types of fire extinguishers, hoses, and nozzles were demonstrated, have qualified the staff of the Guard Division to respond immediately to fire emergencies.

Thorough guard inspections and patrols, at prescribed times on fixed routes and at other times on irregular routes, were conducted throughout the year. In late March a civil defense warning system known as the "Bell and Light System" was installed in the Guard offices of the Main Building and the Annex. This installation is part of the local and national warning system for civil defense.

Office of the Secretary

Throughout the year the office continued to work toward an effective records-management program for the Library. Meth-

ods and techniques were modified to permit a more exhaustive analysis of records of historical value, to advance the retirement of administrative records, to improve the design and control of forms, and to make a comprehensive analysis of report forms and practices. Surveys of current records were completed in the Division for the Blind, the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, the Guard Division, the Manuscript Division, and the Office of the Director of the Reference Department. During fiscal 1962 the Library disposed of 730 cubic feet of materials through the records retirement program. This is equivalent to 120 four-drawer file cabinets or 232 square feet of floor space. The annual accumulation of records is about 1,590 cubic feet or the capacity of 265 four-drawer file cabinets.

Special staffing was arranged in the Mail and Delivery Unit to provide for processing and distributing mail on Saturdays and Sundays to expedite work with incoming mail in offices early on Monday mornings. The Library lost a valued staff member when Lawrence E. MacDonald, Head of the Mail and Delivery Unit, retired on November 30, 1961, after 42 years of exemplary service in that unit.

Photoduplication Service

During fiscal 1962 requests for photoduplicates of items in the Library's general collections increased by nearly 18 percent, whereas the total requests for photoduplicates declined about 20 percent—from 109,640 in fiscal 1961 to 87,600 in fiscal 1962. This sharp drop was occasioned by the new method of servicing Publication Board reports that is described below. Requests for these publications decreased by nearly 39 percent.

The major categories of photoduplication production, with the percentages of change from the previous year are: photostat exposures, 75,150 (-37%); electrostatic prints, 2,150,876 (-40%); microfilm negative (exposures) 6,947,864 (-12%); and microfilm positive (feet), 3,033,904 (+64%).

The laboratory continued to test microfilm for safety characteristics, percentage of residual hypo, and image definition. Of the 842 reels of film tested, 411 were prepared by the Photoduplication Service and 431 by outside sources. Of the latter, 84 reels were rejected for deviation from standards.

Additional statistics on these phases of the Photoduplication Service's operations will be found in appendix VIII.

The Photoduplication Service's laboratory facilities now include two Xerox Copyflo machines and two Xerox 914 Copiers for the production of electrostatic prints. The addition of the second Xerox 914 machine in fiscal 1962 enabled the service to provide special handling of orders for Xerox reproduction originating outside the Library. Many orders can be filled while the purchaser waits. The application of this method to the Library's internal operations is increasing.

Experiments conducted by the Xerox Corporation in cooperation with technicians of the Photoduplication Service have brought to an advanced state the solution to the problem of producing electrostatic prints on both sides of a single leaf of paper. For some time the Library has received inquiries as to the feasibility of such production, and the Library has long had an interest in this method of reproducing books in single copies when replacement is needed. The operation, in brief, consists in preparing 35mm. negative microfilm and reproducing the image on a roll of 8-inch paper in successive runs, each of which reproduces only half of the projected images—the odd-numbered pages on one side of the paper in one run and the even-numbered pages on the reverse in the other. The exact superimposition of the image on the reverse is the crucial problem.

To keep pace with the accelerating microfilming program for the preservation of newspapers, the Service installed four additional cameras in the Annex cellar early in the fiscal year, and at the end of the year a further addition to these facilities was in progress. The Service con-

tinues to microfilm currently a substantial number of newspapers and other serials. These include 42 titles for which subscriptions, ranging from 1 to 31 per title, total 220.

As indicated in last year's report, the Photoduplication Service discontinued photocopying declassified scientific reports deposited by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, after June 1, 1961. Although the immediate impact has been a decrease in deposits of Publication Board reports, Atomic Energy Commission reports, and reports represented in OTS's *Technical Translations*, this represents delayed acquisition rather than cessation. Transfer to the Service is effected only after OTS has prepared its film copy for filling duplication orders in its own establishment. The number of pieces in the Library's collection increased from about 215,300 last year to 225,700.

The collection of unpublished documents deposited with the Service by the American Documentation Institute for its auxiliary publication program contained, on June 30, 1962, about 6,200 items, of which 400 were added during the year.

The Service supplied photocopies of some 1,450 documents in reply to nearly 1,200 orders.

The permanent record microfilm collection held by the Service was increased by some 3,250 reels and partial reels of film to a total that exceeds 40,200. This collection is used exclusively for the production of positive copies, and continued orders bear witness to its research value.

Donald C. Holmes, Chief of the Photoduplication Service, continued to serve as Chairman of Sectional Committee PH5, Photographic Reproduction of Documents, of the American Standards Association, and as a member of the Administrative Committee of the Photographic Standards Board. During the year he was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Microfilm Association. As American representative on Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 1 (Documentary Reproduction), and as a member of Technical Committee 42 (Still Photography), both of the International Standards Organization, Mr. Holmes attended meetings in Germany and France during the period of October 9-22, 1961.

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

The Status of General Revision of the Copyright Law

The year opened with publication of the *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law*, which summarizes the present law, pinpoints the problems to be considered in revising the statute, analyzes alternative solutions, and presents specific recommendations. The purpose of the *Report* was to furnish a tangible core around which opinions and conclusions could crystallize—to achieve the widest possible agreement on basic principles before proceeding to draft a revised copyright law.

The *Report* attempted to strike a balance between the conflicting interests of the various private groups concerned and, at the same time, to safeguard the public interest. I did not expect that any one group would agree with all of the recommendations, or that any one major recommendation would be acceptable to all. Practically every point at issue has more than one side, and the need to seek compromises and adjustments was clear from the beginning. I had hoped that, despite their many differences, the interested groups would support the proposed revision program as a whole, recognizing it as a significant improvement over the present law.

During the past year the Copyright Office collected and analyzed a very large

number of comments on the *Report's* proposals. Some of the comments were sent directly to the Office, others were published in scholarly journals, and still others were made at various bar association meetings, including a 2-day symposium held at New York University on December 1 and 2, 1961. All-day meetings of the general revision panel were held on September 14, 1961, November 10, 1961, January 24, 1962, and March 15, 1962, at which practically all of the recommendations contained in the *Report* were discussed.

In many respects the response to the *Report* has been heartening. Upon analysis, a number of the arguments presented, including some that run counter to the recommendations made in the *Report*, have proved to possess impressive strength and cogency; these deserve and will receive serious consideration in the further evolution of our proposals. There has also been, among many of those who have commented on our proposals, a realization that no one interested group can have everything its way, that each must give as well as take, and that the public interest deserves paramount consideration. This fair-minded, public-spirited attitude has encouraged us a good deal.

There are some, however, who still tend to argue every question solely from the standpoint of a particular private interest. Perhaps they do so with the thought that their interests will fare better, in the proc-

ess of working out compromises, if they start from an extreme bargaining position. The danger here is that their attitude will create the same climate of dissension that frustrated revision in the past.

There were some who thought, at the outset of the program, that a comprehensive revision of the copyright law would involve so much controversy and conflict that the effort was not worth undertaking. They felt that, because at least one private interest group would object to almost any recommendation that could be made, their combined objections would inevitably doom the bill. I did not share this view, nor do I share it now. The need for general revision is so pressing, and the benefits to be gained from it are so important, that its achievement would be worth almost any amount of effort at achieving the necessary compromises. The key to general revision, it seems to me, lies in the willingness of the interested groups and organizations to work together toward a bill which, though not giving any one of them everything it wants, will ultimately benefit them all.

The Year's Copyright Business

Copyright registrations reached a milestone in fiscal 1962, passing the quarter-million mark for the first time in history. The number of completed registrations rose from the previous high of 247,014 to 254,776, an increase of 7,762 or slightly more than 3 percent. The tables appearing at the end of this report give detailed figures.

The largest gain was in books, but there also were substantial increases in unpublished music, periodicals, and some of the "art" classes. The 6 percent increase in renewals reverses the declines of recent years and reflects a corresponding increase in the number of original registrations made 28 years ago. The 22 percent decrease in motion picture registrations probably represents a return to normal after last year's 35 percent increase. However, the 5 percent decrease in commercial prints and labels marks the continuation of a striking trend; registrations in this class

have declined 15 percent from the average of the preceding 5 years, and 46 percent from the high point reached in 1950. The number of assignments recorded remained about the same, but there was an increase of more than 25 percent in the number of titles contained in the recorded documents. The number of notices of use rose by 11 percent, although there was an increase of only 5 percent in the titles listed in them.

More than 86 percent of the applications received in fiscal 1962 were registered without correspondence; of the remainder, 2.35 percent were rejected and 11.28 percent required correspondence before registration could be completed. Fees earned for registrations and related services amounted to \$1,043,587.75, an increase of \$33,908.71 over the previous year.

The Cataloging Division produced more than 1.2 million catalog cards covering current and renewal registrations and notices of use. Of these, 530,000 were added to the Copyright Card Catalog; 195,900 were sent to subscribers of the Cooperative Card Services; 54,500 were forwarded to divisions of the Library that process or have custody of music, maps, and motion pictures; and the remainder were used to produce copy for the semiannual issues of the eight parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*.

The Reference Search Section received 9,594 search requests, resulting in 10,236 searches involving 65,885 titles. Although the number of inquiries declined by 3 percent, the number of searches increased by 4 percent over the previous year, and the number of titles searched rose by 32 percent. This significant increase in the number of titles reported was primarily the result of the growth in the number of bibliographic search reports made for authors whose works were first published as contributions to periodicals. Fees for search services again reached an all-time high, totaling more than \$22,000.

Official Publications

Publication of the January-June 1961 issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* marked the completion of 70 years of con-

tinuous publication of this bibliography of all works registered for copyright in the United States, including those renewed for a second term. Well over 10 million works have been registered and listed in the *Catalog* in that time.

The 17th volume of *Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright*, covering the period 1959-60, was issued as Bulletin 32 in October 1961. Bulletins 19, 20, 21, 22, and 26 were reprinted during the year, and four other bulletins of decisions now in short supply are in the process of being reprinted.

Although issued as a Committee Print by the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and thus not technically an official publication of the Copyright Office, the *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law* was nevertheless a landmark in the history of the Office. Between the time of its first publication in July 1961 and the end of the fiscal year 1962, more than 12,000 copies of the *Report* had been distributed.

Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

Of the 410,669 articles deposited for copyright registration during the year, 226,648 were transferred to the Library for its collections or for disposal through its Exchange and Gift Division. This figure, which represents a very slight increase over that for 1961, is exclusive of bulk transfers of various classes of articles deposited in earlier years. The deposited articles include most of the books, periodicals, music, and maps issued by publishers during fiscal 1962.

In response to its efforts to obtain compliance with the deposit and registration requirements of the copyright law, the Office secured registrations for 11,260 works. The copies deposited as the result of compliance activities were valued at nearly \$200,000, and the fees amounted to more than \$48,000. A total of 247 requests for compliance action from 21 di-

visions of the Library resulted in 639 registrations and 64 gift copies.

Administrative Developments

Important organizational changes took place in three of the four operating divisions of the Office. Last year's report mentioned the reorganization of the Service Division, which was successfully completed in fiscal 1962. Closely related to this realignment in organizational structure was the cyclical review of position descriptions in the Service Division; of the 44 positions in the division, 39 were reviewed and 31 were rewritten to reflect changes brought about by the reorganization. The flexibility of manpower resulting from these changes has made it possible to increase efficiency by shifting personnel to meet peak workloads.

Classification and organizational changes were also linked in the Cataloging Division. Intensive work throughout the year resulted in: (1) the transfer from the Music Section to the Cumulative Section of card-preparation functions for music registrations, together with the staff performing the work; (2) the conversion of the Miscellaneous Section with its unit structure into two sections, the Book Section and the Arts Section; (3) the certification of new position descriptions covering nearly all positions in the Arts, Book, and Music Sections; and (4) the beginning of a classification survey of the Editing and Publishing Section. The shifts involved in the reorganization have some clear administrative advantages which will be realized in time.

The classification survey begun in January 1962 promises to be a turning point in the organization and development of the Examining Division. In the process of self-analysis connected with this review, the division discovered a number of areas in which its operations and techniques could be improved, or in which changes already underway could be accelerated. Principal stress was placed on delegating authority for final action as far down as possible and on gaining the widest pos-

sible participation in decision-making; this in turn involved thoroughly realigning final responsibilities for correspondence, increasing the professional character of the examining operation, and transferring final responsibility for a number of important but essentially clerical tasks from the examiners to the correspondence clerks. The outcome of the classification survey in the Examining Division was being awaited at the end of the fiscal year.

Major emphasis throughout the Office was placed on in-service training and staff development at the professional, administrative, and clerical levels. A full-scale course in copyright law, conducted by the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Examining Division along the lines of a law school seminar, was successfully completed, and a new course begun, within the year. Staff members also participated in a series of Middle Management Seminars on supervisory techniques, a program offered by the Government Printing Office on editorial planning for printing production, various series of training sessions on secretarial skills, use of electric typewriters, and preparation of materials to be duplicated, and a refresher course in shorthand and transcription. The Deputy Register attended the 1-week Executive Leadership Institute presented by the Civil Service Commission for top-level executives, and the Chief of the Examining Division participated in the 2-week Brookings Institution Conference for Federal Executives held at Williamsburg, Va., in January 1962.

All four operating divisions of the Office participated in the preparation and presentation of a full-day copyright seminar for music publishers. The seminar, which was held at the Library on November 17, 1961, was attended by a group of 21 representatives of music publishers from New York and Tennessee. Mutual problems, especially those relating to the registration of copyright claims, were explored, and there was a broad interchange of ideas and opinions.

In addition to the organizational changes in the Cataloging Division, there were

several significant developments in the preparation and maintenance of the card catalog. In December 1961, the Examining Division inaugurated a new method of preparing the index cards for recorded assignments and related documents which eliminates needless duplication and expedites the filing of the cards. The title cards for periodical registrations made between 1946 and 1960, which were originally 4" x 6" in size, were reduced in scale to standard 3" x 5" size. The Cataloging Division prepared a comprehensive guide to the card files of the Office, with detailed analyses and descriptions of the many segments and their characteristics. Substantial progress was also made toward a complete revision of the cataloging rules, and investigations into the feasibility of using electronic data processing in the Copyright Office were undertaken during the year.

The problems arising from the related manufacturing and importation provisions of the copyright law were more numerous and varied than they have been in recent years. Considerable public attention was attracted to the importation, in increasing quantities, of unauthorized copies of works copyrighted in the United States. These "piratical editions" usually consist of technical books and textbooks printed in Formosa and purchased as individual copies by college students directly from Formosa or from intermediate sellers in Hong Kong. The Bureau of Customs, in response to complaints by authors and publishers, decided in 1962 to detain all shipments of English-language books coming from Formosa or Hong Kong and to exclude from entry, under the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, all such works by American authors. The Office has worked in close cooperation with attorneys at the Bureau of Customs in the establishment and implementation of this program. The Office also felt the impact of technological improvements in book manufacturing techniques, which have posed new questions of registrability under the manufacturing clause.

Legal Developments

GENERAL REVISION OF THE LAW

Despite the difficulties encountered during the past year in achieving enough agreement on basic principles to permit a start on drafting a bill for general revision of the copyright law, the Office has not been marking time since the publication of the *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law*. Much time and effort at the beginning of the year was devoted to issuing, distributing, and publicizing the *Report*. Members of the staff have prepared and edited a number of articles, delivered many speeches, and participated in numerous discussions on the *Report* and the program for general revision. Most important is the work that has been done in analyzing the detailed comments on the recommendations in the *Report* and in attempting to seek solutions to the conflicts in interest, differences of opinion, and questions of interpretation revealed in these comments.

It is particularly gratifying to note that, in an increasing number of cases, not only the revision studies but also the *Report* itself are being cited as leading authorities in the interpretation of the copyright law.

LEGISLATION

Fiscal 1962 was an unusually active year in the field of copyright legislation. The pending bill for the protection of ornamental designs of useful articles (S. 1884, H.R. 6776, H.R. 6777, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.) made substantial progress toward enactment. Last year's annual report pointed out that the new bill had reconciled differences between earlier design measures. The success of this reconciliation was demonstrated at the hearings on S. 1884 held August 15-17, 1961, with Senator Philip A. Hart presiding, when not a single witness appeared in opposition to the bill. Following the hearings the Office participated in working out further amendments in the language of the bill, almost all of which were technical in na-

ture. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, on July 12, 1962, the bill as amended was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with a statement of individual views by Senator Estes Kefauver, and was passed by the Senate on July 23, 1962.

Legislative action anticipating and significantly linked to general revision of the copyright law was provided by a measure intended to keep copyrights from expiring during the next few years. The Register's *Report* recommended that in the general revision the present term of renewal copyrights be lengthened by 20 years, with subsisting copyrights also being given the benefit of this extension. On February 15, 1962, Representative Emanuel Celler introduced H.J. Res. 627, a joint resolution to extend until December 31, 1967, the renewal term of copyrights that would otherwise expire before that date. Senator Kefauver introduced a somewhat similar resolution (S.J. Res. 178) on April 3, 1962, and an identical one (S.J. Res. 182) on May 2, 1962.

Hearings on H. J. Res. 627 were held on May 3, 1962, before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the House Judiciary Committee, with the Chairman, of the Subcommittee, Representative Edwin E. Willis presiding. The Register testified that, although he favored the principle of extending the length of copyright protection if the author or his heirs were assured of receiving some of the benefits of the extended term, he did not consider H. J. Res. 627 in its present form satisfactory because so long an extension would be likely to delay general revision, and because the measure did not assure that the author or his heirs would be benefited. The resolution was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee on May 28 with an amendment changing the terminal date of the extension from December 31, 1967, to December 31, 1965. As so amended, it was passed by the House on June 18, 1962, favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on August 20, 1962, and passed the Senate on

September 7, 1962. The President signed the measure on September 19, 1962, and it became Public Law 87-668, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. Both House and Senate Committee reports noted that this stop-gap measure was in no way determinative of the question of ownership of any extended term in the general revision of the copyright law.

H.R. 6354, introduced by Representative Celler on April 17, 1961, and S. 2341, an identical bill introduced by Senator J. W. Fulbright on July 31, 1961, would have provided: (1) criminal penalties for trafficking in phonograph records bearing counterfeit labels, (2) similar penalties when the records themselves were unauthorized reproductions, and (3) additions to the present civil remedies available to the copyright owner for the unauthorized recording of music. A hearing on H.R. 6354 was held on May 10 before the Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, with Subcommittee Chairman Willis presiding. In the light of testimony at the hearing, including that of the Register of Copyrights, Representative Celler introduced a new bill, H.R. 11793, on May 17, 1962. This bill, which contained only the first of the three provisions mentioned above, was reported favorably on June 5 and was passed by the House on June 18. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in approving the bill on September 25, 1962, reduced the proposed penalties of \$10,000 and 10 years in jail to \$1,000 and 1 year. The Senate passed the modified bill on September 27, 1962, and the House agreed to the amendments on the day following. The President signed the measure on October 9, 1962, and it became Public Law 87-773, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

On January 25, 1962, Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., introduced H. R. 9906, a bill providing that "all writings, including music, now or hereafter in the public domain" were to become the property of the United States "as copyright owner." This property right was to be used "for the benefit of the public, and to

advance the creation and understanding of, and education in, fine arts." Royalties under the bill were to be collected by the United States through a National Arts Agency which was to be set up under the terms of the proposal. No action on this bill, which in effect would have created a *domaine public payant* (or more specifically, a *domaine d'état*) in the United States, was taken during the session.

Identical bills, H.R. 9524 introduced by Representative John V. Lindsay on January 10, 1962, H.R. 10170 introduced by Representative Robert N. Giaimo on February 8, 1962, and S. 3383, introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey on June 7, 1962, would amend the Internal Revenue Code to place authors in the same position as inventors regarding the capital gains treatment of income from the sale of rights in their works. No action was taken on these bills.

On September 5, 1961, Representative Oren Harris introduced H.R. 9045, a bill which included provisions that would, as a matter of grace, divest vested enemy copyrights and empower the Attorney General to transfer title to the Library of Congress of all motion picture prints in its custody as a result of a prior vesting or transfer from the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General. This bill passed the House on August 13, 1962. A few weeks later when the Senate was considering H.R. 7283, a bill which would amend the War Claims Act of 1948, an amendment was added to this bill which in effect included the same substantive provisions of H.R. 9045 with respect to the divestment of copyrights. The net result of this action was that the provisions relating to the divestment of copyrights were enacted as a part of H.R. 7283 (instead of H.R. 9045) and became Public Law 87-846, approved October 22, 1962. H.R. 9045, from which the copyright divestment provisions had been excised, but which included the provisions with respect to the motion picture prints in the Library, was enacted as Public Law 87-861, approved October 23, 1962.

No action was taken during fiscal 1962 on the pending bill H.R. 70, to repeal the jukebox exemption. Shortly after the close of the year, however, a bill embodying a new approach to the jukebox problem was introduced as H.R. 12450 by Representative Celler. This is characterized as "a bill to provide for the payment of royalties by jukebox operators to the owners of performing rights in copyrighted music and for the fair and orderly determination of such royalties and for other purposes." It proposes, among other things, to establish an "Office of Performing Rights Trustees," comprising three trustees to be appointed by the Attorney General, to determine the amount and supervise the collection and distribution of royalties.

Other bills having copyright implications included H.R. 10038 (introduced by Representative Lindsay on February 1, 1962) and S. 2784 (introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits on February 2, 1962), identical measures intended to establish a federal statutory right of action against unfair competition, and H.R. 9198 (introduced by Representative Celler on September 13, 1961), "a bill requiring announcement of the fact that music broadcast in connection with certain programs was recorded or otherwise reproduced in a foreign country." Also worth noting were the extensive hearings on economic conditions in the performing arts held before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, which included testimony bearing on the question of legal protection of performing artists.

COPYRIGHT CASES

The Rickover Case.—The copyright case of the year was again *Public Affairs Associates, Inc. v. Rickover*. Because of the growing importance of the term "publication of the United States Government," as used in the copyright law, and the absence of an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of this term, the Copyright Office had been hopeful that the Supreme Court

would settle the issue in the *Rickover* case. In its decision handed down on March 5, 1962, 369 U.S. 111, however, the Court found that the record in the lower court did not furnish a sufficient basis on which to render a declaratory judgment upon the adequacy of the copyrights claimed by Admiral Rickover. Although four separate opinions were filed, all of the Justices agreed that the record, consisting largely of an Agreed Statement of Facts, was inadequate to dispose of the case.

The majority, in a *per curiam* opinion, called for "an adequate and full-bodied record," clearly defining the scope of the Admiral's duties and the use by him of Government facilities and personnel, and exploring relevant administrative practice. The opinion also took note of the vital public interests involved, and of the failure of the Government to accept the invitation to appear as *amicus curiae*. Mr. Justice Douglas concurred with the majority, but emphasized his general view that the Court's decisions relating to declaratory judgments had been too restrictive. The Chief Justice, joined by Mr. Justice Whittaker, dissented on the ground that the record was adequate for purposes of determining that the speeches distributed without a copyright notice were in the public domain, and that the case should be remanded only as to those speeches that bore a copyright notice. Mr. Justice Harlan dissented for the opposite reason; he considered the record adequate on the "government publication" issue, but would have remanded on the question of whether or not "publication" had taken place.

Following remand of the *Rickover* case to the District Court, the plaintiff (*Public Affairs Associates, Inc.*) moved to amend its complaint (Civil Action No. 116-59) by joining, as parties defendant, the Register of Copyrights and the Librarian of Congress, together with other Government officials (the Secretaries of Defense and of the Navy, and the Atomic Energy Commissioners) who are charged with supervision of the activities of the principal defendant, Admiral Rickover. As the fiscal

year ended members of the legal staff were assisting in preparations for the defense of this case, which is unique in the history of the Copyright Office. Although a number of actions have been brought in the past to compel a registration after rejection by the Office, this is the first time the Register has been sued because of a registration that was made.

Designs and Works of Art.—As in most recent years, a number of decisions during fiscal 1962 dealt with copyright protection of various sorts of designs and works of applied and fine art. Copyrightability of a small ornamental ring box was upheld in *Dan Kasoff, Inc. v. Gresco Jewelry Co.*, 204 F. Supp. 694 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), and plastic molded toy coin banks in the shape of dogs were held copyrightable in *Royalty Designs, Inc. v. Thriftcheck Service Corp.*, 204 F. Supp. 702 (S.D.N.Y. 1962). Textile fabric designs were held to be original works subject to copyright protection in *Peter Pan Fabrics, Inc. v. Puritan Dress Co., Inc.*, 133 U.S.P.Q. 678 (S.D.N.Y. 1962) and *Loomskill, Inc. v. Puritan Dress Co.*, 134 U.S.P.Q. 20 (S.D.N.Y. 1962); in the latter case the court stated specifically that “the term ‘work of art’ used in the Sec. 5(h) of the Copyright Act . . . includes an ‘applied design.’”

In *Eagle-Freedman-Roedelheim Co. v. Allison Mfg. Co.*, 204 F. Supp. 679 (E.D. Pa. 1962), the works in question consisted of silk screen reproductions of portraits of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, printed on sweatshirts; the court held the reproductions sufficiently original to be copyrightable. The work involved in *Doran v. Sunset House Distributing Corp.*, 197 F. Supp. 940 (S.D. Cal. 1961), *aff'd*, 304 Fed. 2d 251 (9th Cir. 1962), was a Santa Claus figure consisting of a large red plastic bag cut to define the arms, legs, and torso, a smaller bag with a printed face and hood, and a tunic; the figure was intended to be stuffed with newspapers and held upright by insertion of a stick. The lower court held that the work was copyrightable, finding originality “in the form—three-dimensional—and the medium—plastic—which plaintiffs have used to ex-

press the idea of Santa Claus.” It also held that, since plaintiff’s copyright covers “an artistic figure, an item of decoration,” the possibility that it might be used as a garment does not invalidate protection. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

The Second Circuit upheld copyrightability of a toy doll head in *Ideal Toy Corp. v. Sayco Doll Corp.*, 302 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir. 1962). The decision is noteworthy for a vigorous dissent by Judge Clark, who warned of the dangers of allowing a plaintiff to “secure a monopoly held unavailing under the patent laws by the mere device of a change of label by seeking copyright protection under another arm of the federal government.”

The problems of copyright in artificial flowers, which have been facing the Copyright Office and the Bureau of Customs for the past two years, finally reached the courts in fiscal 1962. In *Norwood Imports v. United States*, 132 U.S.P.A. 216 (Cust. Ct., 2d Div. 1961), the Customs Court upheld the collector of customs in excluding as “piratical copies” certain artificial geraniums which were “substantial reproductions” of “legally copyrighted works.” *Prestige Floral, S.A. v. California Artificial Flower Co.*, 201 F. Supp. 287 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), the first case dealing directly with the copyrightability of artificial flowers, held that “though a flower, like a dog, is a creation of nature, a likeness of it may be copyrighted,” and that “since plaintiff’s lilac reflects originality and a substantial degree of skill and independent judgment, it is a proper subject for copyright.” In reaching this decision the court relied in part on the “recent comprehensive report of the Register of Copyrights,” which it characterized as “the culmination of a program of scholarly studies by the Copyright Office.” In two other artificial flower cases, *Prestige Floral, S.A. v. Zunino-Altman, Inc.*, 203 F. Supp. 649 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), *aff'd per curiam*, 301 F. 2d 286 (2d Cir. 1962), and *Rico, Ltd. v. Hub Floral Mfg. Co.*, 206 F. Supp. 192 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), the court denied preliminary injunctions on the ground that the similarities between the

works might be the result of their both being reproductions of living flowers.

Copyrightable Matter.—In addition to the design cases discussed above, several decisions dealt with the nature of copyrightable matter and the amount of "new matter" necessary to support copyright in a revised version. In *Gelles-Widmer Co. v. Milton Bradley Co.*, 132 U.S.P.Q. 30 (N.D. Ill. 1961), the court upheld the copyrightability of educational flash card sets, "including the explanations, instructions and progress testing sheets," on the ground that they "contain material wholly original with plaintiff in expression, style, arrangement, sequence and plan of compilation." Similarly, the court in *B & B Auto Supply, Inc. v. Plessner*, 205 F. Supp. 36 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), held that plaintiff's trade catalog, the product of gathering, assembling, synthesizing, and condensing data and of preparing original descriptions and wood engravings of automotive supplies, was original and copyrightable.

In *Consolidated Music Publishers, Inc. v. Ashley Publications, Inc.*, 197 F. Supp. 17 (S.D.N.Y. 1961), it was held that the fingering, dynamic marks, tempo indications, slurs, and phrasing that plaintiff contributed to its compilation of public domain musical compositions was sufficient creative material to make the work copyrightable.

In contrast, the court in *Surgical Supply Service, Inc. v. Adler*, 133 U.S.P.Q. 510 (E.D. Pa. 1962), held that price lists of surgical supplies lacked the legal minimum of originality necessary for copyright protection: the decision seems to suggest that protection under the copyright laws requires "genius and industry" or "some literary or artistic merit." A case involving unauthorized quotation from a consumers' magazine held that, since each of the excerpts in question "was a bald statement of fact which could hardly have been stated in any different fashion," and since "these expressions are quite pedestrian with no independent creative stature," they are uncopyrightable. *Consumers Union of United States, Inc. v. Hobart Mfg. Co.*, 199 F. Supp. 860. (S.D.N.Y. 1961).

In *Carter v. Hawaii Transportation Co.*, 201 F. Supp. 301 (D. Hawaii 1961), an outline map of the island of Hawaii, with words indicating areas, names of cities, and names of hotels, and describing the activities and points of interest, was held to lack the originality required to support a valid copyright. The court also stated that, even though plaintiff may have originated the names of certain places on the island, this factor did not render the work copyrightable.

Copyright and Unfair Competition.—Three cases during fiscal 1962 served to illustrate the recent trend of the courts to protect, on broad theories of unfair competition, material in the general field protected by the copyright law. In the "Santa Claus" case mentioned above (*Doran v. Sunset House Distributing Corp.*, 197 F. Supp. 940 (S.D. Cal. 1961), *aff'd*, 304 F. 2d 251 (9th Cir. 1962)), the court held that plaintiff could recover under the copyright statute and under the California unfair competition statute for the same act—imitating plaintiff's product and "manufacturing and distributing an almost exact replica thereof." *Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. v. Brown*, 133 U.S.P.Q. 647 (E.D.N.Y. 1962), was an action for copyright infringement and unfair competition involving the unauthorized publication of solutions to problems contained in plaintiff's copyrighted physics textbooks. Without even discussing the copyright question, the court granted a preliminary injunction on the unfair competition ground, stating that "the trend of the law today is to enforce higher standards of fairness and morality in trade."

As noted above, the court in *Surgical Supply Service, Inc. v. Adler*, 133 U.S.P.Q. 510 (E.D. Pa. 1962), held the plaintiff's price lists uncopyrightable as lacking in originality. In a very surprising decision, however, the court held that copying of the lists constituted unfair competition, stating: "Unfair competition exists separately and apart from any rights which the owner of a copyright possesses, and the copyright law is but a part of the broad field of action of unfair competition."

Copyright Notice.—As usual, there were a number of cases during the year dealing with the copyright notice, and most of them continued the trend toward liberal construction of the notice requirements. In the “Santa Claus” case, *Doran v. Sunset House Distributing Corp.*, 197 F. Supp. 940 (S.D. Cal. 1961), *aff’d*, 304 F. 2d 251 (9th Cir. 1962), the notice was held effective even though it contained a somewhat inaccurate reference to the plaintiff’s trade name, and appeared on only one of the three component parts of the work. In *B & B Auto Supply, Inc. v. Plessner*, 205 F. Supp. 36 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), the court held that publication of copies of plaintiff’s catalog with notices containing the names of two other firms did not result in loss of the copyright, since those companies were the alter ego of the plaintiff, having the same officers, directors, and shareholders. Notices on the stem and the underside of a leaf of an artificial flower were held valid in *Prestige Floral, S.A. v. California Artificial Flower Co.*, 201 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. N.Y. 1962), even though the leaf notice was somewhat difficult to read and the stem notice might be considered postdated. In *Royalty Designs, Inc. v. Thriftcheck Service Corp.*, 204 F. Supp. 702 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), a copyright notice on a removable disc which fits securely into a hole on the bottom of a toy bank was upheld since the disc is an essential part of the bank.

On the other hand, the notice provisions were construed quite strictly in at least two cases during the year. In *Moger v. WHDH, Inc.*, 194 F. Supp. 605 (D. Mass. 1961), the court held that the notice on a newspaper cartoon consisting only of the symbol © and the year date was invalid, even though the name of the copyright claimant appeared in the title; copyright in the newspaper as a whole was held insufficient to cover the contributions. Similarly, a notice containing three names was held invalid in *Klasmer v. Baltimore Football, Inc.*, 200 F. Supp. 255 (D. Md. 1961), since one of the claimants named had no interest in the work at the time of publication.

Publication.—In addition to the *Rickover* case, discussed above, there were some interesting decisions concerning the acts necessary to constitute a “publication” that would throw a work into the public domain. Probably the most significant was *Brandon Films, Inc. v. Arjay Enterprises, Inc.*, 133 U.S.P.Q. 165 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y. County 1962), which held that, even though two films had been frequently exhibited to the public over a period of more than 35 years, they had not been “published” in the copyright sense, and were thus entitled to common law protection. Another important publication case was *S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. v. Drop Dead Co.*, 201 F. Supp. 442 (S.D. Cal. 1961), holding that copyright in the label for the product “Pledge” was not lost by distribution to grocers of advertising placards which contained a picture of the can, but which did not bear a copyright notice.

Infringement.—Several infringement cases during the year dealt with the scope of protection under a copyright. A particularly important one was *Famous Music Corp. v. Secco Records, Inc.*, 201 F. Supp. 560 (S.D.N.Y. 1961), dealing with mechanical recording rights in music. The court held that: (1) the basis for computing royalties, under the compulsory licensing provision, is the number of records manufactured rather than the number sold, and (2) although the U.S. copyright law has no extra-territorial effect, the production of tapes for manufacture of records abroad makes the defendant liable for infringement. In *Wihl v. Crow*, 199 F. Supp. 682 (S.D. Iowa 1961), another precedent-setting decision, defendant made a new arrangement of a copyrighted hymn and duplicated 48 copies of it for use by the church and school choirs of which he was the leader. The court held that this was a “fair use” and hence not an infringement, since the new arrangement was employed only for “testing and experimentation.”

A so-called “inverse ratio” rule, under which it was argued that the stronger the evidence of access the less proof of similarity would be required, was emphatically rejected in *Arc Music Corp. v. Lee*, 296 F.

2d 186 (2d Cir. 1961). Judge Clark, speaking for the court, pointed out that copying may be inferred from "proof of access coupled with a showing of similarity," but that the strength of the former could not supply the lack of the latter.

Questions of liability were dealt with in *Baxter v. Curtis Industries, Inc.*, 201 F. Supp. 100 (N.D. Ohio 1962), and *Industrial Sewing Machine & Supply Corp. v. Hoffman*, 131 U.S.P.Q. 162 (N.D. Ga. 1961). The *Baxter* case holds that the three-year statute of limitations provided in 17 U.S.C. § 115(b) runs, in the case of continuing infringement, from the date of the last infringing act rather than from the date of the initial infringement. In the *Industrial Sewing Machine* case the court granted a motion to join as defendant the printer of an infringing catalog, even though he was apparently innocent of any willful intent.

The difficult problem of apportionment of profits in an infringement action was considered in *Orgel v. Clark Boardman Co.*, 301 F. 2d 119 (2d Cir. 1962). The Court of Appeals held that, even where defendant fails to show with any certainty the portion of sales attributable to the infringed part of the work, an apportionment should be made where the evidence shows a rational basis for division. Here only 35 percent of the two books coincided in subject matter, but the court allowed an award of 50 percent of the defendant's profits because the plagiarized material was the most important aspect of the book's contents. The award of attorney's fees was also reduced because of the lower court's failure, in figuring the amount of time spent in preparing the case, to take account of counsel's unfamiliarity with the field. On June 13, 1962, the plaintiff petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari (Docket No. 1039).

Performers' Rights.—Two decisions during the year involved rights in the interpretations or renditions of performing artists, an issue also involved in the Neighboring Rights Convention discussed below. The defendant in *Lahr v. Adell Chemical Co.*, 300 F. 2d 256 (1st Cir. 1962), had

employed, in its television commercials for "Lestoil," animated cartoons of a duck with a voice that closely simulated the speech mannerisms of Bert Lahr, the noted comic. In ruling on a preliminary motion, the court held that Lahr's complaint stated a cause of action for unfair competition since, in addition to mere imitation, there could have been confusion as to the source of the voice. In contrast, in *Miller v. Universal Pictures Co.*, 10 N.Y. 2d 972 (1961), the highest court of New York affirmed a decision holding, among other things, that Glenn Miller's widow has no "property rights" in the Miller style of rendition.

A decision with possible significance for the future was *United Artists Associated, Inc. v. NWL Corp.*, 198 F. Supp. 953 (S.D. N.Y. 1961), involving the ever-growing field of community antenna systems for television reception. The court held that, although as a general rule it is not a defense to a copyright infringement action to allege that the plaintiff is violating the antitrust statute, the insufficiency of this defense had not been clearly established in the present case. The court noted that a definitive adjudication on this point would require "a delicate balancing of competing public policies in an area of the law that is yet evolving."

An interesting tax case involving the value of the negative copies of a copyrighted motion picture was *Michael Todd Co. v. County of Los Angeles*, 197 A.C.A. 92, 16 Cal. Rptr. 921 (Dist. Ct. App., 2d Dist., Div. 2 1961), *aff'd*, 57 A.C. 730, 21 Cal. Rptr. 604 (Sup. Ct. 1962). In fixing the tangible personal property taxes for 1957, the county tax assessor valued the negatives of "Around the World in 80 Days" at over \$1,500,000. The taxpayer contended that, under California law, intangible property is not subject to taxation, and that the assessor had improperly considered the value of the intangible copyright, as distinguished from the value of the negative prints, in his assessment. The assessment was upheld on the ground that, as a matter of tax law, the value of the incorporeal rights may be considered in fixing the value of a physical object.

International Developments

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

The 6th session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, established under the Universal Copyright Convention, and the 10th session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Copyright Union, were held jointly in Madrid in September 1961. The Register of Copyrights represented the United States at the meeting, which was also attended by Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Legal Adviser of the Copyright Office. The two committees devoted special attention to the question of photoduplication of copyrighted materials by libraries, and to the reported situation in which some publishers appear to make minor changes in musical scores solely for the purpose of extending the term of copyright protection. They also discussed measures calculated to foster cooperation with the newly independent countries, measures aimed at their establishment of copyright legislation and adherence to international copyright conventions. A joint study group of the two committees drew up a report on questions concerning the international protection of motion pictures. The Copyright Office invited motion picture producers and other interested private groups in the United States to comment on this report, which is likely to be of particular significance in connection with the revision of the Berne Convention scheduled for 1965.

Five more countries—Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Nigeria and Paraguay—deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to the Universal Copyright Convention during fiscal 1962. This raises to 42 the number of countries that have adhered to the Convention since its coming into force in 1955.¹ Canadian adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention, which became effective on August 10, 1962, was an especially noteworthy event, since it will eliminate the manufacturing requirements of the U.S. copyright law as to most English-language books and periodicals printed in Canada.

NEIGHBORING RIGHTS

After several years of preparatory work, the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations was adopted by a diplomatic conference on October 26, 1961. The conference, sponsored by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), was held in Rome.

Delegations from 44 countries attended the conference. The Register of Copyrights was chairman of the United States delegation, and was elected Rapporteur-General of the conference. The United States delegation included Dr. Bogsch and five other government delegates, a congressional adviser, Representative Roland V. Libonati, accompanied by Cyril Brickfield, counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, and 12 advisers representing performers, phonograph record manufacturers, broadcasters, authors, publishers, and motion picture producers.² The delegates

¹The 42 countries are: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Holy See, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. A 43d country, Panama, ratified the Universal Copyright Convention shortly after the end of the fiscal year.

²The advisers were: Mortimer Becker, General Counsel, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists; Donald F. Conaway, National Executive Secretary, Associated Actors and Artists of America; Henry Kaiser, General Counsel, American Federation of Musicians; Herman D. Kenin, President, American Federation of Musicians; Sidney A. Diamond, General Counsel, London Records; Ernest S. Meyers, General Counsel, Record Industry Association of America; Robert V. Evans, National Association of Broadcasters; Herman Finkelstein, General Attorney, American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers; Sydney M. Kaye, Broadcast Music, Inc.; Thomas J. Robinson, Attorney, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Sidney A. Schreiber, General Counsel, Motion Picture Association of America.

from other agencies were: Richard B. Bilder, Office of Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic Affairs, State Department; Leonard R. Linsenmayer, Director, Office of International Organizations Affairs, Labor Department; Elias C. Rodriguez, American Embassy, Rome, State Department; Vincent D. Travaglini, Foreign Business Practices Division, Office of International Programs, Commerce Department; Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief, Office of International Business Practices, State Department.

The Rome Convention, commonly known as the "Neighboring Rights Convention," provides that each contracting state will extend the same protection to the performers, record producers, and broadcasters of other contracting states as it does to its own performers, record producers and broadcasters. There are also provisions calling for minimum protection; for example, the Convention would prohibit the clandestine recording of performances, the copying of phonograph records without the producer's permission, and the "off-the-air" recording of broadcasts without authorization from the broadcasting organization. One of the most controversial points discussed at the conference was whether the principle of payments for the use of phonograph records in broadcasting should be written into the Convention. After much debate the principle was adopted but, under the terms of the Convention itself, a country is permitted to refrain from adopting this principle.

The Rome Convention has been signed by some 23 countries. Eighteen countries signed on October 26, 1961, at the conclusion of the diplomatic conference: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Holy See, Iceland, India, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. The question of signature by the United States was discussed at a meeting, held on May 24, 1962, in Washington, D.C., of the Neighboring Rights Panel, consisting of representatives of U.S. Government agencies and U.S. labor and industry groups likely to be af-

ected by the Convention. The United States Government decided not to sign, but it is currently studying the question of whether it should accede to the Convention. Accession requires no previous signature, and is not limited by any deadline.

The Rome Convention, which will come into force when six countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, represents the first international recognition ever given to the neighboring rights branch of intellectual property. Its cultural and economic significance cannot fail to be far-reaching, and its impact will inevitably be felt by both member and non-member countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL MATTERS

New copyright laws were adopted by Peru and Ghana during the year, and five countries—Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Gabon, Ivory Coast, and Mali—adhered to the Brussels revision of the Berne Convention. According to a note of the British Embassy in Berne delivered to the Swiss Government, the Brussels revision is also applicable to the Isle of Man, Fiji, Gibraltar, and Sarawak as of March 6, 1962, and Niger made a declaration of continued adherence to the Brussels revision on May 2, 1962.

The United International Bureaux of the Berne (Copyright) and Paris (Industrial Property) Unions, located in Geneva, are about to undergo substantial administrative reorganization. In connection with the implementation of Resolution 1713 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Bureaux of the Unions and the Secretariat of the United Nations envisaged collaborating with each other. Arpad Bogsch, Legal Adviser of the Copyright Office, participated in meetings held at Geneva in connection with this reorganization and cooperation. On October 30, 1961, he also attended a meeting in Paris of a working group which is to draw up a model statute for the protection of industrial designs.

Within the framework of UNESCO's program for producing reading materials in South Asia, Dr. Bogsch also undertook a

UNESCO mission in January-March 1962, in Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Pakistan, and Thailand. He gave legal-technical advice to government agencies in connection with the revision of copyright laws or questions concerning international copyright relations, and to authors' and publishers' groups concerning their daily operations in the field of copyright law.

Notable additions to the reference material available for the study of international copyright law were the fifth supplement of *Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World (CLTW)*, *Repertorio universal de legislación y convenios sobre derecho de autor* (a 2-volume Spanish-language edition of the CLTW), the first number of a German-language CLTW in loose-leaf form covering the copyright laws of nine countries, and the second installment of *Design Laws and Treaties of the World (the DLTW)* covering the design laws of twelve additional countries.

Staff

December 31, 1961, marked the retirement, after 39 years of service, of Louis Charles Smith, one of the most distinguished members of the Copyright Office legal staff. The only attorney to be employed under all six Registers of Copyright, Louis Smith had been in the councils of each successive Copyright Office administration. Originally hired as a clerk at a salary of \$420 a year, he had been indexer, cataloger, in charge of renewals, in charge of public information and searches, Chairman of the Revisory Board, and for many years Senior Attorney of the Copyright Office. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Copyright Society of the

U.S.A.; he has been an instructor in copyright law at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School and at the National University Law School; and he is the author of a number of monographs and articles.

Dr. Smith just missed 40 years of service in the Copyright Office, but this remarkable total was completed by William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register of Copyrights, and William E. Phillips, Assistant Chief of the Service Division, in May 1962; Mr. Phillips, one of the most efficient, conscientious, and respected members of the staff, announced that he would retire during the forthcoming fiscal year. Other retirements that left large gaps to be filled in the staff included Mrs. Mary Myers, retiring after 39 years of service as a cataloger, examiner, searcher, and public information assistant; Mrs. Margaret R. McDougale, retiring after more than 30 years as a cataloger and searcher; and Mrs. Faye M. Vass, the Head of the Incoming Mail Room and a staff member since 1943.

During the year Barbara A. Ringer, Chief of the Examining Division, and Benjamin W. Rudd, Attorney and Law Librarian of the Copyright Office, were elected trustees of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. An organization made up of attorneys in the Copyright Office, the Copyright Office Lawyers Association (COLA), was formed for the purpose of maintaining and improving the standards of professional legal work in the Office.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
Register of Copyrights

October 31, 1962

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1958-62

Class.	Subject matter of copyright	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
A	Books:					
	(a) Manufactured in the United States: Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	53, 275	51, 835	55, 713	57, 794	61, 787
	(b) Manufactured aboard (except those registered for ad interim copy- right)	2, 937	3, 549	3, 740	3, 819	4, 007
	(c) English-language books registered for ad interim copyright	1, 030	583	581	802	777
	Subtotal	57, 242	55, 967	60, 034	62, 415	66, 571
B	Periodicals (issues)	60, 691	62, 246	64, 204	66, 251	67, 523
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 355	3, 042	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	852	829	835	1, 029	875
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	2, 754	2, 669	2, 445	2, 762	2, 813
E	Musical compositions	66, 515	70, 707	65, 558	65, 500	67, 612
F	Maps	1, 614	1, 865	1, 812	2, 010	2, 073
G	Works of art, models, or designs	5, 019	4, 593	5, 271	5, 557	6, 043
H	Reproduction of works of art	1, 044	1, 184	2, 516	3, 255	3, 726
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	683	663	768	705	1, 014
J	Photographs	1, 037	741	842	765	562
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3, 413	3, 186	3, 343	2, 955	2, 889
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8, 924	8, 786	8, 142	7, 564	7, 167
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2, 451	2, 757	2, 755	3, 089	2, 686
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	748	967	702	1, 565	955
R	Renewals of all classes	22, 593	21, 533	21, 393	18, 194	19, 274
	Total	238, 935	241, 735	243, 926	247, 014	254, 776

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1958-62

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees - applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations
1958	\$992, 865. 59	\$945, 231. 50	238, 935	13, 128
1959	1, 030, 099. 70	979, 941. 50	241, 735	2, 800
1960	1, 033, 563. 55	974, 113. 03	243, 926	2, 191
1961	1, 078, 991. 90	1, 009, 679. 04	247, 014	3, 088
1962	1, 111, 705. 76	1, 043, 587. 75	254, 776	7, 762
Total	5, 247, 226. 50	4, 952, 552. 82	1, 226, 386	.....

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1958-62

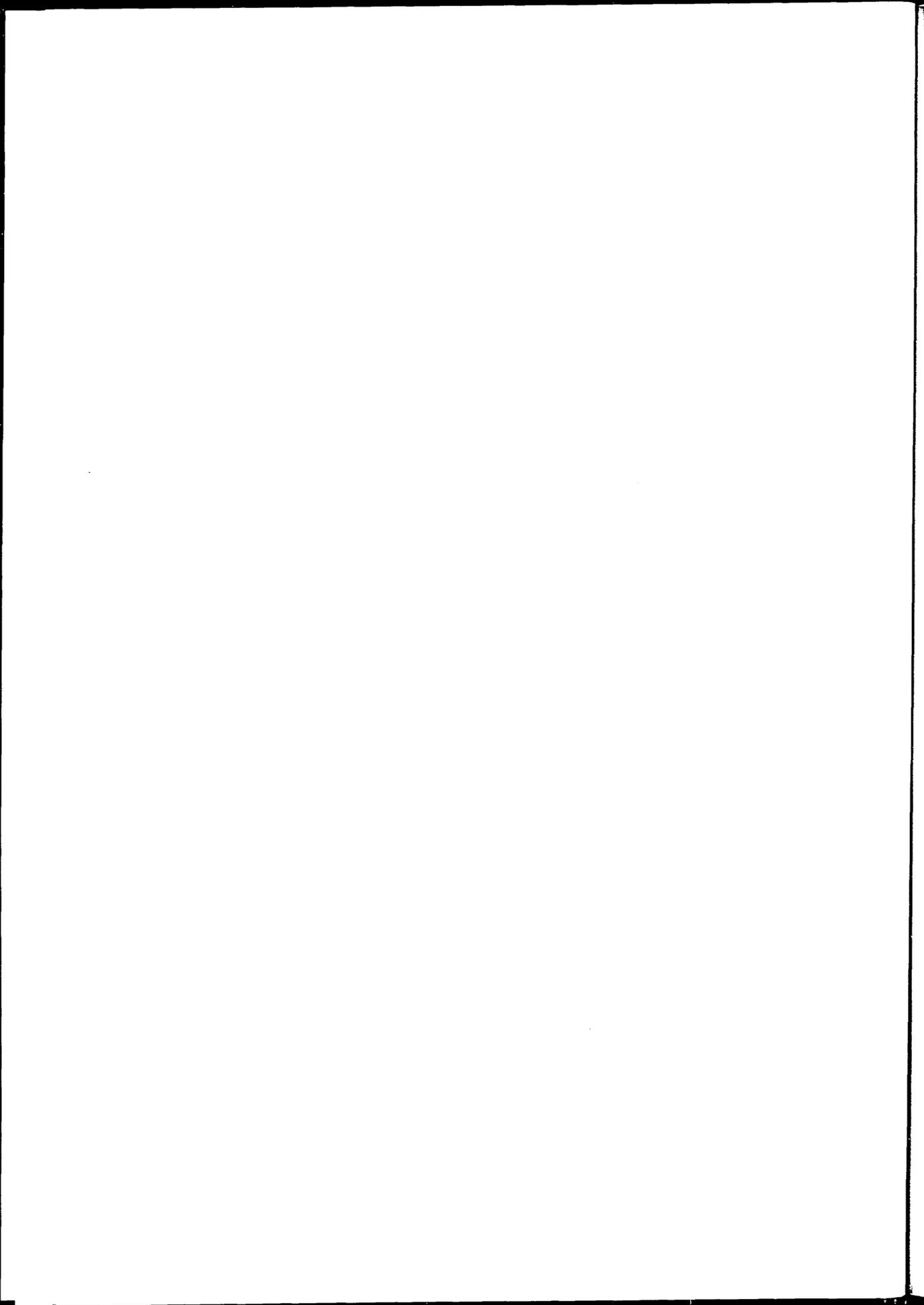
Class.	Subject matter of copyright	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
A	Books:					
	(a) Manufactured in the United States: Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc....	106, 550	103, 670	111, 426	115, 588	123, 574
	(b) Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copy- right).....	5, 404	6, 262	6, 549	6, 698	6, 985
	(c) English-language books registered for ad interim copyright.....	1, 689	822	786	979	963
	Subtotal.....	113, 643	110, 754	118, 761	123, 265	131, 522
B	Periodicals (issues).....	121, 362	124, 426	128, 328	132, 410	134, 928
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3, 355	3, 042	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	852	829	835	1, 029	875
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3, 212	3, 125	2, 840	3, 203	3, 276
E	Musical compositions.....	84, 445	88, 833	83, 005	83, 723	85, 325
F	Maps.....	3, 228	3, 728	3, 621	4, 020	4, 146
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	8, 861	7, 775	9, 273	9, 599	10, 534
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	2, 076	2, 258	4, 996	6, 502	7, 423
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1, 099	946	1, 118	1, 062	1, 438
J	Photographs.....	1, 547	1, 183	1, 355	1, 156	957
K	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations.....	24, 667	23, 939	22, 965	21, 038	20, 112
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	4, 897	5, 502	5, 498	6, 162	5, 352
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1, 364	1, 657	1, 271	2, 959	1, 788
	Total.....	374, 608	377, 997	387, 172	399, 526	410, 669

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1962

Balance on hand July 1, 1961.....		\$226, 244. 12	
Gross receipts July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962.....		1, 111, 705. 76	
Total to be accounted for.....			<u>1, 337, 949. 88</u>
Refunded.....	\$40, 479. 00		
Checks returned unpaid.....	1, 378. 23		
Deposited as earned fees.....	1, 047, 565. 05		
Balance carried over to July 1, 1962			
Fees earned in June 1962 but not deposited until			
July 1962.....	\$80, 613. 50		
Unfinished business balance.....	36, 039. 03		
Deposit accounts balance.....	129, 276. 48		
Card Service.....	2, 598. 59		
		<u>248, 527. 60</u>	
			<u>1, 337, 949. 88</u>
Registrations for prints and labels.....	7, 152	42, 912. 00	
Registrations for pub. domestic works.....	160, 765	643, 060. 00	
Registrations for pub. foreign works.....	3, 193	12, 772. 00	
Registrations for unpublished works.....	54, 149	216, 596. 00	
Registrations for renewals.....	19, 274	38, 548. 00	
Total number of registrations ¹	244, 533		
Fees for registrations.....		953, 888. 00	
Fees for recording assignments.....	26, 385. 50		
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	18, 253. 00		
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	12, 549. 00		
Fees for certified documents.....	3, 326. 00		
Fees for searches made.....	21, 150. 00		
Card Service.....	8, 036. 25		
		<u>89, 699. 75</u>	
Total fees earned.....			<u>1, 043, 587. 75</u>

¹ Excludes 10,243 registrations made without fee under Public Law 84.

APPENDIXES



Appendix I. The Bryant Memorandum and the Librarian's Report on It to the Joint Committee on the Library

At the April 12, 1962, meeting of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senator Claiborne Pell stated that he had received a memorandum on the Library of Congress and related matters on which he would like to have the Librarian's comments. Subsequently, on May 24, 1962, the Senator introduced the memorandum, which was dated May 1 and was from Douglas W. Bryant, Associate Director of the Harvard University Library, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and sent the Librarian a copy of it. After the memorandum had been thoroughly studied in the Library of Congress and after the reactions of a number of librarians and scholars had been obtained, the Librarian, late in September 1962, submitted his comments on it to the Joint Committee on the Library. His report was introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 2, 1962, by Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Committee. Both the memorandum from Mr. Bryant to Senator Pell and the Librarian's report are reproduced below.

THE BRYANT MEMORANDUM ON "THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS"

Introduction

The purpose of this memorandum, prepared in response to your [Senator Pell's] request, is to consider what the Library of Congress does and what it ought to do for the Government and the Nation generally. The Library of Congress has major responsibilities for an area in which the Nation urgently needs wise and vigorous leadership. Consequently, other agencies with closely related functions will be taken into account, and some attention will be given to the whole question of Federal participation in the affairs of American research libraries, both public and private.

The present program of the Library of Congress and related agencies will be outlined, and reasons will be given for regarding it as inadequate. Specific suggestions will be made for improvements in the present program and for additions to it that clearly seem to be in the national interest. Finally, questions of administrative machinery will be examined.

The Present Program of the Library of Congress and Related Agencies

The major functions of the Library of Congress might have been assigned to three or four separate agencies. Though an explanation of why they have been combined would call for a study of history rather than of administrative logic, the results appear to be reasonably satisfactory.

First, of course, it is the Congressional library as its name proclaims. Provision of superlative

reference service to the Legislative Branch of the Government is paramount; indeed, a special department, the Legislative Reference Service, has been responsible for this function since 1915.

Second, it serves as the general library for the Federal Government as a whole. Scores of working libraries must be maintained by Federal agencies of all kinds, but the Library of Congress is the central collection to which all may turn for library materials and reference assistance. Coordination of Federal libraries can prevent needless duplication of facilities and improve the service that is provided; this calls for continued effort by the Library of Congress, which has a clear responsibility for leadership.

Third, it has long been evident that the Library of Congress, despite its anachronistic name, is the National Library of the United States. It has received American publications by copyright deposit for more than a century, and, in the national interest, it has built up the largest collection of books in the country, going far beyond the probable direct needs of Federal agencies. Service, moreover, has been given on a national basis; the Library is open to scholars who visit Washington, it lends books in great numbers to libraries throughout the country, and it makes thousands of photographic reproductions to serve research needs everywhere.

Fourth, it has become a national bibliographical center and the keystone in a national system of research libraries. The National Union Catalog, which records the location of books in research collections throughout the country, is an

indispensable feature of the machinery of inter-library cooperation that aspires to enable all scholars to draw upon the holdings of all American research libraries. Printed catalogue cards have been sold by the millions, thus avoiding great expenditures by American libraries for duplication of cataloguing. The development and publication of its system of classification and subject-headings have benefited libraries everywhere, as have numerous bibliographical publications and other projects, many of them handled by the Library of Congress under contract with other Federal agencies.

Finally, the National Library's functions are not confined to the collection, cataloguing, and circulation of books; there are many other ways in which it enriches the cultural life of the Capital City and of the Nation as a whole. This calls for particular emphasis in view of the fact that the American Government has not concerned itself with cultural affairs to the extent that many others have done. Washington would be poorer artistically and intellectually without the concerts and lectures that are provided by the Library of Congress. Among the members of its staff are leaders in many fields of research, and the program for consultants and fellows has given recognition to achievement in literature and music as well as in scholarship. The Library is a major collector and publisher of recorded folk-music. Its Hispanic Foundation, bringing together and emphasizing resources in an area of particular importance, has genuinely contributed to cultural relations with the countries of Latin America.

It has been indicated that activities of some other Federal agencies are closely related to those of the Library of Congress. Indeed, the Department of Agriculture Library and the National Library of Medicine, now recognized as the national libraries in their fields, maintain the national research collections in their two important subjects, and collecting policies of the Library of Congress reflect this.

The Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare compiles useful statistics of libraries of all kinds. It administers the program of grants for rural public library development under the Library Services Act of 1956, as well as library aspects of the National Defense Education Act, but it has been chiefly concerned with public and school, rather than research, libraries.

An account of Federal activities directly affecting libraries would be incomplete without mention of the fact that the Government is a major publisher. In addition, many of its li-

braries serve the general public to some extent, though not on the same scale as the Library of Congress and the national research collections in agriculture and medicine, and many of its agencies sponsor important bibliographical work, some of which, as has been noted, is done under contract by the Library of Congress.

Inter-library cooperation has been mentioned, and it ought to be emphasized that libraries work together and share their resources to an extraordinary degree. Federal libraries, university and other research libraries whether tax-supported or private, major State and municipal libraries, and special libraries maintained by great business and industrial firms—all have tried to make their holdings known to one another and to scholars generally through the national bibliographical machinery of which the National Union Catalog is the major feature, and all have cooperated by means of loan and photographic reproduction. Sixty research libraries, under a specialization agreement known as the Farmington Plan, have tried, in the national interest, to insure more comprehensive and coordinated coverage of current foreign publications. The Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago is a regional collection cooperatively managed and supported by member libraries, and there are several regional bibliographical information centers. Research libraries throughout the country draw upon the Library of Congress and other Federal institutions; they also contribute, both directly and indirectly, to supplying the Federal Government's needs for research materials.

Why the Present Program Is Inadequate

Libraries are not ends in themselves. The present research library system of the country has grown up in response to the needs of scholars; during recent years, however, as it has become evident that research is essential to national survival, needs have increased more rapidly than libraries have been able to meet them. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of research, but it may be worth while to point out that the materials it requires are growing enormously in complexity and in bulk. American libraries are not collecting enough. The world of scholarship was once relatively small; now it embraces every country and draws upon material in nearly every language. The printing press, moreover, has been supplemented by a variety of inexpensive devices for reproducing and disseminating the written word.

It is not enough to collect the output; bibliographical apparatus must be provided if the

scholar is to know what has been published, whether it is likely to be pertinent, and where it can be obtained. Scholarship no longer moves at a leisurely pace; the needs are urgent. Bibliographical machinery has failed even more seriously than library collecting to keep up with the current flood of publications relevant to serious investigation and research. There is evidence that the present systems are breaking down, and electronic remedies have yet to be proved generally feasible.

A scarcely less serious problem confronts libraries in the form of disintegrating paper. Most of the books published during the past century have been printed on paper that cannot be expected to last for another hundred years; it will be necessary to reproduce millions of books, presumably by microphotographic means, if their content is to be preserved.

The present program of American research libraries is not good enough, and it cannot be made adequate without materially increased Federal participation. The foundations, particularly the Council on Library Resources, support experiments, but not the long-term programs that must be undertaken if libraries are to collect all they should, to provide satisfactory catalogues, indexes, and other bibliographical tools, and to preserve for posterity as much of the record of our civilization as ought to be preserved. Cooperation by libraries has great achievements to its credit, but the strong libraries, which are always taxed most heavily by cooperative efforts, cannot spend great sums in the national interest if they must do so at the expense of their own constituencies whom they are not serving adequately. It is not enough to share resources if their total is inadequate.

What Should Be Done by the Library of Congress and Other Federal Agencies

Strong and imaginative leadership is a prime need. Library service to research is a national concern, the major research libraries are already functioning as national institutions, and only planning on a national basis can hope to accomplish what must be done. Leadership in such planning and in moving toward its objectives ought to come—not exclusively, to be sure, but in generous measure—from the National Library.

New Federal programs are needed in at least five specific areas:

(1) Research and experimentation should be undertaken on a large scale in the application of modern technology to library purposes. Applications of mechanical techniques to bibliog-

raphy and mechanical methods of information storage and retrieval appear to be so promising, at least in some fields of study, and the benefits to American research of a break-through here would be so great, that a more ambitious effort is justified than the uncoordinated experiments now under way.

(2) The underdeveloped countries should be assisted in creating or strengthening their own national libraries and bibliographies listing their current publications. This will benefit scholarship throughout the world, will contribute to friendly and fruitful cultural relations with such countries, and will directly aid American libraries in building up their resources without wasteful and expensive duplication of bibliographical work.

(3) Our responsibility for preservation of research materials on disintegrating paper calls for both a national plan of action by American libraries and encouragement to other nations in efforts to preserve their own publications. The material that deserves to be preserved must be identified and selected, large-scale photographic reproduction must be undertaken, adequate bibliographical apparatus must be provided, and machinery for dissemination should make what is reproduced available to scholars everywhere. If the effort fails, large segments of the useful record of civilization will be lost; if it succeeds, libraries will be enabled to serve scholarship better than ever before. The costs will be large, and some Federal support is essential for the Nation's well-being.

(4) Federal support for research libraries in the form of grants-in-aid is needed, just as support for scientific research and the training of scientists has been needed during recent years. Indeed, unless libraries are helped to meet their growing obligations, there is a danger that their strenuous efforts to serve the urgent requirements of science will cause them to neglect other fields. Furthermore, it should be recognized that non-government institutions, such as the Midwest Inter-Library Center, have an integral part in the national research library system, and they should be federally supported through contracts or other appropriate means.

(5) Research libraries are encountering a serious shortage of qualified personnel; at the same time they require special skills in languages and in subject fields as never before. A program of scholarships and fellowships is needed to recruit and train professional librarians; unless such aids to training and recruitment are available, there are real risks of siphoning off too high a proportion of talented young people into

science, technology, and other disciplines that are critically dependent upon our ability to mobilize the pertinent literature effectively.

Emphasis on the new programs that have been described above should not be allowed to obscure the importance of improving or extending a number of programs to which the Library of Congress is already committed.

(1) The scope of its acquisitions program should be considerably broadened, to assure adequate growth of the collections, both in retrospective publications and in the vastly increasing world output of research materials. It should also actively assist other research libraries to develop satisfactory channels for the procurement of materials otherwise unusually difficult to obtain, such as the official government documents of other nations and microfilms of archival materials.

(2) Library of Congress holdings and Library of Congress cataloguing will not serve the Nation as effectively as they should until extensive backlogs of uncatalogued materials have been incorporated into the regular collections, and the Library has been provided with manpower sufficient to catalogue current acquisitions promptly.

(3) Funds should be appropriated to eliminate the current arrears in recording the holdings of American libraries in the National Union Catalog. This is the most comprehensive bibliography in existence; it should be edited, extended, and published in book form. Current additions are being issued in printed volumes, and the practicability of the project has thus been demonstrated.

(4) The current National Union Catalog should be mechanized (by the use of punched cards or other electronic techniques) in order to facilitate its use for subject bibliography, to reduce duplication of effort in research library cataloguing, and to provide more efficient service in locating research materials.

(5) The Library's currently limited program of specialized subject and other scholarly bibliographies should be greatly expanded.

(6) Interlibrary loan and photographic reproduction services ought to be improved; what the Library of Congress does in these fields is so useful that it is worth doing very well indeed.

(7) Service to research is not the sole mission of the Library of Congress; it should initiate and develop other appropriate activities contributing to American cultural life. Its concerts and lectures, consultants and fellows, and recordings have been mentioned, as well as the Hispanic Foundation. A review of such activi-

ties seems to demonstrate that they have been undertaken and subsequently supported only when private gifts or foundation grants were made for the purpose. Private benefactors are welcome, but it should not be necessary for the National Library to depend upon them. Late in 1959 the Carnegie Corporation made a grant to establish a small Africana Section and to assist in the development of the Library's African resources. This is clearly a governmental responsibility, however, and, if the Library now ought to go further and establish an African Foundation, public funds ought to be made available for the purpose.

How Can the Federal Program be Administered?

The Federal Government is now participating in research library affairs almost entirely through the Library of Congress, and it is evident that most of the activities that have been proposed here would also directly involve that institution. It should be recognized officially as the National Library (without necessarily changing its name), and its national responsibilities should be stated explicitly enough to make it clear that the Congress will henceforth recognize an obligation to support work that the Library must undertake in order to carry out this mission. Any such legislative statement ought, of course, to be formulated very carefully; the following language is offered only as an indication of the approach that might be desirable:

The mission of the National Library is to collect, preserve, and disseminate the world's recorded knowledge for the benefit of mankind. It should inform the American people of its holdings and facilitate their use. It should supplement the collections and further the work of other libraries in the United States, taking the lead in efforts to provide American scholarship with library service of the high quality that it deserves and that the national interest requires. It should stimulate and enrich the cultural life of America and its cultural interchanges with other nations.

The proposed legislation should also recognize the special status of the two national research collections for agriculture and medicine, and provide for the possibility of other similar collections in the future.

As in the past, the success of the Library will depend significantly on the interest and understanding of the members of the Joint Committee. In the future it will be even more

important that Joint Committee members be legislators genuinely concerned with the well-being of research and scholarship throughout the Nation.

A National Library Advisory Board should be created. It is of the utmost importance that the Executive Branch have an agency—and one in which it has full confidence—to advise it on library affairs and to speak for it. The officers of a great institution, particularly one that is not a part of the Executive Branch, cannot serve this purpose; they inevitably become identified with their institution, while the Administration needs objective advice on this institution and its relations with others. Likewise, it is essential that those for whom research libraries are created and maintained, the scholars, be well represented at top levels of national library planning.

The Board, then, should be appointed by the President and should be given responsibility for reviewing policy and operations and for advising the President and Federal agencies on the planning and execution of national library programs and on inter-departmental library matters within the Federal establishment. Its members, perhaps ten or twelve in number, should include leaders in research, scholar-administrators such as university presidents and deans, librarians of major research libraries, members of the Congress, and other distinguished citizens. It should work closely with the Librarian of Congress as the head of the major Federal agency operating in this field, but should have a small staff of its own.

From what has been said already it is evident that, while the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress is appropriately attached to the Legislative Branch of the Government, the Library's other functions—the Copyright Office, services to agencies of the Government generally, and services as the National Library—logically ought to be attached to the Executive. If, however, it was thought that a proposal for transferring the Library of Congress from the Legislative Branch to the Executive would encounter serious practical difficulties, it would not be essential to pursue it.

There is a need for an Executive agency to be responsible for leadership, planning, and coordination in the research library field. The decision to recommend an independent Advisory Board was reached after a variety of possibilities had been considered. At first sight there might appear to be alternatives, and these ought to be mentioned here even though the first two are regarded as thoroughly unsatisfactory, the third

would not meet national research library needs, and the fourth is probably unfeasible.

(1) An Office of Library Affairs might be established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; this would supplant the Library Services Branch that is now within the Office of Education and would be co-ordinate with that Office. Health, Education, and Welfare, in any case, presumably should administer grants to research libraries if they are made on the basis of a simple formula. Departmental bureaucracy, however, does not seem to promise the sort of leadership in research library affairs that is needed.

(2) The Smithsonian Institution might seem a logical agency for coordination of Federal library programs and development of national research library resources. It is chartered, after all, as an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," it includes such institutions as the National Gallery, and is an independent agency in the Executive Branch with a high-level Board of Regents. Such an assignment, however, would not be in line with its present scope of activity and could not be recommended.

(3) It may someday be desirable to establish a Department of Cultural and Scientific Affairs and transfer to it such agencies as the Office of Education, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Science Foundation. This would not be a good place for either the Library of Congress or the Advisory Board, and in any case it appears clear that now is not the time to advocate a new Cabinet department in this field.

(4) In many ways, the proposed Federal participation in research library affairs resembles the work of the National Science Foundation in its area (though the financial magnitude of the library program would be small by comparison), and there would be advantages in establishing, instead of the National Library Advisory Board that has been recommended, a National Research Library Foundation. Such an organization would use existing agencies and machinery in so far as possible, contracting with the Library of Congress and other governmental and non-governmental organizations for specific purposes, but would have funds of its own with which to make grants for work undertaken in the national interest. The major argument against this is that public sentiment might not favor the establishment of a foundation in a field that lacks the broad appeal of science. The Advisory Board offers a more cautious, but probably more feasible, approach.

The Library of Congress differs significantly from other governmental agencies. It is a great institution with special responsibilities to its Government, but it also serves individual scholars and other libraries of all kinds throughout the Nation. In addition, it is the major instrument through which the Government participates in research library concerns. Furthermore, the Library of Congress is anomalous because of the historical accident of its attachment to the Legislative Branch of the Government.

Though it would be desirable, it is not essential to transfer the Library of Congress to the Executive; but it is essential that legislation recognize officially what the Library is and what it ought to do, and that a National Library Advisory Board (if not a National Research Library Foundation) be established in the Executive Branch.

The Federal Government must lead, not by imposing a program upon the Nation's research libraries, but by encouraging scholars and librarians to formulate their needs and to plan nationally. Leadership calls, above all, for appointment of the best men available to the Advisory Board and for a Librarian of Congress who is determined to make the Library all that it ought to be, both within the Government and

in its role as the leading library of the Nation. The Librarian of Congress must be a man who can administer an extremely diversified and organically complex institution; in addition, he must make important decisions on technological innovations in bibliography profoundly affecting the access of scholars to information, supervise the building up of enormous research collections, exercise imaginative leadership nationally, and take advantage of the Library's unique opportunities for contributing to American cultural life. Even an ideal Librarian would require the support and counsel of a strong Advisory Board.

Appointing a Board and defining a program will accomplish little, however, unless continued support for the Board and its program can be enlisted from the Congress, the numerous non-governmental institutions that must participate, and from the public generally. The Library of Congress and America's other major research libraries are large and complex; the Nation must make sure that they are also strong enough to keep up with the growing requirements of both government and modern scholarship, and agile enough even to anticipate these demands.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS W. BRYANT

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS ON THE BRYANT MEMORANDUM

A memorandum prepared by Douglas W. Bryant, Associate Director of the Harvard University Library, at the request of Senator Claiborne Pell was introduced by the Senator into the *Congressional Record* of May 24, 1962, and the Librarian of Congress was asked to comment upon it.

The stated purpose of the memorandum was "to consider what the Library of Congress does and what it ought to do for the Government and the Nation generally." The memorandum went on, however, to describe "the Present Program of the Library of Congress and Related Agencies," to suggest "What Should be Done by the Library of Congress and Other Federal Agencies," and to speculate on "How Can the Federal Program Be Administered?" Thus, the memorandum did not by any means deal solely with the Library of Congress, nor did it always clearly differentiate, in discussing programs, which ones should be the responsibility of the Library and which ones should be fostered or administered by other Federal agencies. While this makes response to the memorandum on the part of the Library of Congress difficult, it un-

derscores, perhaps unintentionally, how complex the problem—which is not that of the Library of Congress alone but of the libraries of the Nation, especially those that serve the needs of research—really is. The implication of the memorandum, furthermore, is that the faults and the solutions are in the Federal Government and in the Library of Congress in particular. At any rate, Mr. Bryant does not suggest that they lie elsewhere.

With many of Mr. Bryant's observations I am in complete agreement. Many of the proposals are neither new nor startling to research librarians. A number of them, for example, coincide with recommendations contained in the report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee dated March 12, 1947. (This Committee was composed of librarians and scholars who were appointed by Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans to define the role of the Library after the House Appropriations Committee had turned down Dr. Evans' request for nearly a 100-percent increase in his budget for the fiscal year 1947 with the injunction that the role of the Library had to be approved, a policy had to be

established, by "the legislative committees of the Congress charged with responsibility for operations of the Library" before support for such an expansion of activities would be considered.¹ The Planning Committee's report was presented to the House Committee on Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, from whose members, of course, the membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is drawn, but no formal action was taken on it.) Other things proposed by Mr. Bryant have been discussed in the Library's own publications. In a few instances, Mr. Bryant was not up-to-date on developments within the Library of Congress, and in some cases I found his proposed solutions considerably oversimplified. I also regret very much that the memorandum was prepared and published without reference to the introduction to my *Annual Report* for the fiscal year 1961, which described the unfortunate circumscribing effects that lack of space has had on the entire program of the Library of Congress in recent years. I am by no means complacent about the programs and problems of research libraries, including those of the Library of Congress, but neither am I disheartened.

I have sought as widespread comment on the memorandum as has been feasible during the summer, when many scholars and research librarians are scattered throughout this country and abroad on exchanges, fellowships, or vacations. I arranged to have it placed on the agenda for discussion at the annual business meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in Miami Beach in June, but because of an already crowded program, time did not allow for more than passing mention of it. There is, among ARL's membership, divided opinion on some aspects of the memorandum, and, even if there had been time to discuss it, the results might have been divisive rather than constructive. At the meeting I requested, and later received, however, reactions from what can fairly be called a cross-section of the membership. I have also consulted representatives of other library associations, other leaders in the profession, and scholars, and I am grateful for the time they have taken to reply freely and frankly.

The Library of Congress as the National Library

Few in this country, and none abroad, would take issue with the assertion that the Library of

Congress is the *de facto*, if not the *de jure*, national library of the United States. Although it was initially designed as a parliamentary library only, its services have, over the years, been extended by Congress itself until now it serves not only Members and Committees of Congress, but other branches of the Government, the libraries of the country, the world of scholarship, and the public in general. As Representative Omar Burleson, who has served alternately as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, said to the House of Representatives in a speech of January 18, 1961, the Library of Congress "is, in effect, the national library of the United States." And he continued: "That it is in the Legislative Branch is entirely fitting, for the Library, like the Congress itself, is dedicated to serving the Nation."² That this concept of the Library is a bipartisan one is illustrated by Representative Fred Schwengel's remarks to the House on the same day: "The Congress created the Library of Congress and saw it through its tragedies and its triumphs until today it is, in fact, the national library of the United States, one of the great cultural institutions of the world."³

The Planning Committee suggested in 1947, not that the name of the Library be changed, but that a subtitle be added. It proposed that the institution be known as "The Library of Congress—The National Library of the United States of America." Mr. Bryant proposes that the Library be "recognized officially as the National Library (without necessarily changing its name) . . ." I have never felt that a change of name was necessary. The Library of Congress is a venerable institution, with a proud history, and to change its name would do unspeakable violence to tradition.

I would be happy, however, to have the Congress recognize the national responsibilities of the Library of Congress in some formal way. This could, if the Congress wishes, be done in a statement introducing the "codification, simplification, and completion" of legislation relating to the Library which I was directed to prepare when I took office in 1954. This codification, which spells out the statutory basis for the many national-library activities of the institution, was submitted to the Joint Committee on the Library but final action on it has not been taken. Such a statement would confirm once and for all the status of the Library.

¹ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill 1948*, Report No. 2040, 79th Cong., 2d Sess., 1947, p. 6.

² U.S. *Congressional Record*, 87th Cong., 1st Sess., 1961, CVII, Part I, p. 978.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 982.

The Congress, since I have been in office, has recognized the national responsibilities of the Library in a way that matters most—with understanding and consistent support. Unfortunately, however, too many members of the press, the library world, and the scholarly community tend only to remember a statement of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in May 1954, after I had been named Librarian of Congress but before I took office:

The Committee has not been entirely satisfied with the operation of the Library . . . The new Librarian should be mindful that the Library is the instrument and the creature of the Congress. Its duties historically have been to meet the needs of the Members of Congress first and to limit its services to others to that which can be furnished with the funds and staff available.⁴

This was strong language, indeed, but subsequent actions and statements of the same Committee lead me to conclude that it represented only temporary dissatisfaction rather than fixed policy. Representative Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in defending the budget of the Library on the floor of the House in May 1957, said:

The Library of Congress is the greatest library in the world. It is the visible, irrefutable evidence of the academic and intellectual achievement of the American people. It is convincing proof that we are not merely shopkeepers or moneygrabbers, as Kaiser Wilhelm insisted, but a people of culture, learning, and scientific progress equal if not superior to any on the globe. Let no action here on the floor today retard the continued growth and development of this *national institution* [Italics supplied].⁵

The report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for 1960 stated:

The Library of Congress is conceded to be the world's largest and the richest in

⁴ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation Bill, 1955*, Report No. 1614, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., 1954, p. 4.

⁵ U.S. *Congressional Record*, 85th Cong., 1st Sess., 1957, CIII, Part VI, p. 7319.

resources. It is inevitable that its collections, the demands upon it, and thus its volume of work will continue to grow. More demands are being made upon it by the Congress, the Government agencies, private organizations and the public generally. As pointed out in other years, its collections and skills have for some years been, and continue to be, of substantial value to the defense and security agencies. To be useful, the collections must be properly organized and indexed; to be up-to-date, the collections must be complete and that requires expenditures for purchases in addition to copyright deposits; to be of ready service, there must be enough employees to handle the demands with reasonable expedition. It is for these reasons that in the last several years the Committee has been recommending and the Congress has been granting modest additions to the staff and other resources of the Library. But, as has been mentioned before, the Library is in a critical situation in the matter of inadequate space. The saturation point is approaching. A third library building is needed, now. Otherwise, there will be no place to put the acquisitions or the people to service them. The Committee is pleased to note that bills were recently introduced to authorize funds for a study looking to a third building.⁶

This obviously does not represent the thinking of men who would limit the resources of the Library to their own use. The Joint Committee on the Library, in its actions on numerous problems brought before it and in its attitude as exemplified by Representative Burleson's speech quoted earlier, has also taken a broad view of the institution's role.

When I took office, the Library was reeling from a reduction in force at a time when additional demands were being made upon it. I inherited many serious backlogs, of years' standing, in some of the basic but behind-the-scenes

⁶ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1960*, Report No. 407, 86th Cong., 1st Sess., 1959, pp. 6-7. Public Law 86-469 of the 86th Cong., 2d Sess., authorized the making of plans and specifications for a third building for the Library and the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal 1961 appropriated \$75,000 for the purpose.

operations of the institution. The Library had not fully made up deficiencies in acquisitions and cataloging occasioned by World War II before the so-called "information explosion" burst upon us. The greatly increased output of the world's presses coincided with this Nation's urgent and ever-increasing need for materials from every corner of the earth for use in official and private research. There was greatly accelerated interest in a number of areas (science and technology), new nations were emerging (independence in Asia and Africa), the cold war called for new modes of combat (information became more and more a weapon), while old methods of dealing with information storage and retrieval were staggering under the burdens being placed upon them, and searching examination of the brave new world of computer technology was a necessity.

In the face of these challenges, the budgets I have presented to Congress may have seemed modest, but there have been Members of Congress who did not regard them as such. I have always pointed out that our requests by no means met all our needs, a number of which cannot be met until our space situation is improved. But, in relation to our requests, the Congress has responded with understanding, more than doubling our appropriations since I have been in office. Much of this increase has been absorbed by increased costs, of course, but there has been a 34 percent gain in the number of positions on the staff, and these have been in support not just of services to Congress but to the Nation as well. In addition, the Congress has appropriated large sums to the Architect of the Capitol for the renovation of the Library's physical plant and for equipment.

If to some the Library's budget seems large and its need evergrowing, sober thought should be given to the multitude of responsibilities it bears, responsibilities that are central to the Nation's library economy, to the preservation of man's thought and experience, and to the exploitation of that record in national planning, in legislating, in academic research, in bibliographic endeavor, and in cultural enrichment.

The Library of Congress today performs more national library functions than any other national library in the world. The functions of such libraries vary, but each of them engages in some, and the Library of Congress in all, of the following:

1. Maintains comprehensive collections, especially evidence of the national heritage, for the use of the Government, the

scholarly world, and the public, making it a national center for research.

2. Benefits from official, intergovernmental exchange of publications.

3. Receives through copyright or legal deposit materials for the enrichment of its collections.

4. Receives gifts to the Nation in the form of collections of personal papers, rare books, and other valuable materials and in the form of trust funds and bequests, which enable it not only to enrich the collections but to present cultural programs in such fields as literature, art, and music.

5. Develops a comprehensive classification system, which is widely used by other research institutions, and cataloging codes, which are nationally accepted standards.

6. Serves as a center for cooperative cataloging of books and other forms of material by the Nation's libraries.

7. Provides a national catalog card distribution service.

8. Maintains national union catalogs on cards, which serve as guides to the Nation's research resources in various forms (such as books and manuscripts) and in various fields (such as Hebraica and Slavica), and furnishes information about the location of needed materials to those who cannot personally consult these tools.

9. Publishes in book form a national bibliography, or a major contribution thereto, such as the Library's *National Union Catalog*.

10. Gives reference service on its premises and provides extensive information from and about its collections by mail.

11. Participates in a nationwide inter-library loan system, which enables it to share collection responsibilities with other libraries and to make research materials generally available, thereby strengthening smaller libraries throughout the country by supplementing their research resources through those of the national library.

12. Has an active bibliographic program and makes the results of it widely available through publication.

13. Administers the national books-for-the-blind program.

14. Presents exhibits selected from the national collections for the education and enjoyment of the general public, and circulates exhibits at home and abroad as evidence of the national history and culture.

15. Experiments and conducts research in the area of library technology.

16. Engages in national and international cooperative bibliographic projects and works with other national libraries and international organizations to achieve standardization of rules in order to increase the accessibility of the materials of knowledge without regard to national boundaries and language barriers.

In the final analysis, I have always felt that on the question of being the national library the substance is more important than the form. It is incongruous, of course, that the Library of Congress has not been so designated while two Federal libraries in special fields—medicine and agriculture—have been officially named national libraries—the National Agricultural Library by administrative action of the Secretary of Agriculture (on the basis of the department's organic act of May 15, 1862) and the National Library of Medicine by action of the Congress (P.L. 410 of the 2d Session of the 78th Congress). Thus it seems only logical that the national status of the Library of Congress, the Government's largest general research library, should also be recognized. Any statement of policy by the Congress or proposed legislation on the subject, should, as Mr. Bryant suggests, take cognizance of the status of the NLM and the NAL. In providing for the designation of other collections as national libraries, very high standards should be set, for the danger is not that appropriate libraries will not be so designated but that some libraries will be when in fact they cannot fulfill the functions. The term "national library" could become a status symbol, the achievement of which would do nothing to advance the cause of research or the health of the library community.

The Organizational Location of the Library of Congress

In the United States there is no national library system, with a directing agency at the apex and branches spreading downward and outward throughout the country. Given our system of government, with the separation of powers at the national level—and, within the Executive Branch, a departmentalized organization—and with the division of powers between the Federal Government and the States, there is little possibility that an administratively logical system, with power and direction flowing from the top to the bottom, can be developed. Even if such a system were possible, there is a very

real question as to whether it would be desirable in a country as large as ours and with as many diverse interests to serve.

There is no point, consequently, in dwelling on the possibility of a national library system, in the strictest sense, or even of a Federal library system. I do not believe the latter would be possible even if the Library of Congress were renamed the National Library and were transferred to the Executive Branch as an independent agency—and it should not be forgotten that the [Hoover] Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government deplored and discouraged the creation of additional independent agencies. The several Executive Departments would be loath to give up the direction of their libraries to such an agency, much less to a National Library that might instead be made a bureau of another department, such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or of some new agency, such as a Department of Scientific and Cultural Affairs.

Whether in the Executive Branch or the Legislative Branch, the Library of Congress would scarcely be in a position to coordinate the activities of other Federal libraries, except in a very informal way. A Council of Federal Librarians might be established, with or without legislative action, and it might well serve a useful purpose as a channel of information, as the means of improving communications between Federal libraries as to their needs and plans, and as a vehicle for organizing cooperative efforts. The Library of Congress has considered the advisability of taking the initiative in organizing such a Council. Some Federal librarians think, however, that such a Council might be little more than a debating society, dominated by the larger libraries. Its recommendations to Executive departments and agencies might be suspect as special pleading, and its proposals would certainly have to compete for support within each agency with its other needs. Thus its influence is unlikely to be great. Nevertheless, the Library will canvass the possibilities of such a council.

What, in short, would be gained by transferring the Library of Congress to the Executive Branch? It would still have to obtain support from the Congress for its activities. In the Executive Branch this means, first, conforming to the President's directive as to the size of the Federal budget, second, adhering to departmental policy as to whether increases in certain areas may be requested, and third, scrutiny and perhaps cuts by the Bureau of the Budget before the budget requests can be submitted to the Congress for consideration. Congress has given many evi-

dences of the pride it takes in the Library that bears its name; is it not, then, reasonable to believe that rather more advantage than disadvantage attaches to the Library's being in the Legislative Branch? I am unwilling to believe that the Congress would refuse appropriations for activities in the national interest just because such action would increase the size of the budget of the Legislative Branch.

It has been argued that the Library of Congress (the National Library) needs, and would benefit from, the active interest of the Chief Executive. We certainly do not disagree with this point of view. We welcome Presidential support, but it is not necessary that the Library be in the Executive Branch to receive it. President Theodore Roosevelt, in his annual message delivered to Congress on December 3, 1901, showed his interest in libraries in general and in the role of the Library of Congress in particular when he said:

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past 50 years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by cooperation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one National Library of the United States . . . Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.⁷

Theodore Roosevelt's support was very helpful to Herbert Putnam (Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1939) in developing the Library of Congress into a modern institution, which

⁷ U.S. *Congressional Record*, 57th Cong., 1st Sess., 1901, XXXV, Part I, p. 91.

has never ceased to be a leader in the library world. Both he and President Taft provided that their papers should come to the Library of Congress, and both Presidents Coolidge and Wilson also thought it a proper home for their papers and otherwise gave evidence of their interest in it. Although Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and Dwight D. Eisenhower had their own libraries for their personal papers, they, too, were concerned for the welfare of the national library. It was not long ago, in fact, that former President Truman personally testified on behalf of a bill to provide substantial appropriations for the microfilming of the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States which are in the Library of Congress. It seems unlikely, therefore, that President Kennedy, a former Member of the Congress who has characterized the Library as "perhaps the world's greatest repository of culture,"⁸ would be deterred from lending his support to it because it is in the Legislative Branch.

On the other hand, not every administration could be counted on to be as militantly cultural as, for example, the present one. We ought not to discount the proven value of what one might call the corporate directorship of the Congress, exemplified not only by the special roles of the Joint Committee on the Library and the Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations, but by an ever-increasing interest on the part of the membership of Congress as a whole in this great cultural institution which bears its name. Thanks to the Library Services Act program, the value of library services is being brought home to Members of Congress in dramatic fashion and they, in turn, are giving enthusiastic and ever-broadening support to such programs. The Library of Congress is likely to reap dividends from this situation in the form of greater understanding of, and support for, similar services on the national scene. Already, a number of bills have been introduced (and a hearing has been held in the House of Representatives) to extend the Library Services Act to meet certain needs of research libraries.

It is interesting to note that the division chiefs and department directors in the Library of Congress greatly value the "academic" freedom they have in the Legislative Branch to develop and carry out programs in the Nation's interest.

I cannot feel, in short, that either history, logic, or expediency dictates the transfer of the Library of Congress to the Executive Branch.

⁸ John F. Kennedy, "The Candidates and the Arts," *Saturday Review*, October 29, 1960, p. 43.

In the course of 162 years in the Legislative Branch the Library has become a cultural monument to democracy. No one will argue that it cannot or should not be improved, but the possibility of achieving a greater Library—including making it more useful to the Executive Branch and the Nation—lies, I believe, elsewhere than in uprooting it from its traditional place in the Federal Government.

Proposed National Library Advisory Board

Certain ambiguities and contradictions mark the proposal with respect to a National Library Advisory Board and make it difficult to weigh the merit of the plan as presented. Before arriving at this point, Mr. Bryant has forcefully enunciated the need for the Library of Congress (as the National Library) to assert leadership "not exclusively to be sure, but in generous measure" in planning on a national basis for research library services and in moving toward these objectives. He has also acknowledged that the Library of Congress is "the major Federal agency operating in this field" (planning and execution of national library programs) and "the major instrument through which the Government participates in research library concerns." But Mr. Bryant believes that there "is need for an *Executive* [emphasis added] agency to be responsible for leadership, planning, and coordination in the research library field." Were it possible to transfer the Library of Congress to the Executive Branch, where it "logically ought to be attached" according to Mr. Bryant, the proposed National Library Advisory Board would have what might seem to some a very neat foundation from which to work. However, he acknowledges that if a proposal for the transfer of the Library were to "encounter serious practical difficulties, it would not be essential to pursue it."

The National Library Advisory Board would be created for "reviewing policy and operations and for advising the President and Federal agencies on the planning and execution of national library programs and on inter-departmental library matters within the Federal establishment," and that does not exclude the Legislative Branch. Elsewhere, Mr. Bryant states:

It is of the utmost importance that the Executive Branch have an agency—and one in which it has full confidence—to advise it on library affairs and to speak for it. The officers of a great institution, particularly one that is not in the Executive Branch, cannot serve this purpose; they inevitably become identified with their institution,

while the Administration needs objective advice on this institution and its relations with others.

Apart from some of the implications of the above statement, which do not place a very high estimate on the intellectual integrity of officials of the Library of Congress, I can only conclude that, since there seems little likelihood of the transfer of the Library from the Legislative Branch, one of the main purposes of the proposed Board is largely to displace the Library as "the major instrument through which the Government participates in research library concerns" and to exercise some control over the Library of Congress through an Executive Branch instrument. Certainly the language of Mr. Bryant's memorandum describes a board with much greater powers than is suggested by the somewhat ambiguously titled National Library Advisory Board.

If the Executive Branch feels the need for a Board to guide Executive Branch plans and policies and to *advise* on library matters that might be fostered or administered by Federal agencies, in whatever branch of the Government, it would be presumptuous of the Library of Congress to argue against it, and it does not. If such a board is formed, not only should it work closely with the Librarian of Congress as Mr. Bryant proposes; the Librarian ought, *ex officio*, to be a member of the board, for it is scarcely possible to plan a national library program without taking into account the Library of Congress and having informed advice from as well as about it. In fact, it has been suggested that a board separate and apart from the national library would have difficulty effecting working relationships with other research libraries and might find itself to be impotent.

Consideration should be given, I suggest, not to the creation of a permanent super-library agency, but to the creation of a temporary national commission—to be established by the Congress and to report to the President—which would examine the library needs of the country more searchingly than is possible in framing individual pieces of legislation and which would make recommendations for a national program, not all of which would necessarily be carried out by the Federal Government. [Ed. note: See also p. XII of this *Annual Report*.]

The Librarian of Congress has certainly felt the need for improving channels for the exchange of information and advice from the library and scholarly worlds. He had, although Mr. Bryant apparently did not know this, set

up a Liaison Committee on which the major national library associations—the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association—and the one existing foundation concerned with library technology—the Council on Library Resources, Inc.—are represented. Steps have also been taken to form two additional advisory committees representing the physical and biological sciences on the one hand and the social sciences and the humanities on the other.

This approach, rather than the formation of one large advisory committee, was taken because experience with such large committees has shown the Library that these groups have different, and sometimes competing, interests, that scholars do not always have the background for considering purely technical library problems, and that the needs of scholarship are, naturally enough, not always the major concern of every librarian. The homogeneous groups tend to focus much more sharply on problems relating to their special interests, and this is helpful, but, in the final analysis, no advisory committee can arrive at administrative decisions. It is the responsibility of the Librarian to do that after weighing needs against resources—or the possibility of obtaining resources—to meet them.

It should be noted that the Librarian of Congress in the past 8 years has not been without advice, most of it solicited. In addition to an impressive roster of honorary consultants, the Library has had many committees to advise on specific activities and problems. The Advisory Committee on the Public Law 480 Program to acquire, under the direction of the Librarian and with U.S.-owned foreign currencies, foreign publications for U.S. research libraries is a typical example. Its members include representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies (which in turn represents such organizations as the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the Modern Language Association, and many others), the National Science Foundation, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Social Science Research Council. There is a committee (composed of historians, archivists, and manuscript curators) on the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections; a group of historians, editors, and other scholars

to advise on a comprehensive program for microfilming European archives and manuscript collections of American interest; an advisory committee on the new classification schedule for law; a panel of consultants on the comprehensive revision of the U.S. copyright law; a committee to select fine prints for the Prints and Photographs Division; and an advisory committee on *The Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Representatives of the Library, in turn, serve on official commissions, such as the National Historical Publications Commission, and on innumerable committees of scholarly and technical organizations, national and international, bringing their specialized knowledge and the resources of the Library to bear on areas and problems of concern to the Government, the world of learning, and the library community. Advisory and planning committees, in fact, constitute a well-traveled, two-way street.

There is considerable feeling in the library and scholarly worlds, however, that, in addition to this extensive apparatus, the Library of Congress would benefit from a high-level board of regents for the institution—a board established by the Congress, with Congressional representatives and with members appointed by the President from the public and from panels suggested by various professional organizations. Such a body, it has been suggested, would give an impartial review to the needs of the Library and its clientele, would provide the Joint Committee on the Library with an outside view of the Library's problems and activities, and would lend prestige and support to requests for appropriations and other efforts of the Library. The day certainly has passed when the Library's relations with the country, particularly the library and scholarly worlds, can be as informal—indeed as paternal—as they were half a century ago.

The present Library administration has always regarded the Joint Committee on the Library, however, as a kind of board of trustees or board of regents. On policy questions it has been exceedingly helpful. It has not undertaken to review or support the Library's budget requests, because appropriations are in the province of the Appropriations Committees of both Houses, or to represent the Library outside the halls of Congress. If the Congress should feel that an outside, impartial review and recommendation on new or enlarged Library programs, in what becomes each year a more complex and highly specialized field, would be of value to it, the Librarian of Congress would, of course, welcome the creation of such a body.

"The Present Program of the Library of Congress and Related Agencies"

The program of the Library of Congress sketched by Mr. Bryant under this heading is a mere outline, but my *Annual Reports* to Congress give a fuller account of that program and of my stewardship, and I need not extend the scope of this document by further elaboration, nor does it seem appropriate for me to comment here on the programs of "related agencies."

"Why the Present Program Is Inadequate"

Mr. Bryant is writing of research libraries in general under this heading. The Library of Congress subscribes, by and large, to his four points: (1) "American libraries are not collecting enough"; (2) improved bibliographical apparatus must be provided for control of materials; (3) deteriorating materials must be preserved and replaced; and (4) the Federal Government must participate materially in the programs of research libraries. All research libraries in the United States have long been aware of these basic needs, and some very substantial progress, in which the Library of Congress has had a leading part, has taken place, through, for example, such acquisition programs as the Farmington Plan, the joint program for the acquisition of Latin American materials, and the P.L. 480 program: cooperative microfilming programs for acquisition and for preservation; cooperative bibliographic efforts, such as *The National Union Catalog*; and studies of problems of acquisition, bibliographic control, and library research. More needs to be done, of course, in planning programs, defining roles, and ascertaining a fair division of financial responsibility, and more will be said later on some of these points, which are taken up again in later sections of Mr. Bryant's memorandum.

"What Should Be Done by the Library of Congress and Other Federal Agencies"

New Federal programs are needed in at least five specific areas, Mr. Bryant says. In one of these areas the Library of Congress is already leading the way. In a second, it expects to play a major role. It has an interest in but it is not, probably, the agency to administer the other programs.

1. *Research and experimentation should be undertaken on a large scale in the application of modern technology to library purposes.* The Library of Congress, which was among the first of the Government agencies to mechanize its

business operations, has for several years been studying the possibilities of automating the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in its collections. In 1958 it formalized its explorations by establishing an internal Committee on Mechanized Information Retrieval. In 1959 it availed itself of offers from three of the principal companies in the field to conduct preliminary surveys of certain of the Library's operations. The reports on these surveys emphasized, among other things, the extraordinarily complex and interrelated nature of the Library's operations, not only internally but in respect to the library economy of the entire country. These characteristics dictate a "systems" approach, rather than the mechanization of a discrete process here and there in the Library. They also make it necessary to proceed with care, the reports recognized, lest a change that might benefit the Library of Congress have an adverse effect on the country's library system. At that time "hardware" sophisticated enough to deal with the Library's complex of information storage and retrieval problems was not available, but further study was recommended.

In 1960 a small grant for doing the careful planning necessary for a more searching project was obtained from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and in April 1961 a grant of \$100,000 was received from the Council for a survey of the possibilities of automating the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in the Library. This survey, which is nearing completion, was undertaken by a team of leading experts in computer technology, data processing, systems analysis, and information storage and retrieval. Dr. Gilbert W. King, Director of Research for the International Business Machines Corporation, heads the team. Other members are Dr. H. P. Edmundson, Synthetic Intelligence Department at Ramo-Wooldridge, a division of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.; Dr. Merrill M. Flood, Professor of Mathematical Biology in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan Medical School; Dr. Manfred Kochen, Manager of Information Retrieval, IBM; Dr. Don R. Swanson, Manager of the Synthetic Intelligence Department at Ramo-Wooldridge; and Dr. Alexander Wylly, Director of the Military Systems Research Division of the Planning Research Corporation. Their final report, which will be made available to research libraries and the public, is expected sometime in 1962. It may not provide a blueprint for the immediate and complete automation of the Library of Congress, but it is hoped it will at least provide a step-by-step program of automation, which

may be followed not only by the Library of Congress but by other research libraries.

The men working on this survey represent the best brains in this business, and, if a breakthrough can be made, they can surely point the way. Then and only then, does the Library expect to request appropriations for taking the next steps. It would do a disservice to other research libraries and to the Nation to proceed on any less careful, responsible basis. Meanwhile, no more searching analysis of the "software" as well as the "hardware" necessary for automating a large research library, with material on a universality of subjects that must serve an infinite diversity of needs, is being made.

The Library has experimented with such things as the instantaneous facsimile transmission of documents; it has produced accessions lists with mechanized equipment; and it has kept in close touch with Federal agencies that are developing M-T (mechanical-translation) systems and has itself been developing under contract a Russian-English machine vocabulary. It has sought and received approval from the Joint Committee on the Library to explore the possibility of taking over a major M-T operation (on transferred funds), if and when that should become appropriate. Because, however, the Library of Congress has resisted the temptation to mechanize a small operation here and there, for which it could have had easy acclaim, but has chosen rather to concentrate on a broad approach that has at least possibilities of a significant breakthrough, it may seem to some that it has been lacking in leadership. We do not agree. This field is so complex, the costs even in this age of astronomical figures will be so enormous, and the implications of automating the Library of Congress will be so pervasive that, as Representative Burleson has said, it is wise "to make haste slowly" in this area, for it would constitute "a chain reaction that once started would be difficult to reverse." The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations has similarly endorsed the Library's method of attacking this problem.

2. *The underdeveloped countries should be assisted in creating or strengthening their own national libraries and bibliographies listing their current publications.* This is a desirable objective that should be pursued in every way possible. Neither the Library of Congress nor the Federal Government at large, however, can intrude in the internal affairs of emerging countries by assisting in the development of their national libraries unless it is requested to do so.

The Library has always been ready to assist by lending or recommending personnel for this purpose or by helping to arrange visits to this country so that U.S. library organization, methods, and building plans may be investigated. Last fiscal year more than 200 foreign librarians visited the Library of Congress, where they were given orientation training ranging from a few days to 5 months. In addition to furnishing training and advisory and consultant services, the Library has also furthered the cause of libraries in emerging countries through exchange agreements and through the publication of accession lists and bibliographies relating to those countries. These undertakings have provided extensive bibliography for countries that had no indigenous bibliography, for example, Southern Asia. Some of these projects have been maintained for many years (*Handbook of Latin American Studies* and *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*) and they are being continued; others, such as the *Southern Asia Accessions List*, have been partially replaced by national bibliographies. The Library is now doing extensive work in bibliography for Africa south of the Sahara, as is noted in more detail later.

There are, in short, many things that the Library of Congress does to foster library development in emerging countries, but it would seem more appropriate if full-fledged programs for creating or strengthening national libraries could be developed in such Federal agencies as the Agency for International Development and in such international agencies as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with advice from the Library of Congress and other Government agencies.

3. *The preservation of research materials.* There is agreement among research libraries that a national plan of action is essential. Mr. Bryant is himself chairman of a committee of the Association of Research Libraries to produce one. The Library of Congress expects to have a central role in any plan adopted.

This is an enormous problem on which the Library of Congress did pioneering work a number of years ago. Since then other libraries have accepted some responsibility for preservation programs and commercial firms have become active. There is need not only for coordination of efforts, however, but of higher standards of performance.

The Library of Congress recognizes its responsibility for preserving for the Nation the record of the past. Congress has provided funds to the Library for microfilming some of its own deteriorating books and newspapers, but a great

deal more support for this activity is needed. If the Library were able to preserve on microfilm a substantial portion of its deteriorating materials, the problem for the country would, to some extent, be solved because microcopies could be furnished other institutions at a reasonable price. Nevertheless, a national plan is necessary to avoid duplication and to insure that information about materials copied is available.

Congress has also provided support for preserving and making more widely available several of the Library's special collections of research interest. The collection of paper prints of early motion pictures (1894-1912) is being converted to projectionable safety film and the important Kleine collection of early motion pictures on nitrate film has been converted to safety film. Papers of 23 Presidents of the United States that are in the Library's custody are being indexed and microfilmed, and copies of these films may be purchased by other libraries. Provision has also been made for indexing and microfilming the records of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska, which are important for the vital statistics as well as the historical material they contain.

It might be pointed out that the Library of Congress also concerns itself with problems relating to the preservation of other types of library materials. With foundation funds it initiated in 1957 a project, for example, which resulted in a 74-page report on the deterioration of sound recordings (discs and tapes) and the best methods of preserving them in libraries, a report that has been hailed in this country and abroad as a pioneering study.

4. *Federal grants-in-aid to research libraries.* Since college and university libraries through their support of research, much of it on Government contracts, are serving the national interest, Federal grants-in-aid to them seem fully warranted. Such grants are provided for in the several bills that have been introduced to amend and broaden the Library Services Act program, which is administered by the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education. The Library testified in favor of this provision when hearings on H.R. 11823 and related bills were held recently before the General Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

5. *A program of scholarships and fellowships to recruit and train librarians.* There is a national shortage of professional librarians and a serious lack of trained librarians who also have special subject and language competence. The Library of Congress, like other research libraries,

suffers from this. Once again, the proposed amendments to the Library Services Act would help to remedy this situation by giving aid to college and university libraries for holding training institutes, but more needs to be done.

In an attempt to meet its own needs, the Library of Congress sought and obtained approval from the Joint Committee on the Library to negotiate with an accredited library school to give library science courses at the Library of Congress so that subject and language specialists and others without library-school degrees could be trained under the Federal Employees Training Act. It was proposed that these courses be opened to employees of other Federal libraries in the Washington area.

Ruefully, it must be recognized, however, that neither the Federal Government nor college and university libraries can compete for talent, insofar as salary is concerned, with private industry, especially in scientific fields. At the present time, the Library of Congress cannot even compete in regard to salary with the universities for the specialists it needs to carry on its program in a number of fields.

Improving or Extending Existing Library of Congress Programs

Emphasis on the five areas just mentioned should not, Mr. Bryant writes, and we agree, be allowed to obscure the importance of improving or extending a number of programs to which the Library of Congress is already committed. He mentions seven.

1. *Acquisitions Program.* The scope of the Library's acquisitions program should be considerably broadened, Mr. Bryant feels. The problem is to get the right publications when they are available; it is not always so much a question of quantity as of quality. But to collect on as broad a scale as the Library of Congress must, in a world whose printing presses all seem to be on a 24-hour day, substantial funds for purchases are essential.

Everything possible has been and is being done to improve exchange relations. When I took office, the Library had 12,463 exchange agreements; now it has 22,232. Then it had 3 with the U.S.S.R., for example; now it has 427 with the Soviet Union. Fruitful as these exchange relations are, they do not bring in all the material that is essential. For example, the results of research abroad, which both Government and private scholarship in this country need, are published largely in journals, and most of these have to be purchased.

That the Library has been aware of the need for additional funds for acquisitions is evident

from the periodic requests for this purpose that it has made to the Congress, and a number of these requests have been granted. Since the present Librarian has been in office, a total increase of \$463,000 for the purchase of material has been requested and \$330,000 has been received, raising the book budget from \$350,000 to \$680,000. But these additions have been absorbed by price increases, by the need to use substantial parts of them for microfilming deteriorating materials, and by the necessity of obtaining increasing numbers of serial publications, either in the original or in microfilm form, which has the result of creating continuing fixed charges against available funds. This has left little or nothing for filling in gaps of important recent material and nothing at all for rare materials, other than the few that can be bought with gift or trust funds. Although I feel that the Library of Congress should strive to augment the national collection of rare materials, especially of Americana, I do not feel that it should purchase rarities purely for rarity's sake or duplicate other readily available collections. It is incumbent upon me, however, to attempt to keep the research collections of the Library in the preeminent position they have always enjoyed, and for this, continuing and increasing support for purchases will be needed and will be sought.

As for assisting other research libraries in their acquisitions programs, the Library has done many things and perhaps can do more. When the head of its African Section visited Africa recently to investigate the publishing situation and methods of obtaining materials, his findings were made available to libraries and other groups concerned with African studies, and he was able to assist in the filling of want-lists of books needed. The Library took the initiative, for example, in implementing the provision in Public Law 48 (the Wheat Loan Interest Program) for the procurement of Indian official publications. This program is of benefit primarily to the Midwest Inter-Library Center, the University of California, and the University of Pennsylvania rather than the Library of Congress, although, of course, the entire Asian studies program in this country is thereby strengthened. Under the P.L. 480 Program, the Library requested appropriations to develop acquisitions programs in 12 countries. Approval was obtained for a pilot project in 3 countries—India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic—and materials which go to more than a score of American libraries, in addition to the Library

of Congress, are now coming into the United States at the rate of a million pieces a year. Efforts are also being made to establish microfilming programs in these countries, and it is hoped that the Congress will approve the extension of the P.L. 480 Program to other countries where there are surpluses of U.S.-owned foreign currencies.

The Library of Congress has for many years taken the lead in coordinating plans for microfilming archival and manuscript materials of American interest in European institutions. In April 1961 a conference was held in Washington to discuss needs, and in the summer of 1962 the Assistant Chief of the Library's Manuscript Division visited a number of Western European depositories to enlist cooperation. This effort, linked to a P.L. 480 microfilming program, could bring into the country much research material long eagerly sought by American scholars.

2. *Cataloging.* The Library of Congress will certainly be able to serve the Nation more effectively when it has eliminated its arrearages in uncataloged materials—which were largely inherited by the present Library administration—and has put the cataloging of all its acquisitions on a current basis, as Mr. Bryant suggests. I believe he would agree, however, that the Library has made tremendous strides toward this goal; only lack of space for the operations has prevented the Library from asking the Congress for the manpower required for a truly adequate program.

The cataloging of American trade publications has been put on a current basis, and orders for catalog cards for a high percentage of them are being filled prior to the publication dates of the books. This has been made possible through cooperation sought and obtained from some 3,000 publishers, who are sending their publications to the Library for cataloging in advance of the publication dates and who are printing L.C. catalog card numbers in the books themselves. This program is assisted by the R. R. Bowker Company of New York, which supplies additional books from those received for listing in *Publisher's Weekly*.

An effort was made to give other libraries the greatest possible benefit from pre-publication cataloging by persuading publishers to print not only the card number but the entire cataloging information in their books. An experiment, carried on for a year under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., raised the hopes of many librarians that this plan could be made

to work; it was therefore with the greatest regret that the Library concluded that it was not economically and otherwise feasible.

Another plan of the Library's, which is designed to supply other libraries simultaneously with cataloging information for books they acquire for their own collections, is a growing success. This is the "Cards-with-Books Program" in which book wholesalers, publishers, and jobbers buy L.C. cards and supply sets of them with the books they sell to libraries. During fiscal 1962, 14 distributors joined the plan and bought more than 4,880,000 cards.

The general improvement in the availability of catalog cards, of which the "Cards-with-Books Program" plays a relatively small part, is demonstrated by the tremendous increases in card sales in the last 8 years. In fiscal 1955 the Library sold more than 23,450,000 cards and returned to the U.S. Treasury \$1,168,361 for the sale of these cards and of book catalogs and other technical publications, as compared with more than 42,386,000 cards sold and \$2,792,099 returned to the Treasury in fiscal 1962 for the sale of these cards and technical publications.

Thus far, the greatest emphasis has been placed on current American publications, chiefly because the improved service benefits the greatest number of libraries. In consequence it has not yet been possible to concentrate on the sizable arrearage of materials of research importance nor on foreign books as a whole, although the Library's record for cataloging current Slavic receipts promptly is a very good one. It should be noted that much of this arrearage is under preliminary control, although printed catalog cards are not yet available. A task force to attack this problem on a modest scale is envisaged as soon as the promise of space in the Naval Weapons Plant is a reality.

In three directions the Library has made substantial progress of special interest to research libraries. The first program entails the extension of cataloging services to materials in many languages not previously covered by L.C. printed cards. In 1958 the Far Eastern Languages Section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division was established and began to print catalog cards for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean books. Recently a special section to catalog books in South Asian languages was also created. Along with these new services, the Library has been developing cataloging rules, transliteration systems, and procedures that have made it possible to embark on the cataloging of materials in many other languages.

The second development, which is the fruit of extensive investigation by the Library and which is of special interest to research libraries, is the utilization of a new process for reproducing catalog cards. This process is now making it economically feasible for the Library to fill orders for out-of-print cards not expected to be in wide enough demand to justify reprinting by traditional methods of printing or photoduplication. It is anticipated that within 6 months the Library will be able to fill all such orders promptly.

The third service has only recently been started. In response to a demand from research libraries, the Library has begun to sell, in proof-sheet form, copies of the catalog entries prepared for *The National Union Catalog* from copy supplied by other libraries and not represented by L.C. printed cards.

Thus the Library is constantly seeking ways to improve cataloging services to other libraries. The ultimate answer, I feel, lies in centralization; the higher degree of centralized cataloging there is at the Library of Congress, the greater the benefit nationally.

3. *The National Union Catalog.* The National Union Catalog on cards was established in its present form in 1927, when the first installment of a 5-year grant for this purpose was received from the Rockefeller Foundation. Today this catalog contains 14,000,000 cards locating significant research materials that are in some 800 North American libraries. It is probably the most important single research tool in the country, providing bibliographic control and facilitating inter-library loan.

In 1947 the Library of Congress began to issue its author catalog and in 1950 its subject catalog in book form. In 1956, in cooperation with the American Library Association's Committee on Resources of American Libraries and the Association of Research Libraries, the author catalog was expanded into *The National Union Catalog*, and holdings of other libraries were included; the publication has more than doubled in size since then.

The Library has already begun the publication in book form of the older portion of the National Union Catalog on cards by issuing the 1952-55 segment under the sponsorship of the Resources Committee. It has also been in consultation with this committee for some time on a plan to issue the pre-1952 section.

The Library of Congress provides an information service on the National Union Catalog that is of great importance to the scholarly com-

munity. Last fiscal year more than 33,000 requests were handled.

A number of other union catalogs and lists are issued by the Library. With foundation support, it is preparing for publication the third and final edition of the *Union Lists of Serials*. For more than a decade it has issued *New Serial Titles*, at first only a record of its own acquisitions but for a number of years past a union list, unconfined as to scope and representing the acquisitions of some 600 libraries.

Also with foundation support, the Library is bringing the difficult field of manuscript collections under bibliographical control through its National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. This has been available to other libraries only in the form of catalog cards, but the first volume in book form has just now been published.

The Library's Cyrillic Union Catalog is being published this year under commercial auspices with the sponsorship of the ALA's National Union Catalog Subcommittee, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, and the ARL's Committee on Slavic Resources. To cover current acquisitions in the Slavic field the Library has issued, since 1948, the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, a current union list of the acquisitions of major American libraries pursuing Slavic programs. It is regrettable that, because of circumstances beyond the Library's control, a companion union list, the *East European Accessions Index*, had to be discontinued. The Library was sharply criticized for not "pressing" for appropriations to continue this list when funds for its support were withdrawn by other Federal agencies, but the Library's budget had already been presented when notice was received that funds were to be withdrawn. Thus, it was late to attempt a rescue operation. The Library did present the case to the Subcommittees on Legislative Appropriations, pointing out that now seemed hardly the time to withdraw Government support from any activity that contributed to the country's knowledge of the Soviet bloc. In fairness, however, it also had to call attention to the high cost of the list (\$362,000 a year) and the low incidence of use (8 percent of those working in the field), which an independent survey revealed. Furthermore, it was necessary to note that the transferred funds that were supporting the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* were probably going to be withdrawn and that the Library might well have to ask for half a million dollars to continue this essential list. In view of these facts, the Subcommittee took no action.

The assumption by the Library of the task of preparing a detailed subject index to *Dissertation Abstracts*, a cooperative undertaking with the publisher and the ARL, has made this indispensable publication vastly more useful to the research libraries, which depend upon it for the control of this essential body of material.

The Library's *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* should also be mentioned because State libraries, State university libraries, and others cooperate with the Library in making this unique and valuable list as complete as possible.

4. *Mechanization of the National Union Catalog*. It may well be that the survey in depth of the possibility of automating the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in the Library will make recommendations that will lead to the mechanization of this important tool for bibliographic control and scholarly research. At present, there is no point in speculating on the matter.

5. *Specialized subject and other scholarly bibliographies*. Although the Library has made a number of notable contributions in this field, perhaps more attention has been given recently to the publication of the large accession lists and other bibliographic tools such as those mentioned above in the section on *The National Union Catalog*. One has only to look at the monumental *Guide to the Study of the United States of America*, published in 1960, however, to realize that the Library has not lost its touch; a supplement to this *Guide*, which has been hailed on both sides of the Atlantic, is now being compiled. Among other outstanding bibliographic works of recent years were catalogs of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of rare illustrated books in the Library of Congress and of the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, the concluding volumes of Phillips' *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, volume V of which was published in 1958 and volume VI of which is in the press, to say nothing of the bio-bibliography that constituted the *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, the fifth and concluding volume of which was published in 1959.

A whole series of less pretentious but very useful guides to materials relating to areas and subjects of current interest have been published. Among those relating to Africa, for example, are: *Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected Annotated List of Writings, 1951-1956*; *Africa South of the Sahara: An Introductory List of Bibliographies*; *African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries*; *Nigerian Official Publica-*

tions, 1869-1958: *A Guide*; *North and Northeast Africa: A Selected Annotated List of Writings, 1951-1957*; *Official Publications of British East Africa: Part I*; *Official Publications of French West Africa, 1946-1958: A Guide*; *Official Publications of Somaliland, 1941-1949: A Guide*; and *Serials for African Studies*. To meet the need for information occasioned by the Centennial of the Civil War, the Library has issued *The American Civil War: A Centennial Exhibition*; *The American Civil War: A Selected Reading List*; *The Civil War: A list of One Hundred Books in Braille and on Talking Book Records*; Carl Sandburg's *Civil War Centennial Address*; *The Civil War in Motion Pictures*; *The Civil War in Pictures 1861-1961: A Chronological List of Selected Pictorial Works*; and *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in Map Collections of the Library of Congress*.

If automation should prove successful, it would, of course, revolutionize bibliographic work, making it possible to supply computer-produced demand bibliographies rapidly and on any subject.

"Publication" by microfilm is also being done. Although the microfilms of the 23 groups of Presidential papers in the Library, now being issued with indexes prepared from mechanically produced and arranged punched cards, lack the illuminating annotation that Julian P. Boyd gives in *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, they nevertheless reveal in great detail this extraordinary instrument in American Government—the Chief Executive—and provide the raw materials for countless scholarly edited works and interpretive studies.

6. *Improvement of Interlibrary Loan and Photographic Services*. The Library has received relatively little criticism of either of these services. Occasionally someone feels that the rates for photoduplication are high, but in such cases the comparisons made are with subsidized services, with operations, for example, in which the personnel is paid from appropriated funds. It should be remembered that the Library's Photoduplication Service is a self-supporting one and that costs for personnel, equipment, and maintenance must be paid from income. Others have the impression that orders are held up so that personnel and equipment can operate at a steady rate. The Photoduplication Laboratory does not need to do this. It has so many orders that it usually operates on a 6-day week. Any backlogs that accumulate result from lack of space in which additional equipment to handle

orders can be installed. Relief for the space situation would result in speedier service.

Interlibrary loan service has been improved by absorbing, on a reciprocal basis, the cost of postage in sending materials to other libraries and by securing additional appropriations to make it possible to accept telephone requests from Government agencies.

7. *Cultural Programs*. For many years the Library has sponsored activities and programs that have made available the enlightenment of literature, learning, and music not only to the Nation's Capital but—through broadcasts, recordings, publication, and the sponsorship of extension concerts—to a much broader audience throughout the country. It pioneered in the recording of folk music and of poets—of both the English-speaking and the Hispanic worlds—reading their own poems, and it continues to issue recordings in these fields. It commissions musical compositions and presents premieres of new works, as well as concerts of modern and classical chamber music in the Library and in small communities in the United States. It maintains musical collections that are preeminent in their breadth. Its programs of poetry readings, dramatic productions, and lectures on literary and musical developments not only add luster to the Washington scene but, through the published lectures, supply critical comment used widely by college students and professors. Its collection of fine prints is outstanding, and its sponsorship of the National Exhibition of Prints encourages, through recognition and purchase, the development of the graphic arts. Its exhibits of fine printing as well as of fine prints, of literary and historical treasures, and of Americana are viewed each year by hundreds of thousands of visitors to the halls of the Library. Illustrated catalogs are published for some of these exhibits, thus extending their influence, and a number of them are circulated in the United States and abroad, bringing home to Americans the richness of their history and culture and reminding our neighbors abroad that comic books, Cadillacs, and cookouts are not the sole evidences of our national life.

Many special conferences organized by the Library are held in Washington. International colloquiums on Hispanic and Islamic studies, attended by the outstanding scholars from these areas, and a national symposium on the status of research on Lincoln, for example, have been held; and the National Poetry Festival, scheduled for October 1962, will bring together more outstanding American poets than have ever be-

fore been assembled for 3 days of readings and of critical consideration of American poetry in the last half century.

On the sponsoring committees for most cultural programs in the Nation's Capital you will find an official of the Library of Congress. The Librarian of Congress is, for example, on the board of trustees of the National Cultural Center. He and others from the Library have participated in planning for this center and, when the money-raising phase of this enterprise has been completed, the Library will undoubtedly have an even larger role to play in regard to the program of the center.

The roster of those in the worlds of arts, letters, and scholarship who associate themselves with the Library of Congress by serving as honorary consultants is as broad as it is distinguished. Few would question the national impact, for example, of Robert Frost, who was the Library's Consultant in Poetry in 1958-59 and who has since served it as Honorary Consultant in the Humanities. The appeal and influence of his poetry and personality are undeniable. It is a heartening sight indeed to see an auditorium filled to overflowing with high-school students who applaud as enthusiastically to encourage the reading of a favorite Frost poem as they would to spark a seventh-inning rally.

It is quite true that most of these Library activities are supported by grants or income from foundations. It is difficult to see anything reprehensible in this. (Why should the Library of Congress turn its back on such support anymore than a State university should?) It does not prove that Congress would not support such activities; in fact Congress does to some extent by staffing the Music Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, the Exhibits Office, and other units, and in other ways. That individual benefactors and foundations find it appropriate to finance such activities only indicates their recognition that the Library of Congress serves as the national library and its programs serve scholarship and the Nation. Such grants or endowments, in turn, enable the Library to embark on new and usually experimental programs, in which both the requirements and the methods of meeting them need to be tested. Mr. Bryant says, for example, that Congress should support the small African Section created by the Library with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. That is exactly what Congress has begun to do. Having established the need for special attention to acquiring African ma-

terials and for assisting African studies in this country and having pointed the way to accomplishing this, the Library, in its budget presented last year, asked the Appropriations Committees to begin putting positions in this unit in the regular budget. In fact, except for the income from a few large endowments in the Library, the money received as grants from foundations is really "seed" money. The Library cultivates the soil, sows the seed, and, if there is a rich harvest, asks the Congress for appropriations to carry on. Thus was established, for example, the National Union Catalog on cards which has been maintained for years by appropriations. Congress recognizes the validity of this pattern, usually with a willingness to continue programs of proven worth to the Nation.

Summary

Mr. Bryant's memorandum has already served a useful purpose by calling attention to the problems of research libraries throughout the Nation. It will serve an even broader purpose if it brings understanding of the complexities of those problems, strengthens the determination to find solutions, and rallies support, not only in the Congress, but in the Executive Branch, within the library profession, and among the clientele of research libraries.

I am sure that Mr. Bryant did not mean to suggest—although his emphasis on one side of the picture did leave this impression—that all the problems of research libraries can or should be solved by the Federal Government, and in particular by the Library of Congress. These problems are so many and so complex that no one official—not even an "ideal" Librarian of Congress—could alone solve them, nor can the agencies of both the Executive and Legislative Branches. The officers and trustees of universities have a duty to give their libraries the same support they would to a new physics laboratory or to a new stadium. Mr. Bryant says that "the major research libraries are already functioning as national institutions," but are they in all important respects? For example, some of the major research libraries are not furnishing descriptions of their manuscript holdings for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. States and localities must also play their parts. The solutions, in short, must be cooperatively arrived at, but, just as Federal assistance to the public libraries of the country has been recognized as appropriate and desirable, so also will the Federal Gov-

ernment, I believe, recognize the necessity of playing a larger role in strengthening the research libraries of the Nation.

The Library of Congress has not abrogated its leadership in the library world. It has been necessary, however, for it to concentrate on strengthening its own collections and services during the past several years—to put its own house in better order. To have neglected to do this would be a great disservice to the library and scholarly communities, because so central is the Library of Congress to the library economy and research efforts of the country that, to the extent that the institution is weak, the whole fabric of library service is weakened. Every institution must go through such periods of catching up, of shoring up its operations. That this coincided with greatly increased demands on the Library and the necessity of instituting new services—such as the National Science and Technology Referral Center now being organized in the Library—at the same time that space in its buildings was shrinking to the vanishing point, should not lead librarians to conclude that the Library of Congress is disinterested in their problems or scholars to feel that the Library has abandoned its traditional fostering of humanistic research. The Library's space problem has been worse than frustrating; it has been stifling. There has been a regrettable lack of understanding on this point, which is reflected, I think, in Mr. Bryant's memorandum.

Mr. Bryant calls for leadership, but leadership, in the absence of line authority, must strike a delicate balance between domination and encouragement. Those who urge the Library of Congress to greater leadership would be the first to cry out against attempted Government dictation. This would be resented and resisted to the point of wrecking the many complex cooperative arrangements already in existence. In hewing the fine line between the two positions, perhaps the Library of Congress has of late been too careful to remain in the background rather than pushing to the vanguard.

The Library of Congress does not find it hard to function as the national library without the name and without a statutory definition of its mission. "An appropriation for a third library building for the Library of Congress," one research librarian declared, "might do more to enlarge the scope of the national library than the adoption of a formal statement of its responsibilities." Many, however, do feel that some form of recognition of the Library's status in legislation would be desirable, and I agree that this might be helpful.

The officers of the Library are convinced that the institution can accomplish any program suggested by Mr. Bryant or any assigned to it by legislation just as effectively, if not more so, under its present organization as under any of the alternatives suggested. As one scholarly beacon from Boston put it: "I feel strongly that the Library of Congress needs more financial support to do many of things it now clearly knows that it wants to do. I hope, however, that that support may be obtained without great blowing of trumpets and administrative reorganization. I would thoroughly dislike any notion of transferring the Library to the Executive Branch . . . I am convinced that the Library of Congress, given time, people, and funds, is more than capable of generating new activities as they may be needed without outside stimulation."

Others think that both the Library and the Congress would benefit from the Library's having a board of regents. This is something the Congress itself will have to decide, but any such board would obviously have to be more closely articulated with the Library than Mr. Bryant's proposal contemplates. (The Librarian has already taken steps, through the organization of informal committees, to bring to bear on technical and research problems the advice of the library and scholarly worlds.) If the Chief Executive feels the need for a permanent advisory board on national library problems and programs of and for the Nation, I am sure that he will take the necessary action. The Library feels, however, that neither of these courses would be the wisest initial step. Instead, it is suggested that a temporary national commission on library problems at all levels, created by the Congress and responsible to the President, might be the answer. [Ed. note: See also p. XII of this *Annual Report*.]

The possibility of a Council of Federal Librarians will be explored by the Library of Congress, although past experience with such a Council does not promise great accomplishments in terms of coordination of Federal library activities.

The responsibilities of the Library of Congress are so diverse and many of them are of such magnitude that the time has never been and will probably never come when the execution of them could not but be improved. "The question," as one humanist who has agreed to advise the Library put it, "is not whether the Library's program can be improved, but how it can best be improved." The Library is eager to pursue programs with all the intensity required by the Congress, the Government as a whole, and the

Nation. For this it requires space, adequately compensated personnel, and continuing financial support. It believes that, along with the other research libraries of the country, it can supply the "imaginative leadership."

The task of strengthening the national scholarly resources to meet the Nation's present and foreseeable needs is a very great one. It is over-taxing the physical plants and financial resources of research libraries but not, I hope, the librarian's traditional ingenuity, initiative, and ability to innovate. Conventional methods of acquisition, classification, organization, and service—however much we improve them—may not be the answer. We must—as we are doing—explore the possibilities that computer technology offers, with the accompanying necessity of rethinking our approaches to basic library func-

tions. We may well be on the threshold of a technological revolution in library science, but this does not permit us to sit idly by until there is a significant breakthrough. The Library of Congress has chosen to move forward on both fronts: while strengthening its traditionally operated programs, it is seeking to find radically new and better ways for the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in its vast storehouse of knowledge in order to keep the institution creatively responsive to the Congress and the Government at large, to scholarship and the library community, to the people and the times.

Respectfully submitted,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD

Librarian of Congress

Appendix II. Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962

Membership. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of fiscal 1962 were:

Ex officio members:

- C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman
- L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary
- B. Everett Jordan, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library

Appointive Members:

- Benjamin M. McKelway (Term expires March 9, 1963)
- Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (Term expires March 9, 1965)

Meetings of the Board. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1962.

Amendment to the Trust Fund Board Act. Under the provisions of Public Law 87-522, approved July 5, 1962, section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, as amended (2 U.S.C. 158) was amended by striking out "\$5,000,000" at the end of the section and inserting in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000." This part of the Act, as amended, now reads as follows:

In the absence of any specification to the

contrary, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* that the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000,000.

This action was taken by the Congress after the Librarian of Congress had presented to the Joint Committee on the Library the recommendation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board that the statutory limitation on the amount that could be placed in the Permanent Loan Fund be raised to \$10,000,000. The Joint Committee on the Library supported the recommendation.

Increase in Investments. A contribution of \$250 was received during the year from Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

Summary of Income and Obligations

	Permanent Loan Account	Investment Account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1961.....	\$232,603.01	\$9,084.97	\$241,687.98
Adjustment for prior obligations.....	24.83	9.10	33.93
Income, fiscal 1962.....	178,526.82	17,505.59	196,032.41
Available for obligation, fiscal 1962.....	\$411,154.66	\$26,599.66	\$437,754.32
Obligations, fiscal 1962.....	175,924.03	23,499.63	199,423.66
Carried forward to fiscal 1963.....	\$235,230.63	\$3,100.03	\$238,330.66

Review of Activities Supported by Funds Held by the Board. The gifts and bequests that have been accepted over the years under the terms of the Trust Fund Board Act have enabled the Library to add to services and holdings and to extend the usefulness of its collections.

Specifically, in fiscal 1962 income from gifts and bequests made possible the addition to the Library's collections of 1,611 pieces of Hispanic material, 98 pieces of Slavic material, an undetermined number of pieces of music materials, 196 prints for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Print Collection in the Library, and microfilm copies of manuscripts relating to America in English and German repositories, as well as reproductions of unique copies of guides to American manuscripts in Germany. Bibliographical undertakings were the compilation of a checklist of the instruments in the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes and preparation of an annotated list of manuscripts of Hispanic interest in the Manuscript Division. Cataloging of materials was made possible in the Pennell Print Collection, a curator of fine prints was secured, and progress was made in the organization and cataloging of the Library's poster collection.

Consultant services were given in connection with Hispanic materials, Indian publications, art materials, Rumanian holdings, catalog code revision, and the Library's exhibit concerned with the Civil War Centennial.

Chairs were supported in the fields of American History, Aeronautics, Geography, Music, and Poetry in English. Assistance was provided for the acquisition and interpretation of Hispanic materials and for counsel in connection with the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

The generous endowments that established in earlier years the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (for the "furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appre-

ciation of music"), the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation ("for maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments . . ., presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which these instruments are used"), and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund stand as significant examples of the unique contribution to scholarship and the cultural life of the Nation made possible by gifts and bequests to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. These endowments have made it possible for the Library to become a world center for the performance of chamber music, and through them the Library has been able to acquire many of the priceless music manuscripts that have helped to place the Library's collection among the most distinguished in the world. During fiscal 1962 a total of 39 concerts were given in the Coolidge Auditorium. Eighteen of these featured the Budapest String Quartet, which performed on the Stradivari instruments. A total of 32 extension concerts were also given in fiscal 1962. Twenty-two poetry readings and literary productions were given in the Coolidge Auditorium.

These endowments also made possible the purchase of a new microphone and speakers for the Coolidge Auditorium, the awarding of 5 grants for the composition of music, the commissioning of 5 other musical works by 5 composers (the original manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's collections), a lecture by Anthony van Hoboken on "Discrepancies in Haydn Biographies," and the awarding of a grant toward the publication of a volume by Julian Mates on *The American Musical Stage Before 1800*.

The 19th National Exhibition of Prints was presented in fiscal 1962, needed equipment was secured for the Hispanic Room, and magnetic sound recording tape was purchased for use in producing books on tape for the blind.

Appendix III. Statistics of Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1961	Pieces, 1962
By purchase from—		
Appropriated funds:		
Administrative expenses.....	1, 101	
Aerospace Information Division.....	3, 131	3, 064
Air Research Division.....	211	63
Books for the Blind.....		671
Copyright Office (for reference materials).....	1, 362	896
Increase of the Law Library.....	69, 924	58, 449
Increase of the Library of Congress, General.....	447, 359	429, 931
Legislative Reference Service.....	44, 377	28, 876
Transferred funds.....	20	150
Gift funds:		
Atamian Fund.....	258	7
Babine Fund.....	102	98
Carnegie Fund.....		7
Fawick Fund.....		1
Ford Foundation.....	239	1, 170
Friends of Music.....		1
Gitelson Fund.....	1	
Heineman Foundation.....	7	140
Houghton Fund.....	1	
Hubbard Fund.....	21	29
Huntington Fund.....	1, 182	1, 611
Loeb Fund.....		1
Miller Fund.....	7	2
NBC Fund.....		50
Pennell Fund.....	232	220
Stern Fund.....	256	786
Wilbur Fund.....	238	151
Total.....	570, 029	526, 374
By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Blind.....	2, 346	2, 925
Copyright.....	399, 783	410, 815
Public Printer.....	717, 481	717, 435
Total.....	1, 119, 610	1, 131, 195
By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	4, 089	6, 112
State agencies.....	121, 784	108, 575
Transfers from Federal agencies.....	1, 805, 625	1, 926, 110
Total.....	1, 931, 498	2, 040, 797
By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange.....	23, 770	34, 127
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	1 464, 624	450, 770
Total.....	488, 394	484, 897
By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	1, 696, 843	738, 409
Total receipts.....	5, 806, 374	4, 921, 672

¹ Corrected figure (transfer of foreign newspapers counted as foreign exchange was in error).

**B. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE
LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962**

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Volumes and pamphlets.....	254, 231	204, 673	12, 329, 678	12, 534, 351
Bound newspaper volumes.....	2, 339	¹ 9, 527	169, 993	160, 466
Newspapers on microfilm (reels).....	6, 575	7, 179	69, 600	76, 779
Manuscripts (pieces).....	1, 200, 036	258, 264	17, 731, 181	17, 989, 445
Maps.....	58, 743	61, 971	2, 622, 105	2, 684, 076
Microcards.....	2, 343	4, 388	49, 030	53, 418
Microprint cards.....	17, 040	11, 302	139, 653	150, 955
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	7, 884	12, 386	135, 392	147, 778
Motion pictures (reels).....	6, 821	2, 521	133, 577	² 68, 738
Music (volumes and pieces).....	27, 111	33, 826	2, 076, 834	2, 110, 660
Phonograph recordings (records).....	7, 375	3, 535	116, 751	120, 286
Books for the Blind:				
Volumes in raised type.....	32, 998	17, 763	574, 582	592, 345
Talking books (containers).....	18, 930	16, 610	464, 807	481, 417
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides....	35, 634	27, 643	3, 060, 524	3, 088, 167
Prints and reproductions (pieces).....	2, 093	1, 089	586, 256	587, 345
Other (broadsides, posters, photocopies, etc.)..	129, 912	10, 690	1, 023, 056	1, 033, 746
Total.....	1, 810, 065	664, 313	41, 283, 019	41, 879, 972

¹ This decrease resulted from the disposal of newspapers that have been microfilmed.

² 1962 figure is based upon a new count of contents, with adjustments for disposal of surplus and deteriorated films.

**C. ADDITIONS TO AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE ORIENTAL
COLLECTIONS**

	Volumes and pamphlets			Bound newspaper volumes		
	Additions		Total contents	Additions		Total contents
	1961	1962		1961	1962	
Far Eastern languages.....	16, 854	18, 106	¹ 804, 398	0	0	507
Near East languages.....	2, 742	3, 902	¹ 35, 221	460	0	833
South Asia languages.....	1, 049	1, 366	17, 768	0	0	738
Southeast Asia languages.....	1, 014	736	13, 785	0	0	45
Hebraic.....	1, 738	1, 885	65, 163	0	0	262
Total.....	23, 397	25, 995	¹936, 335	460	0	2, 385

¹ Total allows for transfers.

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Lists and offers scanned.....	69,546	83,426
Items searched.....	93,651	93,392
Recommendations made for acquisitions.....	117,416	106,269
Items accessioned.....	2,463,100	1,654,504
Items disposed of.....	2,586,734	2,235,774
Total man-hours devoted to acquisitions.....	32,084	31,082

E. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS
1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Lists and offers scanned.....	1,777	2,110
Items searched.....	36,657	37,755
Recommendations made for acquisitions.....	6,088	5,834
Items disposed of.....	466,037	472,800

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Order Division:		
Evaluations.....	509	459
Reference inquiries answered.....	1,884	1,549
Order Section		
Titles searched.....	23,939	17,673
Purchase requisitions acted upon.....	49,800	42,220
Pieces accessioned.....	148,243	142,258
Invoices		
Received.....	11,050	10,255
Cleared.....	11,055	10,002
On hand at end of period.....	525	960
Serial Record Division:		
Serial parts processed ¹		
Pieces processed.....	1,719,808	1,706,179
Volumes added to classified collections.....	15,217	23,599
Total serial parts processed.....	1,735,025	1,729,778
Reference inquiries handled		
Telephone inquiries.....	50,037	49,002
Personal and written inquiries.....	2,151	3,359
Total reference inquiries handled.....	52,188	52,361
New entries made.....	13,084	13,742
Materials awaiting disposition		
Pieces awaiting first search.....	118,500	87,675
Pieces awaiting further search.....	23,358	28,709
Pieces awaiting cataloging.....	1,484	1,875
Total awaiting disposition.....	143,342	118,259

See footnotes at end of table.

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962—*Continued*

	1961	1962
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Incoming pieces handled	² 5, 236, 345	4, 408, 325
Outgoing pieces handled ³		
Exchange	295, 291	312, 683
Transfer	94, 484	74, 040
Donations to institutions	260, 825	296, 968
Pulping	2, 274, 077	2, 192, 737
Total	2, 924, 677	2, 877, 428
Exchange Sections		
Correspondence	6, 911	6, 448
Requests sent (form letters)	14, 955	14, 771
Acknowledgments (form letters)	15, 739	16, 594
Gift Section		
Correspondence	1, 512	1, 508
Requests sent (form letters)	17, 476	15, 971
Acknowledgments (form letters)	7, 868	8, 815
Incoming pieces handled		
Gift Section	484, 667	480, 145
Manuscript Division	1, 212, 176	258, 264
Total	1, 696, 843	738, 409
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication	15, 092	15, 100
Items requested	2, 254	1, 981
Incoming pieces reviewed	73, 361	72, 691

¹ Workload figure including pieces transferred to other libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, and material discarded immediately.

² Adjusted figure.

³ Duplicate and other unwanted materials not needed for the Library's collections or other uses.

Appendix IV. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
<i>I. Preparation for the collection</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching:		
1. Titles received.....	187,372	186,566
2. Titles forwarded.....	168,537	176,955
3. Titles awaiting searching:		
a. General.....	32,639	41,821
b. Serials.....	7,908	10,217
c. Slavic.....	10,125	7,705
d. Far Eastern languages.....	1,963	1,221
e. Gaelic, Greek and Hebrew.....	2,460	3,742
f. Total titles awaiting searching.....	55,095	64,706
b. Preparation of entries:		
1. Entries prepared.....	91,837	97,727
2. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging.....	3,925	1,696
2. Titles cataloged:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	79,230	83,117
2. Map Division.....	325	807
3. Total.....	79,555	83,924
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	7,250	4,625
2. Map Division.....	4	6
3. Total.....	7,254	4,631
c. Brief Cataloging (multilith cards):		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division (Music Section).....	5,083	5,115
2. Map Division.....	969	2,425
3. Total brief cataloging.....	6,052	7,540
d. Form card cataloging (Descriptive Cataloging Division).....	3,708	3,994
e. Total new titles cataloged.....	96,569	100,089

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND
1962—Continued

	1961	1962
3. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision.....	1,037	956
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging.....	91,180	101,120
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. In previous years.....	133,358	143,137
2. This year.....	9,779	6,195
3. Total.....	143,137	149,332
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2,805	3,010
2. Map Division.....	67	433
3. Total.....	2,872	3,443
b. Titles reprinted revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	8,111	8,071
2. Map Division.....	17	61
3. Total.....	8,128	8,132
c. Total titles recataloged and reprinted revised.....	11,000	11,575
5. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision.....	24	42
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited:		
1. Regular.....	9,377	5,897
2. Motion pictures.....	3,386	2,945
3. Books in raised characters.....	127	4
4. Talking books.....	350	50
5. Total.....	13,240	8,896
b. Titles awaiting editing.....	2,911	1,421
c. Number of cooperative libraries supplying copy.....	108	80
<i>IV. Development of Catalog Tools</i>		
7. Authority cards:		
a. Established.....	43,973	40,646
b. Changed.....	9,036	7,906

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1961	1962
<i>I. Preparation for the Collection</i>		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Titles classified and subject headed.....	90,352	94,917
b. Titles awaiting revision.....		184
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	19,060	21,366
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging.....	13,290	3,790
e. Titles classified as Priority 4.....	5,951	4,068
2. Shelisting:		
a. Titles shelisted.....	¹ 71,252	79,114
b. Volumes shelisted.....	105,953	116,625
c. Other shelisting (titles).....	² 7,902	5,870
d. Other shelisting (volumes).....	10,587	9,606
e. Titles awaiting shelisting.....	2,624	2,585
f. Volumes awaiting shelisting.....	5,180	4,851
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled.....	374,801	446,025
b. Volumes awaiting labeling.....	10,773	9,754
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged.....	3,618	4,687
b. Titles revised.....	15,664	16,355
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	19,282	21,042
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	853	936
5. Reshelisting:		
a. Titles reshelisted.....	5,743	8,506
b. Volumes reshelisted.....	12,864	17,443
c. Titles awaiting reshelisting or review.....	3,616	3,153
d. Volumes awaiting reshelisting or review.....	2,498	2,238
<i>III. For other Libraries</i>		
6. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Regular.....	9,377	5,897
b. Motion pictures.....	3,386	2,945
c. Books in raised characters.....	127	4
d. Talking books.....	350	50
e. Total.....	13,240	8,896
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
7. Subject Headings:		
a. Established.....	2,850	3,043
b. Canceled or changed.....	194	225
8. Class numbers:		
a. Established.....	1,314	592
b. Changed.....	703	113

¹ Adjusted to include analytical titles.² Adjusted to exclude analytical titles.

2. *Material Shelved¹ During Fiscal Years 1961 and 1962 and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1962*

	1961		1962		Total volumes
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	744	3,944	917	4,512	243,722
B-BJ Philosophy.....	1,540	2,234	1,330	2,539	88,792
BL-BX Religion.....	3,826	5,431	3,129	5,038	280,938
C History, Auxiliary Sciences.....	843	1,515	1,071	1,727	108,629
D History (except American).....	5,826	9,871	6,421	12,650	440,156
E-F American history.....	2,627	4,415	2,797	5,402	357,845
G Geography-anthropology.....	2,300	3,761	2,149	3,886	135,280
H Social sciences.....	9,201	19,174	10,235	23,747	1,140,094
J Political science.....	2,337	6,598	2,569	6,341	454,711
L Education.....	2,485	4,237	2,272	4,976	249,499
M Music.....	8,936	14,775	8,440	17,034	289,348
N Fine arts.....	2,142	3,200	2,343	4,090	142,836
P Language and literature.....	12,508	16,464	4,552	18,885	881,052
Q Science.....	6,969	9,647	5,091	11,290	445,909
R Medicine.....	1,747	3,280	2,074	4,034	188,025
S Agriculture.....	1,603	3,244	2,049	3,845	206,494
T Technology.....	6,306	13,577	7,273	16,018	511,218
U Military science.....	629	1,817	750	1,668	102,662
V Naval science.....	448	1,145	431	944	57,361
Z Bibliography.....	1,809	5,305	2,098	5,499	265,908
Incunabula.....					445
Total.....	74,826	133,634	67,991	154,125	26,590,924

¹ Includes monographs and—

1. Bound volumes of serials recorded in the Serial Record Division;

2. Music scores classified in the Descriptive Cataloging Division; and

3. Maps and atlases classified in the Map Division.

² Corrected figure.

3. *Number of Titles, Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1962)*

April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3,917	1947.....	30,184
1931.....	31,285	1948.....	30,499
1932.....	33,829	1949.....	31,151
1933.....	33,251	1950.....	31,785
1934.....	42,314	1951.....	30,453
1935.....	34,709	1952.....	26,280
1936.....	34,267	1953.....	33,799
1937.....	33,371	1954.....	30,509
1938.....	34,060	1955.....	20,744
1939.....	27,436	1956.....	19,994
1940.....	28,977	1957.....	20,081
1941.....	27,939	1958.....	23,068
1942.....	32,512	1059.....	27,130
1943.....	27,594	1960.....	28,643
1944.....	34,328	1961.....	29,947
1945.....	32,020	1962.....	24,073
1946.....	32,292	Total.....	962,441

C. STATISTICS OF CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS
1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Card Preparation Section: ¹		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year	56,773	85,816
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog	484,482	478,217
b. Main Catalog	364,048	378,664
c. Annex Catalog	327,170	340,369
d. Music Catalog	73,280	61,745
e. Process Information File	180,283	187,536
f. Other catalogs	405,418	412,472
g. Total cards prepared for filing	1,834,681	1,859,003
h. Corrections made	21,521	22,181
i. Cards canceled	12,692	131,060
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year	85,816	117,163
Filing Section: ²		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	167,118	177,101
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog	462,613	496,866
b. Main Catalog	383,150	408,122
c. Annex Catalog	319,310	351,696
d. Music Catalog	73,669	63,095
e. Process Information File	180,538	187,000
f. National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	22,727	25,102
g. Far Eastern Languages Catalog	19,873	19,138
h. Catalog of juvenile books	1,841	4,941
i. Total cards filed	1,463,721	1,555,960
3. Unfiled cards on hand end of fiscal year	177,101	³ 67,672
4. Growth of catalogs:		

Catalog	Cards in catalogs, end fiscal 1961	New cards added in fiscal 1961	Total cards, end of fiscal 1962
Main	10,966,908	⁴ 283,897	11,250,805
Official	12,009,979	⁴ 385,722	12,395,701
Annex	5,324,879	⁴ 284,105	5,608,984
Music	1,894,406	61,745	1,956,151
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	27,211	25,102	52,313
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	58,073	19,138	77,211
Catalog of Juvenile Books	6,758	4,941	11,699
Total	30,288,214	1,064,650	31,352,864

¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled in Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² Filing Section does not file all cards prepared by the Card Preparation Section.

³ Unfiled cards on hand in the general catalogs were as follows: Official Catalog, 29,125; Main Catalog, 17,411; and Annex Catalog, 20,600. This arrearage is composed of subject and added entry cards. Main entry cards are filed on a current basis.

⁴ "Unfiled cards on hand" does not include the 1939-47 Annex Catalog arrearage of 324,000 cards.

⁴ Includes 5,419 Priority 4 cards.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
<i>I. Cards Received</i>		
<i>Main Entry Cards</i>		
Library of Congress printed cards.....	75,059	74,813
Library of Congress nonprinted cards.....	9,289	5,684
Cards contributed by other libraries.....	946,380	1,051,771
Titles clipped and pasted from book catalogs of other libraries.....		
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry.....	1,541	1,784
Entries copied from regional union catalogs.....	130,839	141,477
<i>Festschriften</i>	91	304
<i>Added-entry and Cross-Reference Cards</i>		
Library of Congress printed added entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	17,463	18,279
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	23,156	21,939
Cross-reference cards made by Union Catalog Division staff.....	626	682
<i>Replacement Cards</i>		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	11,717	16,268
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards.....	2,877	4,757
Total Cards received.....	1,219,038	1,337,738
<i>II. Cards Filed</i>		
<i>National Union Catalog</i>		
Cards filed into National Union Catalog from the Supplement.....	192,512	170,488
Cards removed as duplicates during filing.....	99,732	103,575
Total number of cards in National Union Catalog.....	13,036,666	13,103,579
<i>Supplements</i>		
Cards filed into Supplements.....	310,863	558,607
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements.....	1,970	28,475
Cards removed for filing into National Union Catalog.....	194,482	170,488
Total number of cards in Supplements.....	1,663,240	1,997,126
<i>III. Cards in Auxiliary Catalogs</i>		
Slavic Union Catalog.....	464,740	522,481
Hebraic Union Catalog.....	119,297	123,877
Japanese Union Catalog.....	101,552	107,227
Chinese Union Catalog.....	54,001	54,001
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	27,211	52,313
South Asian Union Catalog.....	5,350	9,150
Southeast Asian Union Catalog.....	3,825	5,525
Total number of cards in Auxiliary Catalogs.....	775,976	874,574
<i>IV. Services</i>		
Titles searched.....	30,062	32,825
Titles located.....	24,213	24,451
Titles not located.....	5,849	8,374

E. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Items sorted or arranged.....	4, 571, 171	6, 299, 858
Items cataloged:		
Searched.....	11, 359	31, 677
Temporary.....	13, 448	12, 071
Descriptive.....	2, 955	6, 502
Subject.....	7, 421	3, 866
Shelllisted.....	18, 526	14, 486
Recataloged.....	184	1, 822
Classified.....	9, 693	10, 782
Other finding aids prepared:		
Cards.....	59, 904	48, 811
Pages.....	490	1, 243
Authorities established.....	73	5, 643
Items or containers:		
Labeled.....	100, 847	148, 748
Titled.....	25, 985	19, 653
Captioned.....	4, 778	2, 541
Lettered.....	2, 956	4, 767
New items or containers filed or shelved.....	2, 806, 360	2, 958, 295
Volumes or items prepared for:		
Binding.....	58, 845	59, 752
Lamination.....	44, 660	44, 285
Other treatment.....	19, 432	81, 562
Cards arranged and filed.....	373, 806	480, 023
Total man-hours devoted to processing.....	96, 656	109, 617

F. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Items sorted or arranged.....	236, 693	244, 352
Items cataloged:		
Descriptive (temporary).....	2, 168	4, 497
Subject.....	323	
Items shelllisted.....	23, 435	34, 617
Items or containers labeled.....	26, 155	25, 059
New items or containers filed or shelved.....	462, 948	522, 466
Volumes or items prepared for binding.....	7, 801	4, 694
Cards arranged and filed.....	109, 874	83, 804
Cards made for <i>Index to Legislation</i> and <i>Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals</i>	(¹)	12, 282

¹ Not reported.

Appendix V. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1961 and 1962

	1961	1962
Volumes bound:		
Full binding:		
Government Printing Office.....	18,045	9,516
Commercial contract.....	7,931	21,909
Newspaper binding (GPO).....	2,750	2,272
Economy binding (commercial contract).....	14,544	14,522
Quarter-binding (GPO).....	30,377	23,149
Total new binding.....	73,647	71,368
Full re-binding:		
Government Printing Office.....	2,659	1,363
Commercial contracts.....	15,965	18,982
Economy re-binding (commercial contract).....	10,050	19,475
Total re-binding.....	28,674	39,820
Total volumes bound.....	102,321	111,188
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	48,662	37,899
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned.....	4,697	5,314
Other books repaired without re-binding.....	10,212	12,286
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment.....	19,641	20,633
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	82,784	85,384
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned.....	63,059	48,309

Appendix VI. Statistics of Card Distribution

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1961	1962
Sales (regular).....	\$2, 314, 700. 27	\$2, 438, 992. 22
Sales (to U.S. Government libraries).....	179, 396. 67	183, 151. 74
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	68, 991. 97	74, 113. 38
Total gross sales.....	¹ \$2, 563, 088. 91	¹ \$2, 696, 257. 34

¹ These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and adjustments.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

	1961	1962
Card sales (gross).....	\$2, 039, 674. 41	\$2, 150, 371. 69
Nearprint publications.....	2, 589. 80	2, 618. 68
<i>National Union Catalog, including Motion Pictures and Filmstrips and Music and Phonorecords.....</i>	328, 637. 00	342, 100. 75
<i>Subject Catalog.....</i>	87, 509. 00	95, 098. 50
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	99, 006. 75	98, 422. 72
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	5, 671. 95	7, 645. 00
Total.....	\$2, 563, 088. 91	\$2, 696, 257. 34

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$2, 696, 257. 34
Adjustments:	<i>Credit</i>	<i>U.S. Government Discount</i>	
Cards returned.....	\$11, 653. 81	\$12, 152. 23	
Publications returned.....	22. 76	4. 33	
Adjustments on subscriptions:			
<i>National Union Catalog.....</i>	1, 888. 00	2, 251. 54	
<i>Subject Catalog.....</i>	704. 50	636. 38	
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	20. 50	34. 56	
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	498. 75	717. 28	
Total.....	\$14, 788. 32	\$15, 796. 32	- 30, 584. 64
Total net sales.....			\$2, 665, 672. 70

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS

	1962			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular cards.....	\$.11	1, 123, 835		\$123, 621. 85
	.09	11, 032		992. 88
	.07	4, 973, 360		348, 135. 20
	.05		24, 451, 057	1, 222, 552. 85
	.04	6, 194		247. 76
	.03		36, 366	1, 090. 98
	.01	36, 875		368. 75
Wholesale cards.....			4, 880, 690	(²)
Postage.....				37, 555. 39
Total.....		6, 151, 296	29, 368, 113	\$1, 734, 565. 66
Class 2: Manuscript cards.....	\$.10	10, 112		\$1, 011. 20
	.08	187		14. 96
	.07	2, 899		202. 93
	.05		4, 901	245. 05
	.01	85, 385		853. 85
Postage.....				130. 96
Total.....		98, 583	4, 901	\$2, 458. 95
Class 3: Series orders.....	\$.11	7		\$.77
	.09	47, 938		4, 314. 42
	.08	37, 890		3, 031. 20
	.07	415		29. 05
	.05		362, 245	18, 112. 25
	.04	11		.44
	.03	777		23. 31
Postage.....				554. 36
Total.....		87, 038	362, 245	\$26, 065. 80
Class 4: Subject orders.....	\$.08	2, 319		\$185. 52
	.07	64, 954		4, 546. 78
	.06	40		2. 40
	.05		18, 402	920. 10
	.04	6		.24
	.03	224, 761		6, 742. 83
Postage.....				282. 75
Total.....		292, 080	18, 402	\$12, 680. 62
Class 7: Delayed orders.....	\$.11	202, 028		\$22, 223. 08
	.09	861		77. 49
	.07	789, 364		55, 255. 48
	.05		4, 112, 211	205, 610. 55
	.04	1, 206		48. 24
	.03		9, 649	289. 47
Postage.....				7, 823. 71
Total.....		993, 459	4, 121, 860	\$291, 328. 02
Class 8: Map cards.....	\$.08	87		\$6. 96
	.05		25	1. 25
Postage.....				.13
Total.....		87	25	\$8. 34

² Amount of sales included in the five-cent rate, "Order Class 1."

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—*Continued*

	1962			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 9: Miscellaneous.....				\$1, 553. 07
Postage.....				82. 42
Total.....				\$1, 635. 49
Class 11: Waste cards.....				\$655. 00
Postage.....				37. 10
Total.....				\$692. 10
Class 12: Phonorecord cards.....	\$0. 11	11, 682		\$1, 285. 02
	. 07	38, 830		2, 718. 10
	. 06	305		18. 30
	. 05		311, 207	15, 560. 35
	. 04	5		. 20
	. 03	22, 550		676. 50
Postage.....				588. 98
Total.....		73, 372	311, 207	\$20, 847. 45
Class 22: Film cards.....	\$. 11	8, 311		\$914. 21
	. 07	14, 235		996. 45
	. 06	444		26. 64
	. 05		87, 024	4, 351. 20
	. 04	27		1. 08
	. 03	116, 648		3, 499. 44
	. 01	8, 138		81. 38
Postage.....				226. 39
Total.....		147, 803	87, 024	\$10, 096. 79
Class 23: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cards.....	\$. 11	994		\$109. 34
	. 07	3, 414		238. 98
	. 05		25, 471	1, 273. 55
	. 04	137, 124		5, 484. 96
	. 03	31		. 93
Postage.....				120. 16
Total.....		141, 563	25, 471	\$7, 227. 92

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1962			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 24: National Library of Medicine cards.....	\$0.02	101,785		\$2,035.70
Postage.....						50.30
Total.....		101,785		\$2,086.00
Total first and second cards.....		8,087,066	34,299,248	2,109,693.14
Total cards.....		42,386,314		2,109,693.14
	1962			
	Amount			
Class 6: Proofsheets.....	4,113,526	\$31,770.59		
Postage.....		8,907.96		
Total.....		40,678.55		\$40,678.55
Total gross card sales (including postage).....				\$2,150,371.69
	1962			
	Sales	Postage	Amount	
Class 32: <i>National Union Catalog: All Issues</i>	\$336,180.00	\$3,699.00	\$339,879.00	
Class 33: <i>Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords</i>	2,063.25	126.00	2,189.25	
Class 34: <i>U.S. Atlases</i>	32.50		32.50	
Subtotal.....				\$342,100.75
Class 40: <i>Subject Catalog</i>	94,325.00	773.50		95,098.50
Class 45: <i>New Serial Titles: All issues</i>	93,030.00	1,542.72	94,572.72	
Class 46: <i>New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement</i>	3,850.00		3,850.00	
Subtotal.....				\$98,422.72
Class 96: <i>Nearprint publications</i>	2,618.68			\$2,618.68
Class 97: <i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	7,460.00	185.00		7,645.00
Subtotal.....				\$545,885.65
Total gross sales.....				\$2,696,257.34

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1961	1962
Cards sold	35,678,496	42,386,314
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries.....	1,380,149	1,391,944
For Library of Congress catalogs.....	1,996,296	2,350,124
To other divisions of the Library of Congress.....	306,910	449,114
To foreign institutions.....	93,361	58,097
To U.S. Government libraries.....	169,404	138,457
To cooperating libraries.....	121,895	119,928
To Members of Congress.....	11,091	13,043
For special projects.....	7,399	5,262
To publishers, book donors, etc.....	296,483	462,795
To subscribers for revised series cards.....	2,136	863
For Card Division catalogs.....	218,450	228,144
Cards for P.L. 480 (India).....		2,197
Cards for P.L. 480 (UAR).....		2,993
Total.....	4,603,574	5,222,961
Total cards distributed.....	40,282,070	47,609,275
Cards received from the bindery.....	47,946,308	50,525,820
Cards added to stock.....	7,664,238	2,916,545
New subscribers added:		
Regular.....	932	1,113
Foreign.....	52	59
U.S. Government libraries.....	52	50
Firms and individuals.....	262	258
H (free).....	1	4
Total.....	1,299	1,484
Reactivated accounts.....	123	135
Total.....	1,422	1,619

D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

Series	Number of titles printed	
	1961	1962
Regular	60,760	66,443
Cross references	19,850	19,297
U.S. Government libraries	847	859
American libraries	7,193	4,978
Film	3,188	2,890
Sound recordings	1,994	1,783
Far Eastern languages	5,782	12,003
Cards for talking books and books in raised characters	505	62
Manuscript cards	3,595	4,631
Total	103,714	112,946
<i>Titles Reprinted by Government Printing Office</i>		
Daily reprints	54,690	12,721
Special reprints	31,780	43,507
Revised reprints	8,615	24,823
Corrected reprints	1,757	2,453
Total	96,842	83,504
<i>Multilith Printing by Card Division (Reprints)</i>		
Offset (title units)	77,152	129,736
Copyflo (title units)	157,132	.....

Appendix VII. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1962¹

- Aerospace Medicine and Biology: An Annotated Bibliography* (formerly *Aviation Medicine*). Vol. IV (1955 literature), 1961. 330 p. Paper. Vol. V. (1956 literature), 1962. 378 p. Paper. By Arnold J. Jacobius, Roman Kenk, Leroy D. Davis, Elizabeth G. Koines, Kristallo (Voulgaris) Pappajohn, and Ilga M. Plavnieks. Available from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., at \$5.00 each.
- Africa South of the Sahara: An Introductory List of Bibliographies*. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1961. 7 p. Paper. Free upon request from the General Reference and Bibliography Division, Library of Congress.
- African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries*. Second enl. ed. of *African Newspapers Currently Received in Selected American Libraries*. 1962. 68 p. Processed. Paper. 60 cents.
- Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography, 1950-1956*. Vol. I. By G. Vernon Hooker, Mabel H. Duffner, Aaron S. Dann, and Doris C. Yates. 1961. 1,150 p. Cloth. \$6.75.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1961*. 1962. 153 p. Cloth. \$2.00.
- . *Summary Introduction*. Reprint. 1962. 12 p. Paper. Free.
- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1961*. 1962. 16 p. Paper. Free.
- The American Civil War: A Centennial Exhibition*. 1961. 88 p., illus. Paper. \$1.50.
- Biographical Sources for the United States*. Compiled by Jane Kline. 1961. 58 p. Paper. 40 cents.
- Books for Pleasant Reading: An Annotated List of Talking Books*. September 1961. 16 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.
- Books for the Blind*. Rev. ed. 1961. 22 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.
- Books on Magnetic Tape: An Annotated, Cumulative List of More than Two Hundred and Fifty Recorded Books which Supplement the Talking Book Program*. June 1961. 24 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.
- Bronze Doors of the Library of Congress*. Folder, [8] p., illus. Free.
- Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series,*²
- Part 1. *Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals*. January-December 1961. \$2.50 a copy; \$5.00 a year; \$6.25 foreign.
- Part 2. *Periodicals*. January-December 1961. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 3-4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery*. January-December 1961. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 5. *Music*. January-December 1961. \$3.50 a copy; \$7.00 a year; \$9.00 foreign.
- Part 6. *Maps and Atlases*. January-December 1961. 50 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year; \$1.25 foreign.
- Parts 7-11A. *Works of Art, Reproduction of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations*. January-December 1961. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels*. January-December 1961. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 12-13. *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*. January-December 1961. 50 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year; \$1.25 foreign.

¹ All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.

² Annual subscription price for complete yearly *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is \$20.00, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

- Chinese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress.* Rev. ed. 1961. 107 p. Paper. 65 cents.
- Civil War Centennial Address.* By Carl Sandburg at the Library of Congress, October 25, 1961. 1962. 12 p., illus. Cloth. For sale at the Information Desk, Library of Congress at \$3.00.
- The Civil War in Motion Pictures: A Bibliography of Films Produced in the United States Since 1897.* Compiled by Paul C. Spehr. 1961. 109 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- The Civil War in Pictures, 1861-1961: A Chronological List of Selected Pictorial Works.* Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge. 1961. 30 p. Paper. 15 cents.
- Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in Map Collections of the Library of Congress.* Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. 1961. 138 p. Paper. \$1.00.
- Classification Schedules:*
- Class C. Auxiliary Sciences of History.* Second ed. of 1948, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1961. 167, 11 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Class J. Political Science.* Second ed. of 1924, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1961. 434, 137 p. Paper. \$3.75.
- Counseling and Rehabilitation: A List of Books Recorded on Magnetic Tape Solely for the Use of Blind Persons.* January 1962. 9 leaves. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress. Out of print.
- The Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection: A Checklist of the Instruments.* Compiled by Laura E. Gilliam and William Lichtenwanger. 1961. 115 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Music Division, Library of Congress.
- Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions.* Vol. 1, Nos. 10-13 (June, September, and December 1961, March 1962). 1961-62. Processed. Free to purchasers of the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* upon request to the Decimal Classification Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.
- Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1959-1960.* Compiled and edited by Benjamin W. Rudd. Bulletin No. 32. 1961. 732 p. Cloth. \$3.00.
- Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions with Index.* (87th Congress, 1st Session.) January-September 1961. Final issue. 1961. Paper.
- . (87th Congress, 2d Session.) January-June 1962. 4 cumulative issues and 8 supplements. Single copy prices vary; \$7.50 subscription for each session, domestic, \$10.00 foreign.
- East European Accessions Index.* Vol. 10, Nos. 7-12 (July-December 1961). 1961-1962. Paper.
- The *EEAI* terminated with the November/December 1961 issue. This last issue includes only the annual lists of periodicals and newspapers.
- Eighteenth Century Russian Publications in the Library of Congress: A Catalog.* Prepared by Tatiana Fessenko. 1961. 157 p., illus. Paper. \$1.00.
- Future National and International Events: A Selected List of Calendars.* Compiled by Marko Zlatich. 1961. xxxiv p. Paper. 25 cents.
- This list was also included in the December 1961 *World List of Future International Meetings* as a supplement to Parts I and II.
- A Guide to Historical Cartography: A Selected, Annotated List of References on the History of Maps and Map Making.* Compiled by Walter W. Ristow and Clara E. LeGear. Second rev. ed. of 1960, reprinted 1962. 22 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.
- Guide to the Special Collections of Prints and Photographs in the Library of Congress.* Compiled by Paul Vanderbilt. 1955, reprinted 1961. 200 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 23.* Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation. Edited by Nathan A. Haverstock and Earl J. Parisseau. 1961. 461 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla., at \$15.00.
- Information Bulletin.* Vol. 20, Nos. 27-52 (July 3-December 26, 1961), and Vol. 21, Nos. 1-26 (January 2-June 25, 1962). 1961-62. 52 issues. Processed. \$2.00 a year.
- . *Index*, Vol. 20 (January-December 1961). 1962. Processed. Paper. Free to libraries and other institutions.
- Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing.* 2d ed. By Maxine B. Dorf and Earl R. Scharry. 1961. 125 p. Paper.
- . Braille ed. 3 vols., 1961. Cloth.
- . *Supplement: Drills Reproduced in Braille.* 1961. Paper.
- Available to blind persons free of charge from the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.

- L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes.* Nos. 122–125 (April, July, and October 1961; January 1962). 1961–62. 40 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2.00 foreign.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. July–September 1961, January–March, April–June 1962. 1961–62. \$175.00 a year (plus \$1.50 postage) for 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.
- : ——. Annual issue 1960. 1961. 3 vols. Cloth.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. April–June, July–September 1961; and January–March 1962. 1961–62. Paper. \$7.50 a year (plus 50 cents postage) for 3 quarterly issues and the paperbound annual cumulation.
- : ——. Annual issue 1961. 1962. 201 p. Paper.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. January–June 1961. 1961. \$4.25 a year (plus 25 cents postage) for the semiannual issue and the paperbound annual cumulation.
- : ——. Annual issue 1961. 1962. 366 p. Paper.
- Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1962.* 1962. 30 p. Paper. Free.
- Mainland China Organizations of Higher Learning in Science and Technology and Their Publications: A Selected Guide.* Compiled by Chi Wang. 1961. 104 p. Paper. 55 cents.
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications, Vol. 52, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1961), and Vol. 53, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1962).* 1961–62. Paper. 25 cents a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic, \$2.75 foreign.
- . *Index.* Vol. 52, 1961. 1962. Paper. 50 cents.
- Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.* Vol. 14, Nos. 3–12 (June–December 1961; January–March 1962); Vol. 15, Nos. 1–2 (April–May 1962). 1961–62. Paper. Single copy prices vary; \$12.00 a year domestic, \$16.00 foreign.
- Musical Creation.* A lecture delivered by Marc Pincherle on October 4, 1960, under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. 1961. 23 p. Paper. Free.
- National Library of Medicine Catalog.* A list of works represented by National Library of Medicine cards, 1961. 1962. 930 p. Cloth. \$20.50.
- The National Union Catalog.* A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Committee on Resources of American Libraries of the American Library Association. July, August, October, November, and December 1961; January, February, April, and May 1962. 9 monthly issues. July–September 1961; and January–March and April–June 1962. 3 quarterly issues. 1961–62. \$260.00 a year (plus \$3.00 postage) for 9 monthly and 3 quarterly issues, together with an annual cumulation and the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs appearing during the year.
- . Annual issue 1960. 1961. 5 vols. Cloth.
- New Serial Titles.* A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. July 1961–June 1962. 1961–62. Monthly issues and cumulative annual volume. Paper. \$75.00 a year (plus \$1.25 postage) for monthly issues and cumulative annual volume.
- . *Classed Subject Arrangement.* July 1961–June 1962. 1961–62. Monthly. Subscription price \$25.00 a year.
- . Decennial cumulation 1950–60. 1962. 2 vols. Cloth. \$55.00 (plus \$1.25 postage).
- Newspapers on Microfilm.* Fourth ed. 1961. 323 p. Processed. Paper. \$4.00.
- The 19th Book, Tesoro de Poveri.* By Lessing J. Rosenwald. 1961. 123 p. Cloth. For sale at the Information Desk, Library of Congress at \$1.50.
- Official Publications of British East Africa.* Part II. *Tanganyika.* Compiled by Audrey A. Walker. 1962. 134 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.
- Outline of the Library of Congress Classification.* Rev. and enl. ed. of "Outline Scheme of Classes," 1942, reprinted 1961. 21 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Card Division, Library of Congress.
- Perspectives: Recent Literature of Russia, China, Italy, and Spain.* Four lectures by Marc Slonim, Lin Yutang, Giose Rimanelli, and Arturo Torres-Rioseco, presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1961. 57 p. Paper. 25 cents.
- Presidents' Papers Index Series:*
Chester A. Arthur. 1961. 13 p. Paper. 25 cents.

- Franklin Pierce*. 1962. 16 p. Paper. 25 cents.
- John Tyler*. 1961. 10 p. Paper. 20 cents.
- One copy of each index will be supplied free to purchasers of the microfilms of the Presidents' papers. Positive copies of the microfilms are for sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress.
- Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Vol. 18, No. 4 (August 1961) with index to Vol. 18, and Vol. 19, Nos. 1-3 (December 1961, March and June 1962). 1961-62. Paper. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Single copy prices vary; \$2.00 a year, including the *Annual Report*, domestic, \$2.50 foreign.
- Radioisotopes in World Industry: Abstracts of Selected Foreign Literature*. Vol. III, January 1962. 129 p. Paper. Available from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., as TID-6613 (Suppl. 2), Isotopes—Industrial Technology, \$2.50.
- Registers of Collections of Personal Papers in the Library of Congress:*
- James McKeen Cattell*. 1962. 24 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.
- Minnie Maddern Fiske*. 1962. 16 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.
- Irving Langmuir*. 1962. 9 leaves. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.
- Philip H. Sheridan*. 1962. 18 leaves. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.
- Serials for African Studies*. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1961. 163 p. Paper. \$1.00.
- Soviet Science and Technology: A Bibliography on the State of the Art, 1955-1961*. 1962. 209 p. Paper. \$1.00.
- Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*. Sixth ed. of 1957, reprinted 1961. 1,357 p. Cloth. \$12.00.
- . January-December 1961. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1962. 155 p. Paper. 45 cents.
- . January-May 1962. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1962. 61 p.
- The 7th edition of *Subject Headings* is now in preparation. Until its publication, this supplement is to be used with the 6th edition and its supplements of January 1956-December 1958, January 1959-December 1960, and January-December 1961, all of which will be incorporated in the 7th edition.
- The cumulative supplements appear monthly. They are cumulated each month from January through June; the July to November issues cumulate again from July. Subscription \$2.50 a year domestic; \$3.25 foreign.
- United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1960*. 1962. 98 p. Paper. 50 cents.
- West German Library Developments Since 1945, With Special Emphasis on the Rebuilding of Research Libraries*. By Gisela von Busse. 1962. 82 p. Paper. 50 cents.
- World List of Future International Meetings*. July 1961-July 1962. 1961-62. Monthly and quarterly (Parts I and II). Prepared by the International Organizations Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division. Part I: *Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine*. 25 cents a copy or \$3.75 a year domestic, \$4.75 foreign; Part II: *Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic*. 20 cents a copy or \$3.50 a year domestic, \$4.50 foreign.
- A new publication pattern begins with the July 1962 issue, which notes only new meetings and changes, and the August issues will be similar. The September issue, which is to be a quarterly, will list all meetings in a 3-year span for which information has been received. Thereafter each quarterly issue will include information on all meetings for the period covered, and the interim monthly issues will report only the new meetings and changes. The subscription prices for Parts I and II remain the same, but the price for each monthly or quarterly issues varies.
- Yugoslav Abbreviations: A Selective List*. Compiled by Ilija P. Plamenatz. Second enl. ed. 1962. 198 p. Paper. \$1.00.

Appendix VIII. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
Total number of requests.....	109,641	87,597
Total number of official orders.....	3,784	3,673
Total number of items requested and searched.....	167,161	147,181
Total number of orders filled.....	92,492	68,494
Total number of items supplied on orders.....	140,699	117,648
Total number of estimates made.....	9,457	9,295
Total number of items quoted on estimates.....	14,668	13,916
Total number of items referred to other libraries.....	1,797	2,394
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions.....	1,301	1,465

B. PHOTODUPLICATION PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	Official		All Other		Total Production	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Photostat exposures.....	21,960	25,555	97,775	49,595	119,735	75,150
Electrostatic prints.....	418,289	565,831	3,190,607	1,585,045	3,608,896	2,150,876
Negative exposures on microfilm.....	527,405	188,419	7,386,408	6,759,445	7,913,813	6,947,864
Positive feet of microfilm...	2,141	3,521	1,848,811	3,030,383	1,850,952	3,033,904
Enlargement from microfilm...	130,246	104,668	54,834	23,019	185,080	127,687
Photograph copy negative...	2,191	2,270	20,453	23,564	22,644	25,834
Photograph contact prints...	4,177	4,053	15,181	14,941	19,358	18,994
Photograph projection prints..	1,895	1,514	6,352	6,667	8,427	8,181
Photograph view negatives..	912	1,019	389	205	1,301	1,224
Lantern slides (including color).....	25	188	922	511	947	699
Black line and blue prints (sq. ft.).....	767	548	11,005	13,223	11,772	13,771
Zinc plates (offset).....	52	28	1	.....	53	28
Dry mounting and laminating..	424	855	222	23	646	878

¹ Includes microfilm exposures for electrostatic prints and for catalog cards.

Appendix IX. Recording Laboratory Statistics

FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962

	1961	1962
<i>Receipts, obligations, and potential value:</i>		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year.....	\$5,518.63	\$1,179.80
Receipts.....	26,012.94	23,864.54
	31,531.57	25,044.34
Total available.....		
Obligations (including adjustments).....	30,351.77	20,261.76
	1,179.80	4,782.58
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year.....		
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	1,710.20	4,898.25
Supplies on hand.....	12,236.14	12,768.32
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year.....	148.50	.....
	15,274.64	22,449.15
Potential value, end of fiscal year.....		
 <i>Production:</i>		
	1961	1962
12'' instantancous acetate records.....	8	15
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ '' instantancous acetate records.....	15	0
16'' instantancous acetate records.....	12	0
7'' tape recordings.....	87	538
10'' tape recordings.....	236	197
 <i>Sale of pressings:</i>		
10'' AFS records at 78 rpm.....	57	46
12'' AFS records at 78 rpm.....	158	113
12'' AFS records at 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm.....	2,104	1,364
12'' Poetry records at 78 rpm.....	7	1
12'' Poetry records at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm.....	1,248	949

Appendix X. Statistics

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO

	Circulation	
	Volumes and other units (for use within the Library)	Loans (outside)
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS:		
General Reference and Bibliography.....		
Hispanic.....		
Loan.....		214,601
Manuscript.....	98,716	² 351
Map.....	67,487	² 6,189
Music.....	34,833	² 1,631
Orientalia.....	62,809	² 2,800
Prints and Photographs.....	31,525	² 1,170
Motion Picture Section.....	4	² 1,732
Rare Book.....	31,726	
Science and Technology.....	518	² 199
Serial.....	468,031	² 29,176
Slavic and Central European.....	39,097	² 588
Stack and Reader.....	1,019,918	
Microfilm Reading Room.....	9,746	² 953
Total—1962.....	1,864,410	214,601
1961.....	1,771,750	202,010
1960.....	1,784,380	202,451
LAW LIBRARY.....	230,794	² 8,394
LAW LIBRARY IN CAPITOL.....	7,115	2,693
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....	80	
Grand total, 1962.....	2,102,399	217,294
Comparative totals:		
1961.....	2,046,360	204,877
1960.....	2,101,483	206,507
1959 ⁴	2,090,053	221,999
1958 ⁴	2,123,481	210,500

¹ See Appendix XI for complete statistics for the Division for the Blind, which are not included here. Also not included here are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 99,430 inquiries in fiscal 1962.

² Materials selected for loan.

of Reference Service ¹

REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Reference questions answered		Reference and loan requests by phone				Bibliographies prepared	
In person	By correspondence	Congress	Government	Other	Total	Number	Number of entries ³
123,413	17,154	1,705	19,720	19,443	40,868	5	2,339
2,271	1,053	105	1,143	643	1,891	26	9,022
29,492	28,290	22,559	405	3,685	26,649	.....	.....
5,133	2,039	88	1,349	1,590	3,027	.....	.....
12,863	1,261	220	1,278	767	2,265	2	8,648
17,624	20,845	1,530	11,812	14,305	27,647	25	283
27,752	1,281	362	12,907	4,250	17,519	13	2,719
25,824	2,286	350	1,915	1,899	4,164	13	217
984	577	72	292	310	674	.....	.....
8,344	1,062	.....	4,629	4,442	9,071	.....	4,139
7,466	4,473	155	2,831	2,291	5,277	10	32,749
57,717	3,172	5,339	12,077	10,099	27,515	.....	3,231
22,393	1,067	356	14,422	3,922	18,700	8	9,460
.....
6,900	104	40	887	218	1,145	.....	.....
348,176	84,664	32,881	85,667	67,864	186,412	102	72,807
327,210	88,676	29,548	84,665	69,756	183,969	129	46,376
325,775	81,439	32,591	86,795	76,399	195,785	77	59,894
56,491	1,176	5,240	9,761	5,845	20,846	80	1,757
1,573	.....	4,028	.....	.....	4,028	.....	.....
1,270	12,057	817	57,026	27,528	85,371	51	4,773
407,510	97,897	42,966	152,454	101,237	296,657	233	79,337
387,036	101,181	38,940	151,901	92,297	283,138	247	55,735
390,666	93,767	42,391	151,565	98,053	292,009	170	66,811
369,418	100,747	120,210	99,864	77,294	297,368	239	61,217
361,944	95,700	121,272	94,591	77,273	293,136	286	60,859

³ Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.
⁴ Legislative Reference Service statistics included.

Appendix XI. Statistics of the Division for the Blind, Fiscal Years 1961 and 1962

	1961	1962
<i>National Program</i>		
<i>Administration:</i>		
Incoming correspondence.....	1 53, 928	33, 533
Outgoing correspondence.....	26, 265	31, 276
Purchase orders issued.....	1, 036	825
Invoices paid.....	1, 460	1, 340
Talking-book machines purchased.....	11, 680	11, 250
Talking-book machines repaired.....	9, 792	est. 18, 800
<i>Selection:</i>		
Titles screened for selection.....	7, 200	10, 200
Titles selected for reproduction.....	1, 051	1, 648
Annotations prepared.....	141	630
<i>Acquisition of Books:</i>		
Talking-book titles.....	2 356	2 360
Talking-book containers.....	2 63, 518	2 63, 091
Magnetic-tape titles.....	152	660
Magnetic-tape reels (masters only).....	486	2, 378
Press-braille titles.....	246	2 269
Press-braille volumes.....	31, 595	2 68, 309
Handcopied braille titles.....	406	565
Handcopied braille volumes.....	1, 408	2, 167
<i>Braille Transcribing:</i>		
Instruction in literary braille transcribing:		
New students enrolled.....	913	1, 133
Lessons and tests corrected.....	3, 477	2, 692
Certificates awarded.....	597	551
Instruction in braille proofreading:		
New students enrolled.....	38	46
Lessons and tests corrected.....	286	386
Certificates awarded.....	6	8
<i>Circulation (all regional libraries):</i>		
Talking-book containers lent.....	1, 991, 044	2, 203, 825
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	10, 183	19, 287
Braille volumes lent.....	287, 319	308, 689
Total circulation.....	2, 288, 546	2, 531, 801
<i>Active readers:</i>		
Talking-book.....	59, 144	66, 569
Magnetic-tape.....	1, 224	1, 699
Braille.....	10, 907	11, 686
Total active readers.....	71, 275	79, 754
<i>Regional Library in Library of Congress</i>		
<i>Circulation:</i>		
Talking-book containers lent.....	22, 172	3 17, 105
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	2, 511	13, 171
Braille volumes lent.....	19, 539	25, 544
<i>Titles lent:</i>		
Talking-book.....	21, 514	3 14, 813
Magnetic-tape.....	823	4, 303
Braille.....	4, 141	4, 888
<i>Active readers:</i>		
Talking-book.....	1, 685	3 580
Magnetic-tape.....	305	648
Braille.....	1, 061	1, 241
Requests and inquiries (telephone, correspondence and in person).....	6, 751	7, 688

¹ Includes 25,000 reader-interest cards.

² Includes magazines.

³ Service to South Carolina talking-book readers was assumed by the North Carolina State Library.

Appendix XII. List of Concerts, Readings, and Lectures

A. LIST OF CONCERTS, FISCAL YEAR 1962

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1961

- September 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.
- September 12. A Concert for chamber orchestra conducted by Lloyd Geisler and Roy Harris; soloists: Roberta Peters, soprano; Johana Harris, piano; Walter Trampler, viola d'amore and viola; Kenneth Pasmanick, bassoon.
- October 30. Founder's Day Concert. The Riverside Chamber Singers.

1962

- January 19. The New York Chamber Soloists.
- January 26. The Hungarian Quartet.
- February 2. Quartetto di Roma.
- February 9. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, duo-pianists.
- February 16. Sestetto Italiano Luca Marenzio.
- April 6. New York Pro Musica; Noah Greenberg, Musical Director.
- June 3. A concert of chamber music illustrating "The Influence of Jazz"; The Claremont Quartet; Harvey Estrin, alto saxophone; Jimmy Giuffre, clarinet; Herb Harris, percussion; Paul Jacobs, piano; Dick Romoff, double bass.
- November 6. The Netherlands String Quartet at the Phoenix Chamber Music Society, Phoenix, Ariz.
- November 19. The Quintetto Chigiano at the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebr.
- December 3. The Albeneri Trio at the Wilmington Chamber Arts Society, Wilmington, N.C.
- December 7. The Fine Arts Quartet for the Houston Friends of Music, Houston, Tex.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1961

- October 31. The Lenox Quartet at Austin College, Sherman, Tex.
- November 4. The Lenox Quartet at Saint Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.
- 1962
- January 7. The Hungarian Quartet at the Dayton Art Institute, Dayton, Ohio.
- January 9. The Stanley Quartet at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio.
- January 10. The Stanley Quartet at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- January 11. The Hungarian Quartet for the Houston Friends of Music, Houston, Tex.
- January 16. The Alabama Quartet at Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Fla.
- January 17. The Alabama Quartet at South Georgia College, Douglas, Ga.
- January 21. The Hungarian Quartet at the Wilmington Chamber Arts Society, Wilmington, N.C.
- February 6. The Alabama Quartet at Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.
- February 8. The Alabama Quartet at Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.

- February 13. The Alabama Quartet at Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Miss.
- February 19. The Lenox Quartet at the Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oreg.
- February 22. The Alabama Quartet at Centenary College, Shreveport, La.
- February 25. The Hungarian Quartet at the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebr.
- March 14. The Oberlin String Quartet at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- March 22. The Oberlin String Quartet at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.
- March. 22. The Kroll Quartet at Albright College, Reading, Pa.
- April 2. The Kroll Quartet at the Phoenix Chamber Music Society. Phoenix, Ariz.
- April 3. The Alabama Quartet at Troy State College, Troy, Ala.
- April 4. A concert of chamber music in honor of Mary Howe at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- April 14. The Cornell University Trio at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.
- April 24. The University of Buffalo Wind Quintet at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- April 29. The Cornell University Trio at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- April 30. The Stanley Quartet at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.
- May 1. The Stanley Quartet at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- May 2. The Walden Quartet at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- May 8. The University of Buffalo Wind Quintet at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

THE SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY MUSIC FOUNDATION

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1961

- November 17. The Festival Winds and Harriet Wingreen, piano.

THE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

1962

- April 27. The Philadelphia Woodwind Quartet.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1961

- October 5, 6. The Budapest String Quartet.
- October 12, 13. The Budapest String Quartet.
- October 19, 20. The Budapest String Quartet.
- November 2, 3. The Budapest String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.
- November 9, 10. The Budapest String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.
- November 24. The Pasquier Trio and Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute.
- December 1. The Loewenguth Quartet.
- December 8. The Quintetto Chigiano.
- December 18, 19. The Budapest String Quartet; Felix Galimir and Isidore Cohen, violins; Walter Trampler, viola; and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.

1962

- January 5. The Albeneri Trio and David Glazer, clarinet.
- January 12. The Festival Quartet.

February 23. The New York Woodwind Quintet and Frank Glazer, piano.

March 15, 16. The Budapest String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.

March 22, 23. The Budapest String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.

March 29, 30. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 13. The Virtuosi di Roma.

April 19, 20. The Juilliard String Quartet and Rudolf Firkusny, piano.

B. POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, AND LECTURES PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1961

October 2. Louis Untermeyer, "What Makes Modern Poetry Modern," lecture.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY AND LITERATURE FUND

1961

October 9. Babette Deutsch, reading.

October 17, 18. Micheál Mac Liammóir, "The Importance of Being Oscar," dramatic reading.

November 13, 14. The Canadian Players, Ltd., Christopher Fry's *The Lady's Not for Burning*, dramatic performance.

November 27, 28. The Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, *The Butterfly Dream*, 19th-century Peking drama, translated into English by A. C. Scott, dramatic performance.

December 6, 7. The Dublin Gate Theatre Productions, Edward Davies Pardington's adaptation of Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, or *The Whale*, dramatic performance.

December 11. Hugh Miller, "An Actor's Sketch Book," recital of drama and poetry.

1962

January 8. Alec Waugh, "The Novelist's Workshop," lecture.

January 22. The Tréteau de Paris Theatre Company, Jean-Paul Sartre's *Huis-Clos*, and Eugène Ionesco's *La Cantatrice Chauve*, dramatic performance.

February 26, 27, 28. Stephen Spender, "The Imagination in the Modern World," series of three lectures.

1962

April 11. Louis Untermeyer, reading.

March 5. Santha Rama Rau, "New Voices of the Far East," lecture.

April 2, 3. The Greater New York Chapter of the American National Theatre and Academy, Eugène Ionesco's *The Shepherd's Chameleon* and Edward Albee's *Fam and Yam*, dramatic performance. Symposium followed on each night on "Avant-Garde Theatre—Real or Far Out?" The speakers on Monday night were David Brooks, director, Jack Richardson, playwright, Henry Hewes, drama critic of the *Saturday Review*, Edward Albee, playwright, Arthur Kopit, playwright, and Richard Coe, drama editor, *The Washington Post*; and the speakers on Tuesday night were Rosamond Gilder, vice president, International Theater Institute and director, United States Center of the International Theater Institute, Jay Carmody, drama editor of the *Washington Evening Star*, David Brooks, Jack Richardson, Arthur Kopit, and Richard Coe.

April 16. Howard Nemerov, reading.

April 30, May 1. Arnold Moss and Company, Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, concert presentation.

May 2. Arnold Moss and Company, *Macbeth*, matinée performance presented for senior high school students of the Washington metropolitan area.

May 7. Robert Frost, reading.

C. LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE WHITTALL PAVILION

THE LOUIS CHARLES ELSON MEMORIAL FUND

1962

May 18. Anthony van Hoboken, "Discrepancies in Haydn Biographies."

Appendix XIII. Statistics of Employment, Fiscal Year 1962

	Employed on pay period ending		
	July 23, 1961	Dec. 24, 1961	June 24, 1962
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress:			
Office of the Librarian	7	5	5
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian (now Deputy Librarian)	4	4	5
Audit Office	3	3	2
Assistant Librarian for Public Affairs	1	1	1
Exhibits Office	3	3	3
Information and Publications Office	7	7	6
Personnel Office	21	20	21
Information Systems Office	1	1	1
Total	46	44	43
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office	6	6	6
Office of Fiscal Services	2	2	2
Budget Office	4	4	4
Accounting Office:			
Accounts Section	8	9	9
Tabulating Section	12	13	12
Disbursing Office	7	8	7
Keeper of Collections	4	4	4
Office of the Secretary	45	43	46
Buildings and Grounds Division	178	178	197
Guard Division	79	72	75
Office of Protective Services	1	1	1
Total	345	340	363
Reference Department:			
Director's Office	7	7	8
General Reference and Bibliography Division	43	44	48
Hispanic Foundation	5	7	10
Manuscript Division	20	26	29
Map Division	19	20	25
Music Division	20	22	21
Orientalia Division	27	30	30
Prints and Photographs Division	12	14	13
Rare Book Division	5	5	5
Stack and Reader Division	121	118	117
Serial Division	48	49	49
Loan Division	48	49	50
Science and Technology Division	22	24	27
Slavic and Central European Division	15	15	16
Total	412	430	448
Law Library	65	66	73

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1962—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending		
	July 23, 1961	Dec. 24, 1961	June 24, 1962
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	13	14	15
Descriptive Cataloging Division	113	108	112
Subject Cataloging Division	68	67	74
Binding Division	9	10	13
Catalog Maintenance Division	31	33	34
Exchange and Gift Division	29	31	31
Order Division	39	39	42
Serial Record Division	40	46	46
Union Catalog Division	18	18	18
Total	360	366	385
Special and temporary	2	2	2
Total, salaries and expenses	1,230	1,248	1,314
Copyright Office:			
Register's Office	21	20	21
Cataloging Division	60	62	57
Examining Division	61	61	72
Reference Division	28	28	28
Service Division	81	74	72
Total	251	245	250
Legislative Reference Service:			
Director's Office	25	24	26
Senior Specialists Division	32	31	30
Foreign Affairs Division	20	19	22
Education and Public Welfare Division	21	20	22
History and Government Division	25	24	27
Economics Division	22	19	22
Library Services Division	21	22	23
American Law Division	36	35	33
Natural Resources Division	7	9	9
Anticipated reimbursements			9
Total	209	203	223
Annotated Constitution			3
Card Division:			
Office of the Chief	22	22	25
Accounting Section	26	25	34
Orders Section	116	120	117
Inventory Section	36	36	36
Special Services Section	18	17	17
Documents Section	4	4	4
Decimal Classification Section	4	4	4
Cumulative Catalog Section	18	18	19
New Serial Titles Section	9	12	9
National Union Catalog—Current Imprints Section	20	30	28
Total	273	288	293
Division for the Blind	28	30	31
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	19	18	18
Preservation of early American motion pictures	2	1	1

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1962—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending		
	July 23, 1961	Dec. 24, 1961	June 24, 1962
Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480).....		2	1
Total, appropriated funds.....	2,012	2,035	2,134
Transferred and working funds.....	677	642	654
Gift and trust funds.....	140	144	156
Grand total, all funds.....	2,829	2,821	2,944

Appendix XIV. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1962

Public Law 87-130 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962.

Under this Act funds were provided for the Library of Congress, as follows:

Salaries and Expenses—	
Library of Congress.....	\$8,455,000
Copyright Office.....	1,600,000
Legislative Reference Service.....	1,809,200
Distribution of Catalog Cards.....	2,347,000
General Increase of the Library of Congress.....	470,000
Increase of the Law Library.....	90,000
Books for the Supreme Court.....	38,000
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind.....	1,786,100
Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents.....	112,800
Preservation of Early American Motion Pictures.....	60,600
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of the Annotated Constitution.....	25,000
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(n))	
a. U.S. currency.....	\$36,500
b. U.S.-owned foreign currency.....	363,500

Under this Act funds were provided for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for Library

Buildings and Grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care.....	\$3,748,000
Furniture and furnishings.....	99,000

Public Law 87-113 directs the Librarian of Congress to have arranged, transliterated into Latin characters, indexed, and microfilmed the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska which are in the collections of the Library.

Public Law 87-263 amends Public Law 85-147 (71 Stat. 368), the Act relating to organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents of the United States, by adding a new sentence: "Neither the United States nor any officer or employee of the United States shall be liable for damages for infringement of literary property rights by reason of any activity authorized by this Act."

Public Law 87-367 amends the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 by removing certain positions from provisions of the Act and realigning the compensation of certain positions under this Act, increasing the annual compensation of the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, among others.

Appendix XV. Financial Statistics

SUMMARY—FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION, FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962

	Unobligated balances from prior year	Appropriations or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation, 1962	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance for- warded to 1963
Annual appropriations....	\$51,711.70	\$17,193,700.00	\$17,245,411.70	\$16,912,495.06	\$181,058.54	\$151,858.30
Transfers from other Government agencies.....	319,543.56	5,147,278.86	5,466,822.42	5,088,427.95	7,054.19	371,340.28
Gift and trust funds.....	1,221,568.12	1,441,773.14	2,663,341.26	1,414,262.89	.....	1,249,078.37
Total.....	\$1,592,823.38	\$23,782,752.00	\$25,375,575.38	\$23,415,185.90	\$188,112.53	\$1,772,276.95

SUMMARY—PERMANENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL) ¹

	Balance from prior year	Added to principal, 1962	Balance for- warded to 1963
Hubbard account.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
Permanent loan account.....	4,463,121.30	\$250.00	4,463,371.30
Total.....	\$4,483,121.30	\$250.00	\$4,483,371.30

¹ Does not include investments valued at approximately \$1,102,000 held by the Bank of New York under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington, from which the Library receives one-half of the income.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR
1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962

	Unobligated balance from prior year	Current appropriations	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance for- warded to 1963
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		\$8,455,000.00	\$8,455,000.00	\$8,266,308.70	\$121,691.30	¹ \$67,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office, Library of Congress		1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,594,208.40	5,791.60	.....
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress		1,809,200.00	1,809,200.00	1,797,970.90	11,229.10	.....
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards, Library of Congress		2,347,000.00	2,347,000.00	2,342,235.43	4,764.57	.....
General increase of the Library of Congress	\$6,106.78	470,000.00	476,106.78	462,647.40	.....	13,459.38
Increase of the Law Library, Li- brary of Congress	1,477.58	90,000.00	91,477.58	88,202.81	.....	3,274.77
Books for the blind, Library of Congress		1,786,100.00	1,786,100.00	1,759,609.58	26,490.42	.....
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents, Library of Congress	44,127.34	112,800.00	156,927.34	105,767.47	.....	51,159.87
Preservation of early American motion pictures, Library of Congress		60,600.00	60,600.00	60,524.01	75.99	.....
Collection and distribution of li- brary materials, Special Foreign Currency Program, Library of Congress		400,000.00	400,000.00	388,984.96	11,015.04	.....
Salaries and expenses, revision of annotated Constitution, Li- brary of Congress		25,000.00	25,000.00	8,035.72	.....	16,964.28
Subtotal	\$51,711.70	\$17,155,700.00	\$17,207,411.70	\$16,874,495.38	\$181,058.02	\$151,858.30
Books for the Supreme Court, Li- brary of Congress ²		38,000.00	38,000.00	37,999.68	.32	.....
Total annual appropriations ..	\$51,711.70	\$17,193,700.00	\$17,245,411.70	\$16,912,495.06	\$181,058.34	\$151,858.30
Consolidated working funds:						
General fund:						
No-year	\$315,842.42	\$1,224,129.86	\$1,539,972.28	\$1,177,697.07	.....	\$362,275.21
1962		3,823,159.00	3,823,159.00	3,816,104.81	\$7,054.19	.....
Trust fund:						
No-year	1,781.76	12,500.00	14,281.76	6,900.15	.....	7,381.61
Special fund:						
No-year	1,919.38	55,000.00	56,919.38	55,235.92	.....	1,683.46
Transfer appropriations:						
No-year		6,760.00	6,760.00	6,760.00	.....	.....
1962		25,730.00	25,730.00	25,730.00	.....	.....
Total transfers from other government agencies	\$319,543.56	\$5,147,278.86	\$5,466,822.42	\$5,088,427.95	\$7,054.19	\$371,340.28

¹ To be reappropriated and available for obligation during fiscal year 1963.

² Included in Library of Congress appropriation act for fiscal year 1962, but obligated and disbursed by Supreme Court of the United States.

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS - SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Payment of interest of bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	² \$20,000.00
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:		
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	6,684.74
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American history; surplus of annual income applicable to material for the historical collections of the Library, or the services of them, as the Librarian may determine.	83,083.31
Bowker, R.R.....	Bibliographical service.....	14,843.15
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	To promote and encourage an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States.	93,307.98
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation of music.	804,444.26
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	6,000.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	6,585.03
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by the association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	5,759.09
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of aeronautics.....	90,654.22
Hanks, Bequest of Nymphus C.....	For furthering work for the benefit of the blind and particularly in providing books for the Library of Congress used by blind persons.	5,227.31
Huntington, Archer M.:		
Donation.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	112,305.74
Donation.....	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature.	49,746.52
Bequest.....	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and for a chair of poetry of the English language.	98,525.40
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.).	Furtherance of the art of music composition.	176,103.58
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music.....	9,691.59
Miller, Bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	20,548.18
National Library for the Blind (established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.).	To provide reading matter for the blind additional to matter provided by Federal appropriations, and to employ blind persons in providing library services for the blind.	36,015.00
Pennell, Bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the fine arts for the Pennell collection.	303,250.46
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	For consultantships or any other proper purpose of the Library.	290,500.00

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1963
\$2,544.34	\$800.00	\$3,344.34	\$869.48	\$2,474.86
1,953.98 246.52	267.38 3,323.34	2,221.36 3,569.86	1,289.75 3,200.08	931.61 369.78
1,358.69 67,364.75	593.72 3,732.32	1,952.41 71,097.07	400.00 16,332.75	1,552.41 54,764.32
27,734.65	32,177.78	59,912.43	43,793.93	16,118.50
1,712.48	240.00	1,952.48	150.00	1,802.48
35.73	263.40	299.13	151.34	147.79
621.32	222.32	843.64	32.50	811.14
7,882.93	3,626.16	11,509.09	3,626.22	7,882.87
833.12	209.10	1,042.22	.....	1,042.22
143.08 135.54	4,492.24 1,989.86	4,635.32 2,125.40	4,548.26 830.85	87.06 1,294.55
6,031.83	3,941.02	9,972.85	2,114.70	7,858.15
113.21	7,044.14	7,157.35	6,722.55	434.80
1,336.21	387.66	1,723.87	754.90	968.97
172.04	821.92	993.96	889.53	104.43
1,564.43	1,440.60	3,005.03	2,081.52	923.51
8,569.71	12,130.02	20,699.73	12,578.01	8,121.72
19,371.13	11,620.00	30,991.13	4,388.05	26,603.08

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Payment of interest on permanent loan		
Library of Congress:—Continued		
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections or its service.	\$12,703.75
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.	12,088.13
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke: Poetry Fund.....	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	101,149.73
Poetry and Literature Fund.....	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	393,279.59
Literature.....	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature.	150,000.00
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments, and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	1,225,060.97
Wilbur, James B.: Donation.....	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.	192,671.36
Bequest.....	Chair of geography.....	81,856.92
Bequest.....	Treatment of source material for American history.	31,285.29
Total interest on permanent loan.....		<u>\$4,463,371.30</u>
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:		
Huntington, Archer M. ³	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and for a chair of poetry of the English language.	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.	
Total income from investment account.....		
Library of Congress Gift Fund:		
Ambrook Foundation, Inc.....	For support of the continuation of the series of poetry records, "Twentieth Century Poetry in English."	
American Library Association.....	Toward the preparation of the third edition of the <i>ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries</i> .	
	For editorial costs connected with publishing of a segment of the <i>National Union Catalog</i> —authors, covering the years 1952–55.	
	Preparing the Cyrillic Union Catalog for copying.	
American Universities Field Staff.....	Compilation of titles for the supplement to the select bibliography related to Latin America.	
Association of Research Libraries.....	To assist in the survey of the problem of preserving research library materials.	
Atamian Memorial Fund (established by David Atamian).	To acquire Armenian materials published anywhere in any language for the collections of the Library of Congress.	

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1963
\$19,603.47	\$2,508.16	\$22,111.63	\$30.88	\$22,080.75
3,995.62	483.52	4,479.14	1,200.00	3,279.14
100.18	4,045.98	4,146.16	4,050.00	96.16
1,595.83	15,731.18	17,327.01	16,600.00	727.01
5,809.11	6,000.00	11,809.11	5,533.90	6,275.21
13,956.88	49,002.44	62,959.32	39,956.76	23,002.56
40,096.22	7,706.86	47,803.08	4,042.72	43,760.36
154.39	3,274.28	3,428.67	600.00	2,828.67
109.96	1,251.42	1,361.38	.....	1,361.38
<u>\$232,603.01</u>	<u>\$178,526.82</u>	<u>\$411,129.83</u>	<u>\$175,899.20</u>	<u>\$235,230.63</u>
9,000.29	17,505.59	26,505.88	23,490.53	3,015.35
84.68	.....	84.68	.....	84.68
<u>\$9,084.97</u>	<u>\$17,505.59</u>	<u>\$26,590.56</u>	<u>\$23,490.53</u>	<u>\$3,100.03</u>
\$2,031.89	.....	\$2,031.89	\$990.70	\$1,041.19
111.48	.....	111.48	111.48	.....
986.61	.....	986.61	986.61	.....
2,594.65	\$6,666.66	9,261.31	8,534.55	726.76
290.00	.....	290.00	290.00	.....
.....	250.00	250.00	247.00	3.00
5.40	200.00	205.40	58.50 Cr	263.90

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.		
Bollingen Foundation, Inc.....	To assist in an extension of the recording program and in the strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive. For Poetry Festival Symposium to be held during October 1962.	.....
Bourne Memorial Fund, Edward Gaylord, various donors.	For whatever purpose or purposes may be of benefit to the Hispanic Foundation.	.....
Canadian Defence Research Board	Toward preparation of the bibliography on aviation medicine.	.....
Carnegie Corporation of New York	To establish an African unit in the Library of Congress.	.....
Commission on History in Mexico, Committee on Historical Bibliography.	To aid in carrying on the activities of the Committee.	.....
Council on Library Resources, Inc	For assistance toward the development of a temporary shelf-classification for law books.	.....
	For a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.	.....
	To enable the Library to meet expenses of planning the study of possibilities of mechanization in large research libraries.	.....
	Pilot project demonstration of tape-recorded books for the blind.	.....
	For the development of the Library of Congress classification scheme for Anglo-American law.	.....
Documents Expediting Project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	.....
J. W. Edwards, Publisher, Inc.....	Publication of the <i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961</i>.	.....
Fawick Corporation.....	Toward the purchase of a Registro di Lettere of Paganini's correspondence, February 2, 1829-September 9, 1829.	.....
Fawick, Thomas L.....	Toward the purchase of a Registro di Lettere of Paganini's correspondence, February 2, 1829-September 9, 1829.	.....
Ford Foundation.....	Grant to develop a coordinated program for the microfilming of foreign documentary material over a 3-year period (1955-58).	.....
	To develop a coordinated program for improving library services relating to South and Southeast Asia (1957-61).	.....
Foreign Program, various donors.....	Support of program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1962.	.....
	Support of program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1963.	.....
	Support of program for cataloging material purchased in foreign countries under P.L. 480, United Arab Republic.	.....
Forest Press, Inc.....	Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the <i>Devey Decimal Classification</i>.	.....
Friends of Music, various donors.....	Furtherance of music.....	.....

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1963
\$1,734.17		\$1,734.17	\$835.48	\$898.69
	\$5,000.00	5,000.00	301.60	4,698.40
59.99	10.75	70.74	21.57	49.17
442.93		442.93	44.06	398.87
31,832.20	41,625.00	73,457.20	37,330.18	36,127.02
214.92		214.92		214.92
1,062.79		1,062.79	1,062.79	
69,773.89	10,000.00	79,773.89	77,649.91	2,123.98
22,877.58	50,000.00	72,877.58	40,444.90	32,432.68
50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	
	17,100.00	17,100.00	415.50	16,684.50
9,522.36	22,960.00	32,482.36	17,617.72	14,864.64
	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,775.14	724.86
	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	
248.12		248.12	20.92 Cr	269.04
400.05		400.05	396.05	4.00
	11,000.00	11,000.00	6,641.77	4,358.23
	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
	1,111.00	1,111.00		1,111.00
13,855.49	45,394.00	59,249.49	34,776.02	24,473.47
7.50		7.50		7.50

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.		
Gitelson, Dr. M.L.....	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson library of Israeli literature.	
Heineman Foundation.....	For the purchase of library material of special interest to the Music Division.	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.....	For the purchase of rare books	
	Purchase of Augustine Herrmans' <i>Map of Virginia and Maryland (1673)</i> .	
Loeffler, Bequest of Elise Fay.....	Purchase of music.....	
Luce, Clare Boothe.....	In furtherance of the work of organizing for use the collection of her personal papers which, by separate instrument, she gave to the Library of Congress.	
Luce, Henry R.....	For furthering the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress.	
National Academy of Sciences.....	Services in connection with the preparation of an IGY bibliography.	
National Broadcasting Company.....	For Prints and Photographs Division...	
Oberlaender Trust.....	For the foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.	
Pageant Books, Inc.....	Publication of a catalog entitled quinquennial edition of the <i>Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects (1955-59)</i> .	
Program for the blind, various donors...	Interest of the blind.....	
Publications, Support of, various donors.	Support of publications.....	
Rockefeller Foundation.....	To extend the program of recording contemporary Latin American literature and to make the recordings available for use by students and scholars.	
Rowman & Littlefield, Inc.....	Support of publication of the quinquennial edition of <i>The National Union Catalog, 1958-62</i> .	
Scherman, Harry.....	To be applied toward the expenses of a public function held at the Library during the year.	
Sonneck, Bequest of Oscar G.....	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	
State Librarians, Committee for the Second Assembly of.	For printing the <i>Proceedings of the Second Assembly of State Librarians</i> .	
Stern, Alfred Whital:		
Donations and bequest.....	For the purchase of material for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress.	
Bequest.....	To provide a permanent exhibit case for the Lincoln-Hooker letter.	
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors.	Toward expenses of project.....	
Time, Inc.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.	
Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the.	For the preparation for publication of the 3rd edition of the <i>Union List of Serials</i> .	
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations.	

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1963
\$2.84		\$2.84		\$2.84
	\$10,000.00	10,000.00	\$5,988.44	4,011.56
	250.00	250.00		250.00
2.04		2.04		2.04
281.84	47.37	329.21		329.21
29.65		29.65		29.65
5,101.02		5,101.02	133.76	4,967.26
167.54		167.54	116.75	50.79
500.00		500.00	121.25	378.75
2,700.00		2,700.00	1,915.10	784.90
71.53		71.53	71.53	
27.45	112.50	139.95		139.95
1,251.05		1,251.05		1,251.05
982.55		982.55	982.55	
	130,000.00	130,000.00	45,592.01	84,407.99
84.74		84.74	84.74	
4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
86.25		86.25	86.25	
1,393.31	25,000.00	26,393.31	7,207.71	19,185.60
	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
409.15	3,733.32	4,142.47	3,693.59	448.88
100.75		100.75	17.46	83.29
39,428.99	15,000.00	54,428.99	41,681.34	12,747.65
377.87	2,900.00	3,277.87	3,170.28	107.59

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.		
University Microfilms, Inc.....	To provide author and subject indexes for each issue and the annual cumulation of <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i> .	
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Payment for four silver trays presented to the Budapest String Quartet.	
Yarborough, Senator Ralph W.....	For any proper purposes of the Manuscript Division, as determined by the Chief of the division.	
Total, Library of Congress gift fund.....		
Service fees, Library of Congress.....	Laboratory of microphotography..... Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress. Books, <i>The Stradivari Memorial</i> Books, <i>Fior di Virtu</i> Christmas cards..... Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund..... Facsimile edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates scrapbook. Sale of Alfred Whital Stern Catalog of Lincolniana.	
Total service fees.....		
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	
Grand total, trust accounts.....		\$4,483,371.30

¹ Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925 as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

² Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law No. 276, 62nd Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AS OF JUNE 30, 1962—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1962	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1962	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1963
\$3,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$11,389.39	\$1,610.61
.....	2,240.00	2,240.00	2,200.00	40.00
100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
\$268,307.50	\$418,400.60	\$686,708.10	\$408,145.76	\$278,562.34
\$692,063.69	\$800,912.19	\$1,492,975.88	\$781,296.52	\$711,679.36
1,179.99	23,864.54	25,044.53	20,261.95	4,782.58
630.66	.....	630.66	.....	630.66
499.45	35.75	535.20	.....	535.20
4,429.60	1,032.90	5,462.50	1,245.00	4,217.50
2,356.52	66.50	2,423.02	1,050.00	1,373.02
110.00	80.00	190.00	.....	190.00
1,592.50	548.25	2,140.75	1,475.00	665.75
\$702,862.41	\$826,540.13	\$1,529,402.54	\$805,328.47	\$724,074.07
\$6,165.89	.....	\$6,165.89	\$529.45	\$5,636.44
\$1,221,568.12	\$1,441,773.14	\$2,663,341.26	\$1,414,262.89	\$1,249,078.37

³ Under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington in November, 1936, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board receives approximately \$17,000 a year from investments held in trust by the Bank of New York.

⁴ Includes the principal of the Hubbard account.

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