U. S. Library of Congress.

Annual Report

OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

June 30, 1943

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Members of the Board, *June 30, 1943:*

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 8, 1948.*]

MRS. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1945.*]

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NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

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OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress*
HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

LUTHER H. EVANS, Chief Assistant Librarian
Alvin W. Kremer, *Keeper of the Collections*
Milton M. Plumb, *Information Officer*
ACCOUNTS OFFICE, Kenneth N. Ryan, *Accounting Officer*
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, William C. Bond, *Superintendent*
LOUIS COGAN, *Assistant Superintendent*
CHARLES E. RAY, *Chief Engineer*
JOSEPH E. MULLANEY, *Captain of the Guard*
DISBURSING OFFICE, Wade H. Rabbitt, *Disbursing office (deceased March 9, 1943)*
William W. Rossiter, *Disbursing Officer (from May 1, 1943)*
MAIL AND DELIVERY SERVICE, Samuel M. Croft, *Chief*
PERSONNEL OFFICE, Edgar F. Rogers, *Director of Personnel*
PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Acting Publications Officer (from August 1, 1942)*
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Louise G. Caton, *Secretary of the Library*
SUPPLY OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Supply Officer*
TABULATING OFFICE, John I. Meehan, *Tabulating Officer*

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

(organized July 1, 1943)

VERNER W. CLAPP, Director of the Acquisitions Department
John H. Moriarty, *Assistant Director for Operations*
James B. Childs, *Assistant Director for Planning*
Marie Willis Cannon, *Representative in Latin America*
Manuel Sanchez, *Representative in Europe and Africa*
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION, John L. Nolan, *Chief*
ORDER DIVISION, John L. Nolan, *Acting Chief*
SERIAL RECORD DIVISION, Faith Bradford, *Chief*

Fellows of the Library of Congress

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE, John Peale Bishop, *in residence, 1943–44*
MILITARY SCIENCE, Edward Mead Earle, *in residence, 1943–44*
NEAR EASTERN STUDIES, Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., *in residence, 1943–44*
AMERICAN NEGRO STUDIES, E. Franklin Frazier, *in residence, through August 31, 1943*
WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY, Sidney Kramer, *in residence, through October 7, 1943*
CHEMISTRY, Byron A. Soule
FOLKLORE, Benjamin A. Botkin

Geology, William E. Powers
Library Science, Jerrold Orne
Modern European History, Richard H. Heindel
Naval History, Waldo Chamberlin
Population, Edward P. Hutchinson
Slavic Languages and Literatures, Francis J. Whitfield
Technology, Manuel Sanchez

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American History, Donald H. Mugridge
British Empire and Commonwealth, Conyers Read
Contemporary Africa, Ralph J. Bunche
Contemporary China, Charles F. Remer
Contemporary France and North Africa, Sherman Kent
Contemporary Germany, Harold C. Deutsch and Franz L. Neumann
Contemporary India, William N. Brown
Contemporary Italy, Gaudens Megaro
Contemporary Japan, Charles B. Fahs
Contemporary Near East, Ephraim A. Speiser
Contemporary Russia, Geroid T. Robinson
Contemporary Scandinavia, Oscar J. Falnes
Contemporary Siberia, Oliver J. Lissitzyn
Economic Literature, Edward S. Mason
Education, Max Lederer
European Labor Problems, Otto Neuburger
Geographical Literature, Richard Hartshorne
Literature of the Balkans, Charles F. Edson
Literature of Political Science, William Anderson
Political Literature, Donald C. McKay

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

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John W. Cronin, *Acting Assistant Director* (*from August 1, 1943*)
Binding Office, Ruth Kline, *Binding Officer*
Card Division, John W. Cronin, *Chief*
Descriptive Cataloging Division, Lucile M. Morsch, *Chief*
Hazel Bartlett, *Principal Cataloger*
Subject Cataloging Division, David J. Haykin, *Chief*
Leo E. LaMontagne, *Deputy Chief*

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Director of the Reference Department
Aeronautics Division, Albert Francis Zahm, *Chief*
Asiatic Division, Arthur W. Hummel, *Chief*
Kwang Tsing Wu, *Chief Assistant of the Chinese Section*
Edwin G. Beal, Jr., *Chief Assistant of the Japanese Section*
Horace I. Poleman, *Chief, Indic Section*
Bibliography Division, Florence S. Hellman, *Chief*

Books for the Adult Blind, Robert A. Voorus, *Director*
Census Library Project, Irene B. Taeuber, *Director*
Exhibits Office, Margery Aspen, *Assistant Exhibits Officer*
Experimental Division for Study of Wartime Communications, Harold D. Lasswell, *Chief (Division terminated August 31, 1943)*
Fine Arts Division, Leicester B. Holland, *Chief (through September 30, 1943)*
Alice Lee Parker, *Acting Chief (from October 1, 1943)*
Hispanic Foundation, Lewis Hanke, *Director*
David Rubio, *Curator of the Hispanic Collection (through September 30, 1943)*
Legislative Reference Service, Ernest S. Griffith, *Director*
Wilfred C. Gilbert, *Assistant Director*
George Heron Milne, *Custodian of the Congressional Reading Room*
Margaret W. Stewart, *Chief, State Law Index Section*
Manuscripts Division, St. George Leakin Sioussat, *Chief*
Maps Division, Lawrence Martin, *Chief*
Music Division, Harold Spivacke, *Chief*
Archive of American Folk Song:
Benjamin A. Botkin, *Assistant in Charge*
John A. Lomax, *Honorary Curator*
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, *Honorary Curator*
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music:
Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, *Member, Advisory Committee*
Recording Laboratory:
John R. Langenegger, *Chief Engineer*
Netherlands Studies Unit, Bartholomew Landheer, *Director*
Periodicals Division, Henry S. Parsons, *Chief*
Photoduplication Service, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Director*
Rare Book Collection, Frederick R. Goff, *Acting Chief*
Thomas Jefferson Catalog Project, Millicent Sowerby, *Bibliographer*
Reading Rooms, Robert Charles Gooch, *Superintendent*
Willard Webb, *Assistant Superintendent (in military service since November 14, 1940)*
Donald G. Patterson, *Acting Assistant Superintendent*
Harold S. Lincoln, *Custodian of the Library Station at the Capitol*
Donald H. Mugridge, *Assistant in Charge, Study Room Reference Service*
Harold O. Thomen, *Assistant in Charge, Government Publications Reading Room*
Seymour Robb, *Acting Assistant in Charge, Annex Reading Rooms*
Service for the Blind, Maude G. Nichols, *Librarian*
Semitic Division, Israel Schapiro, *Chief*
Slavic Division, Nicholas R. Rodionoff, *Chief*
Smithsonian Division, Frederick E. Brasch, *Chief*
Leila F. Clark, *Custodian at Smithsonian Institution*
Special Information Division, John A. Wilson, *Chief (Division terminated January 31, 1943)*
Union Catalog, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Director*

LAW LIBRARY

JOHN T. VANCE, Law Librarian (*deceased April 11, 1943*)
ELDON R. JAMES, Law Librarian (*from June 1, 1943*)
Francis X. Dwyer, *Assistant Law Librarian*
William Crouch, *Assistant in Charge, Law Library at the Capitol*

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

CLEMENT LINCOLN BOUVÉ, Register of Copyrights
William Harvey Wise, *Assistant Register* (*in military service since June 24, 1942*)
Richard C. DeWolf, *Acting Assistant Register*

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ACQUISITION OF RARE BOOKS, Lawrence Counselman Wroth
ARRANGEMENT AND USE OF THE PUBLIC CATALOG, Linn Rudolph Blanchard
CARE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PARCHMENTS, George Leslie Stout (*Honorary*)
CATALOGING, CLASSIFICATION, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, Charles Martel
CHINESE LETTERS, Hu Shih (*Honorary*)
CLASSICAL LITERATURE, Harold North Fowler (*Honorary*)
CLASSIFICATION, Clarence Warner Perley (*Honorary*)
COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND: Leicester B. Holland (*through September 30, 1943*), Alice Lee Parker (*from October 1, 1943*), John Taylor Arms, and Stow Wengenroth
ECONOMICS, Victor Selden Clark (*Honorary*)
FRENCH LITERATURE, Alexis St.-Léger Léger
GERMANIC LITERATURE, Thomas Mann
HISPANIC-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, Cecil Knight Jones (*Honorary*)
HISPANIC LITERATURE, David Rubio (*through October 31, 1943*)
HISTORY OF CANON LAW, Stephan George Kuttner (*Honorary*)
INTERNATIONAL LAW, Edwin M. Borchard (*Honorary*)
ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY, Myron Bement Smith
JAPANESE LAW, William Joseph Sebald (*Honorary*)
MILITARY HISTORY, Brigadier General John McAuley Palmer (*U. S. A. retired*) (*Honorary*)
MUSICOLOGY, Carl Engel (*Honorary*)
PALEOGRAPHY, Elias Avery Lowe (*Honorary*)
PHILOSOPHY, David Baumgardt
PLANNING OF THE COLLECTIONS, Harry Miller Lydenberg (*Honorary*)
POETRY IN ENGLISH, Allen Tate
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, William Franklin Willoughby (*Honorary*)
PRESIDENT'S BOOKSHELF, Alexander Woollcott (*Honorary*) (*deceased, January 23, 1943*)
ROMAN LAW, Francesco Lardone (*Honorary*)
SCANDINAVIAN CULTURE, Sigmund Skard (*through May 2, 1943*)
SLAVIC HISTORY, Sergius Yakobson
SOCIOLOGY, Joseph Mayer (*Honorary*)
USE OF PRINTED CATALOG CARDS, Charles Harris Hastings (*Honorary*)
WARTIME COMMUNICATIONS, Harold D. Lasswell (*from September 1, 1943*)

LIBRARY PRINTING AND BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Felix M. Halluin, *Superintendent (until April 30, 1943)*; Harry Falk, *Superintendent (from May 1, 1943)*

Harry Falk, *Foreman of Printing (until April 30, 1943)*; Albert F. Cogswell, *Foreman of Printing (from May 1, 1943)*

Arthur L. Haverty, *Foreman of Binding (retired October 31, 1943)*; Michael M. Burke, *Foreman of Binding (from November 1, 1943)*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate:
The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943. This report is in two parts. Part II, based upon the reports of the Chiefs of the various Divisions, as edited by the Reference Librarian, describes new materials acquired by the Library during the year. Part I is my report of the operations of the Library during the fiscal year. It begins with an account of the administrative organization of the Library and proceeds, through a discussion of the Library's finances and the state of its collections, to an account of the operations involved in the performance of its principal functions: the acquisition of new materials, the preparation of these materials for the shelves, their service to readers, the preparation of bibliographies and other publications, and the special services of the Recording Laboratory, the Microfilm Reading Room and the Photoduplication Service. There follows an account of the Library's personnel situation and the outstanding contributions of members of its staff. This section of the report closes with the report of the Register of Copyrights.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
The Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 30, 1943.

PART I. OPERATIONS

I. ADMINISTRATION

Administrative organization is not, or should not be, an end in itself. Nevertheless some account of it has its inevitable place in any attempt to describe a living institution. Without an understanding of anatomy it is difficult to picture function. And what is true in biology is true in government as well.

Certainly it is true of the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress is, as its name declares, a library. It is probably the largest library in the world today, with better than 18,000,000 separate pieces of all descriptions. It is the Government library of a governmental establishment of 531 Representatives and Senators, 9 Justices of the Supreme Court, and more than 150 executive departments and agencies, as well as being the sole national library of a nation of 130,000,000 people. But the Library of Congress is not only a library. It is also the world's largest publisher of certain types of publications. It is the trustee and guardian of the three principal documents of freedom in the Atlantic world. It is the largest public reference service in existence. It is the editor and, to an extent, the arbiter of a basic classification of knowledge which is used over a considerable portion of the earth. It conducts a number of commercial or semicommercial operations, two of which do business of better than $300,000 a year apiece. It is the manager of a permanent endowment of almost $2,000,000 and the accountable dispenser of close to $5,000,000 of annual income. It is the largest and certainly the most important producer of chamber music in the world today. It is the employer of a staff of approximately 1,500 souls. And it not infrequently houses in its reading rooms and studies, as well as on its staff, more scholars than most great universities can muster at a full commencement. To understand the functioning of an institution of this character it is essential to understand at least the outlines of its administrative structure.

A good deal—perhaps too much—has been said in earlier reports about the reorganization of the Library which began in 1940. Although the reorganization is not yet completed, it is possible this year to describe its results in terms of the over-all pattern which has now emerged. The object in view throughout was the effective control of the Library's numerous and various activities through administrative subdivisions created for logical and functional purposes and enjoying a high degree of functional autonomy but responsible nevertheless, and effectively responsible, to the Librarian. Stated in other words, the object was to preserve the unity and singleness of the Library as a

whole, while, at the same time, allowing the various and diverse activities of the Library to develop freely in their several ways under the direction of their numerous specialists and experts.

The problem was not unlike the problem recently faced by some, at least, of the great American universities. An earlier academic tendency toward specialization and departmentalization has, in certain cases, overreached itself and several universities have thought it necessary to restore, by various devices, the free commerce between the different fields of knowledge which excessive departmentalization, like excessive nationalism, destroys. It was and is the great good fortune of the Library of Congress that the bulk of its materials are still held in the general collections despite the tendency, ten and fifteen years ago, to set up special divisions with special collections of their own. The basis for sound reorganization therefore existed. The difficulty was the difficulty of providing new administrative forms which would make so vast a unit responsive to a central direction.

When I became Librarian, more than thirty divisions or officers of the Library reported, as I have previously noted, directly to the Librarian. Our first effort was to correct the impossible administrative situation thus created. This was done by a grouping of existing units in terms of functional departments: the Reference Department, the Processing Department, and the Administrative Department; the Law Library and the Copyright Office becoming, in effect, departments for purposes of administration. This operation, however, was necessarily arbitrary. The departments were superimposed upon the existing structure from above. Having established the departments on paper it remained to create them in fact by an integration and reorientation of the units which composed them. This inward labor has gone on over the three years since the departments were created. It is now practically completed in the Processing Department. But elsewhere its progress has persuaded us that certain changes in internal organization are desirable. The proper performance of the functions of the Reference Department will apparently require something more than a combination of the existing units in their existing forms. And the relation to each other of the Reference Department and the Processing Department in the acquisition of materials suggests to us that the line of demarcation originally drawn between these two departments must be resurveyed.

The Reference Department situation is under study by the director of that department and three members of his staff. The acquisitions

problem was considered by the responsible administrative officers over several months in the spring of 1943, and has now been resolved by a modification which went into effect at the beginning of the current fiscal year and which will be fully reported in next year's report. Briefly, provision is made for a separate Acquisitions Department which will take over from the Processing Department and the Reference Department activities connected with the selection and acquisition of library materials. To provide the necessary administrative staff for the new department it was necessary to deprive the Administrative Department of its principal officer, which meant, in turn, that the Chief Assistant Librarian was obliged to resume his functions as general executive officer of the Library, with the divisions formerly composing the Administrative Department as adjuncts of his office.

The result in terms of administrative personnel is that Dr. Evans has given up the direction of the Reference Department and now devotes his full time to his executive duties; that David C. Mearns, the Reference Librarian, has become Director of the Reference Department; and that Verner W. Clapp, formerly Director of the Administrative Department, has become Director of the new Department of Acquisitions. Herman H. Henkle remains Director of the Processing Department.

The result in terms of administrative organization is that the Chief Assistant Librarian, as executive officer, takes over the direction of the Library-wide administrative services of personnel, the Accounts Office, the Disbursing Office, the Secretary's Office, the Supply Office, the Tabulating Office, the Publications Office, and the Office of the Superintendent of Library Buildings as well as the Library's budget and allotment responsibilities, while the Library's three principal functions of acquisition, processing, and service are performed through the three corresponding departments. To aid him in the performance of his numerous duties, the Chief Assistant Librarian will have an Executive Assistant who will serve as budget officer and general assistant in fiscal and administrative matters.

Administrative relations between the Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian and the Directors of Departments have been centered during the year just past in the Librarian's Conference which meets in my office daily, usually from 11 a. m. to 12 noon. The Chief Assistant Librarian acts as secretary, preparing the agenda for discussion and directing the preparation of minutes. Discussions cover Library problems in terms of questions of policy and provide an effective source

of mutual information as well as a means of arriving rapidly, and with a minimum of office memoranda, at policy decisions involving the various administrative units. In my opinion the Librarian's Conference, first suggested by Dr. Evans, is the most effective single administrative instrument in the Library. Its members include, in addition to Dr. Evans and myself, Mr. Mearns, Mr. Henkle, and Mr. Clapp, Dr. Griffith, the Director of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. James, the Law Librarian, Colonel Bouvé, the Register of Copyrights, and Mr. Rogers, Director of Personnel and Acting Executive Assistant to Dr. Evans. Other members of the staff are invited to attend when questions of concern to them are under discussion.

It is unnecessary to remark that the broad administrative organization accomplished by these methods depends for its success, like all administrative devices, on the human beings involved. "Administrative machinery" is not machinery but people, and "administrative channels" are not channels but human relationships. An efficient and effective agency is an agency in which administrative forms are recognized for what they are—forms and not substance. The moment "channels" dominate communications or administrative charts tyrannize over administrative action, the official joints congeal and the institution hardens. It is generally understood and agreed within the Library, I think, that the logic of the Library's new organization is not a deadening logic of this nature. Any member of the Library staff who wants to see the Librarian can see him regardless of blue prints, and any piece of Library business which cannot accommodate itself to channels will get itself done regardless of channels. The organization as now established should make most of our work easier to perform. In the unusual instance when it doesn't, the work will come first and the organization after.

Certain organizational changes within the various departments and divisions of the Library should be noticed for their possible interest to other libraries and to students of library administration.

In the Processing Department extensive changes were made in the department office to provide administrative control of the personnel and work records, and particularly the cost analyses, now in operation. It is our expectation that next year's Annual Report will supply factual information as to our processing costs. Since the literature of this subject is, as all librarians know, extremely meager, this information should be of value not only to the Library of Congress but to the profession generally. In addition, a thorough study of the in-

ternal organization of the Processing Department was conducted by the Director and the division chiefs during the early part of the year, resulting in changes designed to strengthen the technical supervision of descriptive and subject cataloging, to draw related functions together into a smaller number of sections, and to increase the flexibility of work assignments within the divisions. Thus the Hispanic, Law, and General Order Sections of the Accessions Division were united as units of an enlarged Order Section; the General Exchange, Documents Exchange, and Gifts and Deposits Sections of the Accessions Division were united as units of the Exchange and Gift Section, and the Central Serial Record Section was expanded in scope to absorb some of the functions of the Serial Record Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. After the end of the year certain of these activities, as will be reported next year, were transferred to the new Acquisitions Department.

In the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Subject Cataloging Division, the positions of assistant chief were modified to become principal cataloger and deputy chief of the respective divisions, a change designed to concentrate responsibility for technical supervision of the work in each division. One member of each division was also named to edit card copy in advance of its dispatch to the Library of Congress branch of the Government Printing Office.

In the Descriptive Cataloging Division the Copyright and General Sections were abolished and the work redistributed to the newly established English Language Section and Foreign Language Section. The Law and Documents Sections were reorganized to become the American and British Law and Documents Section, and the Foreign Law and Documents Section with the work of the former sections distributed accordingly. In the Subject Cataloging Division the Serial Record Section was abolished, its work being divided between the Shelflisting Section in the same division and the Serial Record Section in the Accessions Division. In the Card Division the Card Drawing and Stock and Supply Sections were combined to form a Card Stock and Drawing Section.

In February 1943, the Binding Office was transferred from the Reference Department to the Processing Department, in order to facilitate the closer coordination of binding preparation with the catalog records of the Library. Responsibility for reviewing and editing the arrangement of all material sent to the bindery was assigned to the Binding Office. It is hoped that this change will result in improve-

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ment in the accuracy of arrangement of parts of the more complicated serial publications.

This change had consequences in the Reference Department. The Keeper of the Collections was relieved of responsibility for immediate supervision of binding operations, though he continued to exercise advisory responsibility for binding, and responsibility for supervision of binding allotments. This change is in line with the decision made two years ago that the Keeper should be freed, so far as possible, from routine activities in order that he might devote his attention to the general oversight of the collections. Thus he is responsible for all the collections of the Library, and, as a general staff officer, he has now been transferred from the Reference Department to the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian.

Other changes in the Reference Department established, in the Asiatic Division, an Indic Section which inherited the staff of the Project for the Development of Indic Studies, and a tentative Iranian Section, the acting chief of which continues to devote some of his time to the Archive of Islamic Art and Archaeology. Again, the Braille Transcribing Service, which had previously operated under the joint sponsorship of the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress, became on January 1, 1943, a section of Books for the Adult Blind. Other organizational changes in the Reference Department during the year affected our services to war agencies. The Division of Special Information, previously maintained by a transfer of funds from the Office of Strategic Services, was absorbed into that office, whose research needs it had been created to serve. A reading room and reference service on the third floor of the Annex was, however, reserved for the exclusive use of members of the Office of Strategic Services research staff. The Experimental Division for the Study of Wartime Communications completed the third and final year of its scheduled term on August 31, 1943, and terminated its activities. Experimentation with different methods of serving confidential and other restricted material led to the establishment of the War Agencies Reading Room in the quarters of the Social Sciences Reference Room, this unit having been suspended for the duration of the war. A further change, made necessary by the loan of Walter H. McClenon of the Legislative Reference Service to the War Department was the temporary combination of the Service's Federal Law Section and Bill Digest Section.

An organizational change in the Administrative Department created there an Exhibits Office and a representative Exhibits Committee. The Library, as has been remarked above, has never made the effective use it should of its facilities for exhibiting its materials or of the materials themselves. When the end of the war brings back to the Library buildings the hundreds of thousands of visitors who come to it in normal years, we hope to be able to present to them exhibits worthy of their interest. A further change in the Administrative Department transferred to it the Tabulating Office which had formerly operated in the Card Division of the Processing Department.

I regret to close this section of the Report on a cheerless note, but a cheerless note imposes itself. One of the most important labors to be performed in connection with the administration, as well as the administrative organization, of the Library of Congress, is the labor of issuing manuals descriptive of the Library's operations at all levels, sectional, divisional, departmental, and Library-wide.

A decision to prepare such manuals was made in January 1941. It was planned to proceed from the base toward the pyramid of the Library's structure. Dead lines were fixed for sectional, divisional, and departmental manuals, with a view to the completion of the series by the end of the calendar year 1941. Few, however, of the divisional manuals were in publishable form by that time and, Jerrold Orne, Fellow of the Library of Congress, was recalled to our service for some months in the summer of 1942 to act as general editor of the series. Dr. Orne's editorial work was admirably done, but a considerable amount of rewriting was still required in the case of certain of the divisions, and the departmental manuals remained to be written before the general over-all Library manual could be achieved.

There are various reasons why the departmental manuals have been difficult to write. The organizational changes described above have made it difficult to describe with finality the structure of certain of the departments. The directors themselves have been occupied with administrative problems of unusual difficulty as the result of the labor turn-over so frequently mentioned in this Report. Nevertheless, our failure to carry the undertaking through to a satisfactory conclusion is reported with very considerable regret. The undertaking, of course, was ambitious; the Library of Congress has had only one manual in its history, and that manual, published in 1901, was of little or no assistance in dealing with the vastly increased activities of the modern institution. But if the undertaking was ambitious,

it was also essential, and it will take a high priority among the duties of the Library's administrative officers.

As regards the whole question of administrative organization in the Library, it can now be said with confidence that an administrative structure has been established which has proved in actual use its logic and its practicability. When the internal structure of the Reference Department is worked out, as it will be before the end of the present calendar year, and when the new Acquisitions Department has shaken down in operation, there will be no further need, so far as we can now see, to modify the broad structure and architecture of the Library's administration. A certain fluidity in administrative procedures is desirable and must always be maintained. A basic stability in fundamental structure is, however, equally desirable, and can, I think, be promised.

II. FINANCE

The Library of Congress, as it is presented in this year's Report, differs in many ways from the Library described in the Annual Report of 1942. What is surprising, however, is not the fact of difference but the fact that the difference is no greater than it is. It would have been expected that the Library of Congress, as the government library of a nation at war, would adapt itself as it has to the prosecution of the war. It would not have been expected with equal assurance that the Library of Congress would also serve, in the midst of war, as an instrument of culture. That it does is due solely to the care and foresight of the Congress. It would have been easy, under the war's demands, to reduce the funds for the Library's services. The committees which handled the Library's appropriations, and the Congress which voted upon the committees' reports, did not, however, sacrifice the lasting interests the Library exists to serve. Instead they safeguarded the Library's resources, leaving them stronger this year than last, and stronger, therefore, than they have ever been in the Library's history.

It is fashionable in certain academic quarters to speak with some degree of irony of the devotion of the Congress of the United States to letters and to learning. The history of the Library of Congress, to say nothing of the history of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery, should turn the edge of irony against its users. There have been institutions more expressly dedicated to the cause of culture and of learning than the Congress of the United States which have been far more ready to let the things of learning and of letters wait until the war is done.

The financial position of the Library is presented in the usual statistical form in tables in Appendix XIV. The figures given, however, will be more expressive to the fiscal officers of government for whom they are prepared than to general readers interested in the Library as a library. For them a few, brief, explanatory comments may be useful.

First, the Library of Congress differs from most departments and agencies of government in that it is supported by private as well as public funds. Of a gross total of almost $4,000,000 available for obligation during the last fiscal year about $350,000 was supplied by private gifts or grants of one kind or another. Gifts for immediate expenditure received during the year included $9,555.13 from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and $7,900 from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall toward the expenses of concerts of the Coolidge Founda-

tion and the Whittall Foundation, respectively. Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Whittall have been generous and devoted friends of the Library of Congress for many years past as these reports have had frequent occasion to note, and these gifts, over and above the income yielded by capital funds they have previously given, provide a new occasion for the expression of an old and heartfelt gratitude.

It is also a very real pleasure to report the continuing interest and support of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to each of which we owe gratitude for invaluable assistance over many years. The Carnegie Corporation this year continued its support of our Fellowship program with a grant of $10,000. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed $40,000 for a two-year continuation of the project, first described in my Report for 1942, for the analysis and selection of motion picture films. The grant for the third and final year of the project to study wartime communications was also received from the same source, the amount being $33,000. In addition, the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of $17,650 for the development of the Archive of Hispanic Culture. A useful gift of $2,500 was made by the Coolidge Foundation of Los Angeles for the preparation of a bibliography of the Netherlands East Indies by the staff of our Netherlands Studies Unit. Other gifts ranging from $25 to $1,500 were made for purposes as varied as the preparation of certain Mexican posters for exhibit, the maintenance of various consultantships, and the presentation of Sidney Kingsley's play *The Patriots* on the occasion of the Library's celebration of the Jefferson Bicentennial.

A second fiscal distinction between the Library of Congress and most government agencies is to be found in the Library's possession of invested funds of its own. Of the $350,000 received from private sources in the last fiscal year, better than $75,000 was provided by income from the Library's investments. These investments, held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, an agency created by Congress for the purpose, are of two kinds: investment in stocks, bonds, real property, and the like held by the Trust Fund Board; and deposits of cash in the so-called Permanent Loan Account in the United States Treasury, which account returns by law interest at the rate of 4 percent on all deposits of the Board up to $5,000,000. The Board's holdings of investments of the first category were valued at $439,969.69 at the end of the fiscal year, the income amounting to $27,268.97 for the year. The Board's deposits of cash in the Permanent Loan Account in the Treasury amounted, at the end of the year,

to $1,273,162.89, the interest for the year being $49,659.39. The total of the Library's holdings, through the Trust Fund Board, of capital funds was thus $1,713,132.58 and its total income from this source, $76,928.36.

One addition to invested funds was received by the Trust Fund Board in the fiscal year through a gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, one of our most generous benefactors. It is hoped that the proven dependability and usefulness of the investment accounts may recommend this form of contribution after the war to givers interested in the growth and services of the National Library. Funds given in the past have made the Library of Congress a world center for Hispanic studies and for the study and performance of chamber music. They have enabled the Library to make important collections of fine prints and to bring to this country photographic reproductions of European manuscripts essential to American scholarship. They have aided in the acquisition of books and other materials which could not have been acquired with appropriated funds. The Library's experience with invested funds, in other words, demonstrates the wisdom of the congressional action which encouraged private gifts to the Library by exempting them from taxation and by providing special machinery for their administration. The possibilities for further development of the Library by this means are limitless.

A third fiscal characteristic more or less peculiar to the Library of Congress is to be found in the fact that the Library is a source of income to the National Treasury as well as an object of expenditure. Altogether $612,627.66 was paid into the Treasury by the Library of Congress in the past fiscal year, against a total appropriation of government funds to the Library of $3,718,075. Funds paid into the Treasury were derived from copyright fees which yielded $305,662.20, and sales of printed cards which realized $305,618.95, the small balance being made up from sales of waste paper, scrap and other miscellaneous items. Sales of printed cards are made by statute at prices which will cover the cost plus 10 percent. Cost studies made during the past year indicate that our current prices yield a revenue below actual costs and a petition has been filed with the Office of Price Administration to permit the required adjustment. Copyright fees, though not computed with reference to the cost of administration of the Copyright Office, have for many years approximately covered that cost. The year just past was no exception.

Finally the Library's fiscal operations include certain activities which support themselves more or less completely by the use of limited revolving funds. These are the Photoduplication Service which performs most of its functions on a revolving fund supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1938, and the Recording Laboratory which is supported, as to a part of its activities, by a revolving fund given in 1940 by the Carnegie Corporation.

The Photoduplication Service's fund was given in 1938 to enable the Service to supply photoduplicate prints to scholars and others at reasonable cost, the receipts to be returned to the fund to increase the capital investment in equipment, to purchase supplies, and to provide personal services. During the past year the revolving fund received $73,397.25 and incurred obligations amounting to $48,517.10. The amounts expended were: $28,152.58 for personal services; $253.10 for equipment; $19,316.83 for materials and supplies; and $794.59 for miscellaneous items. The fund has thus increased during the year but the increase is temporary since much new equipment is needed and will be purchased as soon as wartime limitations permit.

The revolving fund of the Recording Laboratory was established in 1940 to permit the laboratory to provide at reasonable cost copies of recordings of folk songs and similar items. This fund contained an unobligated balance of $3,238.36 at the beginning, and $2,557.05 at the end of the fiscal year. Receipts during the year amounted to $17,990.09, and obligations incurred amounted to $15,709.93. Obligations incurred were for the following purposes: personal services, $2,772.94; supplies, materials, and equipment, $9,760.61; other expenditures such as travel, transportation, contractual services, etc., $3,176.38.

Other funds at the disposition of the Library requiring particular comment are certain transfers from other government agencies, many of them of an emergency or wartime character, made to enable the Library to provide special services. These funds, most of which were not renewed for fiscal 1944, totaled $570,553.84. Of this total the major portion, $391,852, was made available by the Coordinator of Information, now the Office of Strategic Services, for the Division of Special Information, which was established in the Library in September 1941, to provide research services to that agency. During fiscal 1943 the Division was liquidated and the personnel transferred to the staff of the Office of Strategic Services. A special and restricted reading room service for the Office of Strategic Service is still maintained on funds transferred for the purpose.

Other transfers were made by the War Production Board in the amount of $62,640 for research and reference services performed by our Legislative Reference Service; and by the State Department, in the amount of $57,400, for such services as the preparation of guides to the music, the fine arts, the legal literature, and the official publications of Latin America. The State Department also transferred $8,750 for the preparation of abstracts of books, periodical articles, pamphlets, etc., relating to plans and problems of post-war reconstruction. The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs transferred $2,000 for the abstracting of material of interest to his office, and $600 towards the cost of the trip of the Law Librarian to Latin America. The Board of Economic Warfare transferred $4,311 for reference service in matters of special interest to its officers.

Total funds available for obligation by the Library in the fiscal year from all sources including appropriations, gifts, income from investments, and transfers from other agencies totaled $4,868,837.50.[1] This sum was not, however, obligated in full: $53,532.53 from appropriated funds lapsed and will be returned to the Treasury surplus fund; $22,125.92 of funds transferred from other agencies was unobligated and will be returned to the agencies; $166,245.20 of unobligated gift and trust funds is available for obligation in the new fiscal year, as well as $65,768.45 for increase and security of the collections. Actual obligations were thus $4,561,165.40.

The expenditure of these funds is accounted for in the tabular statements in Appendix XIV. A word as to the manner of expenditure may, however, be useful. Expenditure of the Library's funds, since the establishment of the Accounts Office in 1940 and the development of its present procedures, is controlled by a system of allotments of the usual type. The Chief Assistant Librarian, as executive officer of the Library, is responsible for the establishment of precise allotments, with necessary reserves, for all objects of expenditure. All funds, including gift funds, are expended against allotments by vouchers certified for payment by officers authorized by the Chief Assistant Librarian for the purpose. Vouchers are examined by the Accounts Office, and, when approved, are forwarded to the Disbursing Office for payment.

Our procedure for the expenditure of funds for the purchase of books follows this general pattern. That is to say, allotments are

[1] This figure includes unobligated balances of appropriated and gift and trust funds carried forward from previous years.

made to the various fields and subdivisions of knowledge, and purchases are made against allotments. The establishment of allotments presents problems here, however, which are not presented elsewhere. To allot money to one field rather than to another, or to provide more money in one field than in another, requires the exercise of scholarly as well as fiscal judgment. The general *Canons of Selection* described in my Report for fiscal 1940 provide general policy directives but the application of the general policies to particular decisions is far from automatic. The past year has produced an administrative mechanism for this purpose which will be more fully described in my Report for fiscal 1944 since it was not finally realized until after the end of fiscal 1943. In effect, however, it provides an officer responsible to me for all acquisition activities, a Library-wide committee to advise him in the recommendation of allotments for purchase in the various fields, and a further development of the system of recommending officers described in previous reports. The importance and the corresponding difficulty of determinations such as these will be obvious to librarians and to scholars familiar with library operations. Imagination and judgment must be balanced and combined in those who undertake to allot funds to the future of scholarship. Our experience over the relatively brief period since these procedures were developed indicates, however, that we may expect to achieve by this means a more efficient and a more wisely distributed expenditure of our funds than was possible under previous practices.

III. STATE OF THE COLLECTIONS

A workmanlike report on the collections of a library should include, (1) an accurate census of holdings, (2) a comprehensive account of the condition of the books, and (3) a description of any important changes in their arrangement and management. The second and third reports are possible in the Library of Congress, the first is not. There has been no complete census of the Library's holdings since 1902, and the census of 1902 was more precisely a count than an inventory. Statistics exist but they are statistics arrived at by the process, annually repeated, of adding each year's accessions to the total of the year before with the count of 1902 as base. No allowance has been made over the past forty years for the inevitable losses experienced by all libraries which, like the Library of Congress, loan books outside their buildings or allow access to their stacks—losses which large public libraries estimate as high as one-third or one-half of 1 percent of their circulating collections annually and which even the large reference libraries with non-circulating collections count by the hundreds of books each year. The only libraries which do not suffer considerable losses are the libraries which are able to impose rigorous and closely policed limitations on the use of their books, and the former Librarian of Congress was not a man who saw his duty in terms of restrictions and limitations. As he saw it—and I am proud to associate myself with his words—"There is a possibility that some book lent may be lost to posterity seeking it at Washington. There is a risk, to the charge of which I know but one answer: that a book used is, after all, fulfilling a higher mission than a book which is merely being preserved for possible future use."

It is certain, therefore, that the Library of Congress, which has far the largest collection in the country and which loans that collection freely to statutory borrowers, has lost considerable quantities of materials, as an unavoidable incident of its operation since the inventory forty years ago. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to our difficulties, even under war conditions, in recovering urgently needed materials borrowed by certain agencies of government. But though the fact of loss over so long a period is certain, no count or inventory during the period has determined its amount. The reasons, of course, are understandable to any librarian of a large library. An inventory of a collection of millions of volumes is a formidable undertaking which must either withdraw from their duties a large number of em-

ployees or, if handled by a small group, must drag over so long a period as to make the findings almost meaningless. It is not particularly illuminating to know that at some time within a period of six or eight or ten years a library had books on its shelves which, added together at the end of this period, amounted to such and such a figure. The question to be answered as accurately as possible is the question of the Library's holdings at a given time. And it is this question which, in a large library, is so peculiarly difficult.

The experience of the Library of Congress will illustrate the point. There had been a count of materials prior to 1902, in 1898, which covered a portion only of the collections, large masses of unclassified and unassorted material being entered, as Mr. Putnam put it, "by estimate only." The 1902 census was made to correct this situation. It was not, however, so much an inventory of everything the Library was supposed to contain, as, to quote from the Annual Report for 1902, "a new count of printed books and pamphlets." Its product was a finding of 941,361 "volumes in use" and 172,750 "duplicates," with a total of 1,114,111, these figures including the Law Library. Even these figures, however, were apparently viewed with some scepticism, for the Librarian reported that he adopted them "as more nearly accurate than those heretofore given." Moreover, other qualifications were necessary. There was apparently no count in 1902 of manuscripts, maps, music, or prints, the Librarian taking pains to point out that figures for these categories had not been revised from those given for preceding years.

These then were the bases of later computations. The controlling figure in those computations, the yardstick by which the growth of the Library was measured, was the figure for "books and pamphlets," but in all categories the new total for each year was found by adding to the 1902 count (or, in the case of maps, music, etc., the pre-1902 count), all materials accessioned since that time.

No further attempt to count or inventory the collections as a whole was made during the next twenty-five years, but in 1928 a true inventory of the classified portion of the collections (then estimated to contain 2,500,000 of the total of 3,726,502 volumes estimated to be held by the Library) was planned. It is this inventory which demonstrates most dramatically the difficulties of the undertaking. The work was begun in June 1928, with a staff of eighteen or twenty people including the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms and some of his principal assistants. It progressed rapidly for two or three months. And then,

as fall came on and reference work increased, the inventory staff disintegrated. Its members returned to their regular duties, one by one, leaving six or eight assistants who were shortly reduced to three and then to two and at times, toward the end, to one. The result was that the work was never really finished. Six years after the inventory began, in May 1934, the checking of the shelves had been completed, showing a total of 170,692 entries representing volumes missing from their places but the searching of these volumes to determine whether they were lost or merely misplaced was still continuing when I became Librarian five years later. I ordered it completed, and by 1941 the material represented by 91,359 of the 170,692 entries had been found. Other material is expected to appear when further searches are possible.

But the period of time covered by the operation was so great that a new inventory seemed desirable and this also was ordered. Within a year and a half following my appointment in 1939 about an eighth of the classified collections, a part of the Rare Book Collection, and all the Hispanic Foundation's holdings had been covered. In May 1941, however, measures for the partial evacuation of the collections forced us to transfer the inventory staff to the Manuscripts Division, where no inventory of any kind had been taken since some time prior to 1902 and where a rapid count was urgently needed. A lot manuscripts inventory was taken during the following eleven months, but by the time it was completed the manpower shortage made further details for inventory purposes unwise, if not impossible.

It will be clear from this account why library inventories are not more frequent and why no "accurate census" of the holdings of the Library of Congress can be given. All that can be supplied is a list of totals computed by the cumulative method described above. Accessions *since* 1902 are accurately known in most categories. Losses since 1902 are not accurately known. And the 1902 bases, except in the category, "printed books and pamphlets," are bases derived from computations made even earlier. The totals as of June 30, 1943, computed in this manner are as follows:

Printed books and pamphlets	6,820,737
Music (volumes and pieces)	1,641,654
Maps and views	1,503,819
Prints (pieces)	564,814
Manuscripts (approximate number of pieces)	7,500,000

In addition, a count made this year of our total holdings of microfilm indicates that we possess:

Microfilm, in reels or rolls..... 24,657

Of these approximately 10,000 are of standard 100-ft. lengths while the balance are of varying lengths, but, for the most part, less than 100 feet each.

It will be quite obvious from any consideration of these figures and their derivation that a full and meaningful inventory of the classified collections and a count of all other holdings would be highly desirable. We need to know what the Library's holdings are *as of a given time*—not what they may have been at one time or another over a period of thirteen years. But to take an accurate inventory in a relatively brief time means that most of the Library's manpower must be diverted to the work. As nearly as I can estimate, the partial and unfinished inventory of 1928 to 1934 consumed thirty-six man-years, not including the searching of missing books following 1939. A completed inventory of the present much-increased collections made within a period of a few months would require the continuous services of many hundreds of assistants and the suspension of part, at least, of the Library's regular activities. Present plans look to the performance now of such work, preliminary to the taking of an inventory, as war conditions permit but a full inventory will have to await the war's end.

The second requirement of a workmanlike report on the state of the collections—a description of their physical condition—can be met with less difficulty. The description, however, is less reassuring than I could wish. We estimate the rate of superannuation of bindings in our collections at about 10,000 volumes per year. That is to say, about 10,000 of our volumes deteriorate every year to such an extent that they must either be rebound or withdrawn from service. Two years ago when our appropriation for printing and binding was $360,000, we were able to bind the new book materials which came to us unbound—about 50,000 pieces a year—and to send to the bindery the 10,000 old volumes which have annual need of attention. We were able also to cut into past arrearages of deteriorated books. This past year we have been able to rebind less than 4,000 old volumes. The reasons are financial. The $360,000 appropriation for printing and binding has been cut and the cost of binding has risen. The cut in the appropriation was $100,000. The rise in binding costs was 10 percent. In combination, the two produced these figures: of our

reduced appropriation of $260,000 for printing and binding, printing and the care of special categories of material, such as manuscripts, maps, and fine prints, consumed a total of $101,850.09. There thus remained for the binding and rebinding of books, $158,149.91. Priority is necessarily given to new materials reaching us in an unbound condition, for the demand on us for current materials is urgent and must take precedence, particularly in critical times such as these. Fifty thousand nine hundred and twelve volumes of the new books which reached us in unbound state during the fiscal year were bound. Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-seven of these were given full binding. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-five volumes were given the more economical but less satisfactory protection of quarter binding. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-two volumes of newspapers were fully bound. The total cost of this work was approximately $144,000, leaving something over $14,000 for the rebinding of deteriorated volumes. For this amount we were able to care for 3,623 volumes only of the 10,000 which should be rebound every year. Since the Government Printing Office does not present detailed and itemized bills, it is impossible to present unit costs for types of binding.

The consequence is that an additional 6,000 volumes and more were added to the tragic heap of 201,000 unusable volumes piled up over the years by the Library's inability to rebind. One of the principal tasks to be undertaken as soon as provision can be made for the needs of peace is the rebinding of these 201,000 volumes, and of the 275,000 pieces of sheet music, prints, and maps which are now as useless by reason of their physical condition as though they were not in the Library at all. In addition, binders must be provided for about 210,000 pamphlets now unbound. The work will cost several millions of dollars but it is work which must be done if government property—and, what is more important, property of the people of the United States—is not to be irretrievably lost. A forthright rehabilitation program for the Library's books, plus provision for the air-conditioning of the stack areas in the Main Building to retard the rate of deterioration, plus an annual appropriation adequate to meet rebinding needs as they occur, will, in the long run, save the Government money. And it is the long run which counts in the business of running a library, for libraries are run, or should be run, to last.

The third aspect of the care of the collections requiring comment is their arrangement and management. Here definite and encouraging progress can be reported.

In the past, responsibility for the custody of the collections was divided among a dozen or more divisions or administrative units, each of which made its own decisions as to binding and repair, shelving, and the like, and some of which made their own decisions as to procedures of accessioning and methods of marking. The Library's space was allocated on the basis of the competing claims of the various divisions, allotments for binding were made in accordance rather with the willingness of the divisions to prepare books for the bindery than with reference to the needs of the collections as a whole, and there was no single officer of the Library with an overall responsibility for custodial good-government. The "state of the collections" was a state of numerous sovereignties and competing, not to say conflicting, authorities which powerfully recalled certain comparable situations in the political world.

This situation was corrected, administratively speaking, when the Congress created the position of Keeper of the Collections in the Appropriations Act for fiscal 1942. It has been improved, practically speaking, by Alvin W. Kremer's two years of service in the post. Measures taken for the security of the collections against air attack, as reported last year, have diverted the Keeper's energies to a considerable extent during this period. He spent sixty days away from Washington at the various depositories in the fiscal year just past, overseeing the various guard forces, correcting conditions of humidity, examining and reexamining fire risks with the expert assistance of Charles Laschalt of the staff of the Fire Marshal of the District of Columbia, and directing the transfer of 1,400 cases from one location to another to avoid a threat of dampness. He placed two additional collections, the Herndon-Weik and the Robert Todd Lincoln, in depositories, raising the total number of cases in storage to 4,735. He directed the return to Washington, for the Jefferson exhibits, of certain of the most valuable manuscripts in our possession, replacing them safely in the depositories when the exhibits were taken down. (The Engrossed Copy of the Declaration of Independence exhibited at the Jefferson Memorial under Marine guard of honor, was brought safely to Washington and returned to storage by the Administrative Assistant, Verner W. Clapp.) And he arranged for the photograph-

ing of deposited documents, copies of which were needed by officers of government and responsible scholars.

In spite of these demands upon his time, however, the Keeper of the Collections was able to make considerable progress in the organization of the Library's collections in Washington. The collection of classified and bound government publications in class J, to 999, comprising the official gazettes, legislative journals, documents and reports from legislative bodies throughout the world, numbering some 200,000 pieces, has been brought together from numerous locations throughout the bookstacks, into the southeast stack adjacent to the Government Publications Reading Room. This move permits the redisposition of the law collections in the north and northeast stacks, where they had become congested and disarranged. The book collections in Education (class L), approximately 100,000 pieces, have been moved to the Annex, making it possible to rearrange the extensive collections in literature in the Main Building. The modern atlas collection has been reshelved, the Toner Collection has been cleaned preparatory to removal to new quarters, various deposits of Historical Records Survey publications have been brought together and inventoried, the reserve storage collection has been transferred to a grille in the northeast stack, and various other collections, such as the stock of mimeographed bibliographies, the Portuguese collection, and the reserve collection of Braille books, have been rearranged or transferred to more suitable quarters.

Quantities of manuscript materials have been boxed and labeled and a general cleaning of all the collections remaining in the Manuscripts Division has been accomplished. More important, perhaps, in a long-term view than any of the foregoing, were the operations connected with the salvaging of the earlier motion picture copyright deposits, a unique and irreplaceable record consigned for many years to a vault in the cellar but now removed to a light and clean area where it is undergoing careful examination, inventory, and repair.

In sum, then, the state of the collections is administratively improved but physically inferior to what it was during the two years when adequate appropriations for binding were provided, while statistically the collections are affected by an uncertainty which only the major effort of a complete inventory can dispel.

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IV. THE ACQUISITION OF NEW MATERIALS

One of the principal labors of the last four years has been the labor of reducing to statistical control the Library's acquisition of new materials. Prior to the establishment of the Central Serial Record last year, there was no adequate record of the receipt of the great bulk of serial publications. The previous practice was to count only those new materials, manuscripts excepted, which were added to the permanent collections. (Manuscripts were considered uncountable on any practicable basis.) The result was an exact but somewhat misleading figure. Members of the staff came to think of the flow of work for processing purposes as a quarter of a million pieces, that being the approximate number of "printed books and pamphlets" added annually to the collections. Actually, however, the Library receives in the course of a year over a million and a half separate pieces. In fiscal 1943, for example, we received the following categories and quantities:

Serial publications (unbound issues of periodicals, newspapers, series including law, etc.) and books in parts	1,132,032
Manuscripts	221,371
Printed books and pamphlets	213,061
Maps and views	31,568
Music (volumes and pieces)	22,374
Phonographic recordings	15,698
Microfilm (reels)	9,290
Prints (pieces)	3,035
Or a total of all categories of	1,648,429

All this material must be received and handled. All of it should be processed and recorded in some manner. And only by facing it in terms of its total volume can any just estimate of the adequacy or inadequacy of our operations be formed.

For custodial purposes, these figures require modification. Not all pieces of serial publications are added to the collections and those which are added are commonly added in bound volumes containing many separate units. But for all but custodial purposes, the total given above is the significant figure. (Appendix IV presents the Library's acquisitions from both points of view.)

Considered from either point of view, however, our receipts during the year just past have declined. In the case of "printed books and pamphlets" the decline is better than 15 percent, but it is also marked in our receipts of serials and other "continuations." The explanation is, of course, obvious. The mortality rate among European periodicals and other serials has been very high and such publica-

tions as still continue, reach us with difficulty. Book publishing, as a falling rate of deposits for copyright indicates, has declined in consequence of the paper shortage and other factors here and abroad. Our international exchange has decreased sharply, as have other transfers.

Part II of this Report provides bibliographical information as to the increase of the Library's collections in the various fields, together with a detailed account of purchases and gifts of unusual interest or particular importance.[2] It is impossible, however, even in the briefest general report, to omit reference to the gift to the Library of a part of the magnificent collection of Lessing J. Rosenwald. With an unusual and imaginative understanding of the needs of the Government and the relation to each other of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery of Art, Mr. Rosenwald divided his collection of fine prints and printed books between the Gallery and the Library of Congress to the enrichment of both and the common advantage of the Government's holdings and service in letters and the arts. Part II of this Report describes many of the items which constitute Mr. Rosenwald's gift, but no bibliographic description of the books themselves can convey an adequate appreciation of the significance of the gift or of the disinterestedness with which it was given. Washington is in the process of becoming a principal world center for the study of art and Mr. Rosenwald's gift, providing the National Gallery with a great collection of prints, and the Library of Congress with a magnificent collection of reference works in the fine arts, as well as a large number of volumes rare and valuable in themselves, establishes a pattern for the development of these two sister institutions which must inevitably have consequences of the greatest importance to both.

Reference should also be made here to two additional developments which will be treated at greater length in Part II. One has to do with the increase of the Library's holdings of still photographs, and the other with its collection of moving pictures. Announcement was made last year of an arrangement with the Museum of Modern Art, financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, by which American motion pictures, deposited for copyright, are screened and a selection made for preservation. The arrangement completed its first year of operation on May 1, 1943, and a selection was announced on

[2] Beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 1944, this supplemental report will be published in quarterly installments for the convenience of users of the Library and with the further purpose of reducing somewhat the autumn pressure on the Government Printing Office.

June 26. Films selected are stored for the time being in vaults rented by the Museum of Modern Art under the Rockefeller grant.

In the field of still pictures the Library has again been aided by the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation which provided $17,650 for the accumulation over a period of two years of a master file of photographs of Latin American art and archaeology and the preparation of teaching sets and slides on Latin American art for use by schools and other institutions.

Both developments are important because they serve to stress the fact that the Library of Congress cannot much longer defer an answer to the insistent question of photography. For better than a quarter of a century the Library has been obliged to return copyright deposits of motion pictures because it had no vaults for the storage of inflammable films. For as long a time or longer it has held in unused storage large collections of still photographs which it lacked the manpower to prepare for service. In consequence, the national collection of motion pictures which should exist does not exist, and the great central national file of photographs which should have been created has not been created.

The opportunity to build up a national collection of motion pictures has been lost, but not necessarily for good. Our magnificent collection of old moving pictures prior to 1912, the discovery of which in paper prints was reported last year, and the existence, in private hands, of collections of the most important materials of the period from 1912 to date, would make it possible, with the air of generous collectors, to reconstitute what has been lost. But before this can be done, adequate buildings must be provided. The Archivist of the United States and I have studied the situation as it presents itself in present government holdings of film and present government film facilities, and it is our hope to present shortly a program and a building plan which may enable the Federal Government to execute effectively responsibilities it has long borne but has neither executed nor acknowledged.

Point and emphasis is given to the entire question of film preservation, from the Library's point of view, by its current experience with film seized by the Alien Property Custodian. At the request of the Custodian, and as a service to his agency, the Librarian has accepted custody of considerably more than 1,000 reels of enemy-produced film agreeing to make the film available on terms and conditions established by the Custodian. The only government film storage space available

is space in temporary vaults in a converted structure outside Washington generously provided by The National Archives. Despite every effort on the part of The National Archives, some of the vaults have proved inadequately adapted to their purpose, shipments of inflammable material have been difficult to handle, and the entire arrangement has imposed a burden upon the Library's staff and facilities for which they were not prepared.

What is needed for the solution of the problem of motion pictures is an adequate motion picture facility—storage vaults, laboratory equipment necessary for preservation, procedures and equipment for indexing or otherwise controlling the film deposited, and a competent staff. Such a facility, serving the various agencies of government concerned in the preservation of motion pictures, would not only provide housing for a great national collection but would relieve other government agencies of time-consuming work and would eventually, without question, effect economies in the cost of the handling of government-owned films.

In the still picture field the problem, though not fundamentally different, is easier to solve because it can be solved without new construction. What is needed for the establishment of the great central file of photographs, which our descendants will greatly blame us for not assembling, is the development of procedures and the employment of an expert staff. The Division of Fine Arts in the Library of Congress possesses, for example, hundreds of thousands of photographs which could be made useful if indices could be developed and if a staff adequate to their processing and service could be provided. The probability that large collections of film will come to us during and after the war, and the need, not to say the moral obligation, to assemble a photographic history of these years, combine to make the issue urgent.

Photographs, moving and still, present no particular problem of acquisition. The generosity of donors and the wise provisions of the Copyright Act will undoubtedly give us most of our requirements. Books, however, present greater difficulties and never more so than in time of war. Some conception of the difficulties faced by the Library of Congress in purchasing foreign materials in the last fiscal year may be gained from the fact that we were obliged to ask the Department of State to handle for our account ninety-nine payments in forty-two countries, including points as remote from the ordinary channels of the book trade as French Equatorial Africa, Mozambique, Senegal, Greenland, Afghanistan, and New Caledonia.

Reference has been made to the general assistance, in addition to that of the Department of State, of the Army Air Transport Command, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of War Information, and the Office of Strategic Services. Even with this assistance, however, we have been obliged to maintain our own full-time or part-time representatives at certain points abroad. In Chungking we shared with the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications the services of John K. Fairbank, who, working with the great Chinese librarian, T. L. Yuan, bought or collected a total of 526 volumes, 2,981 periodical items, and eighteen series numbering 749 issues of official Chinese publications. In Lisbon, Manuel Sanchez, Fellow of the Library of Congress and member of its staff, had secured for us by the end of the fiscal year approximately 5,000 titles, largely of scientific and research publications called for on want-lists supplied by the Library. With the beginning of the new fiscal year, Mr. Sanchez went to Spain, where he has undertaken the collection of similar publications.

In South America the Library was represented at various times during the year by the late John T. Vance, Law Librarian of Congress; Henry H. McGeorge, of the Library's staff, and Marie Willis Cannon, also of the Library's staff. Mrs. Cannon, who had visited Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru prior to the end of the fiscal year, will continue in the current year to visit the remaining countries of South America. Elsewhere abroad we were represented from time to time by the following, who undertook particular commissions for us or handled purchase orders in various amounts: in Istanbul, by Walter L. Wright, Jr., President of Robert College and now a Fellow of the Library of Congress; in London, by Richard H. Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress and Director of the American Library of the Office of War Information; in London, by Wilmarth S. Lewis, Chairman of the Librarian's Council and officer of the Office of Strategic Services; in Beirut, Syria, by Bayard Dodge, President of the American University; in Tabriz, Iran, by the American Consul, B. E. Kumholm; in Teheran, by J. H. Payne of the American Mission to Iran; in Kabul, Afghanistan, by Richard N. Frye and subsequently by the American Mission; in New Delhi, by Frank W. Fetter, John K. Fairbank, and Robert Aura Smith; in Calcutta, by Gordon Bowles; in Lima, Peru, by Alberto Giesecke of the American Embassy; and in various other parts of the world by persons whom it is not at the present moment advisable to mention by name, but to whom the Library is none the less indebted for very

valuable assistance. Some conception of the results of all this effort to surmount the difficulties of war may be gained by examining Appendix IV, which lists quantities of materials received from the various foreign countries with an account of the particular difficulties encountered in each case.

In addition to the various individuals and agencies noted above, the Library has continued to receive microfilm copies and some original materials through the Interdepartmental Committee on the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. Altogether, the Library was supplied by the Committee with film copies of some 78,000 issues of newspapers and better than 3,800 issues of periodicals, the newspapers being largely Axis papers and the periodicals of military, naval, economic, and scientific interest. In most cases where originals as well as film copies were secured by the Committee, the originals as well as the copies were turned over to the Library of Congress. Altogether 2,627 issues of periodicals, 40 pamphlets, and 869 volumes were turned over in the original form during the year. Since the Library is the sole agency to receive the full film output of the Committee, its coverage of foreign papers for the period of the war is undoubtedly more extensive than that of any other American institution.

In addition to current film produced by the Interdepartmental Committee, the Library has continued to receive microfilm copies of important British manuscripts produced by the American Council of Learned Societies under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, 504 reels and 141 color transparencies having been received in the course of the year. As the result of a second Rockefeller grant, the Library has received 115 reels of copies of Latin American imprints prior to 1801.

In the various business operations at home connected with its purchase of materials, the Library has made certain gains and suffered certain reverses. Although the number of items purchased decreased slightly, the number of orders placed rose since it was no longer possible to deal, as in normal times, through a limited number of agents. This difficulty, the staff of the Accessions Division was able to surmount. An examination of the table in Appendix IV will indicate that the number of orders placed increased by 33.4 percent but that the arrearage of unplaced orders had decreased at the end of the year by 87.3 percent. Payments, however, proved more difficult. The very gratifying progress made in the two preceding years in the direction of prompter payment for materials purchased was largely canceled by a piling up of uncleared vouchers. The explana-

tion of this distressing situation is, in part, the loss of experienced personnel and the difficulty of finding replacements at the salaries available; in part, the increase in number of orders and hence, number of vouchers. But no explanation can alter the unhappy fact that vouchers in the Accessions Division over thirty days old increased by 322 percent during the year. Every effort will be made by details of assistance and by other means to prevent a relapse into the situation which existed in the Division four years ago.

One attempt, made in the course of the year, to explore the possibilities of cooperative purchasing by American libraries, deserves attention, even though it has thus far come to nothing. Planned purchasing of one kind or another has been discussed by librarians for a number of years without producing a proposal of more than local interest. In the fall of 1942 the Executive Committee of the Librarian's Council, an informal advisory council of distinguished librarians and men of letters described in last year's Annual Report, took up the general question in a meeting at the home of the Chairman of the Council, Wilmarth S. Lewis, of Farmington, Conn. It was agreed that the objective in view was not limitation of purchases but extension of purchasing responsibility. In other words, the objective was not a series of self-denying ordinances by which particular libraries would agree not to buy in certain fields in which other libraries were heavily interested. The objective was a series of affirmative undertakings by which libraries would agree to buy in specified fields and subfields, thus relieving other libraries of responsibility in the area in question.

The ultimate aim was agreed to be to possess, at some point in the United States, one copy at least, in original or reproduction, of every title, wherever published, of which American scholars might have need. This aim could best be achieved—could, indeed, only be achieved—if American research libraries would divide responsibility for the coverage of the various fields and subfields among them. The result, so far as each particular library was concerned, would be an affirmative responsibility to secure everything of importance in certain specified areas accompanied by complete freedom to purchase or not to purchase in all other fields as the needs of the library dictated.

As a beginning, the Farmington meeting proposed that agreements between libraries should be limited for the time being to newly published works in order to reduce, as far as possible, the burden

of responsibility each library would assume. It was further proposed that the agreements adopted should include agreements for cooperative cataloging of materials secured and cooperative bibliographical work which might serve as the basis for a subject union catalog to be established at some future time. Keyes Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Libraries, then President of the American Library Association, Julian Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, and I were instructed by the Executive Committee to draft a formal proposal along the lines laid down and to submit the proposal, through the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association, to members of the profession. We were also directed to put the proposal before associations of scholars such as the American Council of Learned Societies and to attempt, if the proposal met with general approval, to secure funds for the preparatory surveys of holdings and the preliminary negotiation of interlibrary agreements which would be required.

These various steps were promptly taken. The proposal was drafted at a meeting in New York. It was circulated to librarians under a covering letter signed by Mr. Metcalf. It secured the support of the American Council of Learned Societies, of the librarians of the principal research libraries in the United States, and of the presidents of a number of the more important universities, and it was submitted by the American Council of Learned Societies to a great foundation, accompanied by an application for a grant of $56,800 to cover the work of interlibrary organization. The necessary funds were, however, not available under wartime conditions and further progress seems, at the moment, impossible. Failure to secure the funds, which alone are necessary to the initiation of the program, is particularly regrettable in view of the fact that the lack of such a program at the war's end will undoubtedly result in competitive and unorganized buying of materials abroad, which will be as wasteful of American library resources as it will be inefficient in securing needed scholarly materials.

V. THE PREPARATION OF MATERIALS FOR THE SHELVES

The preparation of library materials for the shelves is, in part, the physical labor of binding or otherwise protecting new materials and, in part, the technical and critical labor of preparing identifying records which will make books, and in theory the contents of books, readily and accurately available to users. An account of preparation by binding is given on pages 30–31 above and further details are supplied in Appendix XII.

So far as the preparation of identifying records is concerned, the performance of the Library of Congress may be judged in either of two ways: by comparison with the Library's work in previous years or by measurement against the total task which should be performed if all items in the Library's collections are to be appropriately recorded. Appendices VI and VII provide statistical information necessary to a comparison with earlier years. Briefly, 57,764 titles were classified and provided with subject headings, an increase of 22 percent over the preceding year. Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-five titles (103,325 volumes) were shelflisted (no comparable figures for fiscal 1942). Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six titles were cataloged for printing, a decline of 6.8 percent from the year before.

The decline, needless to say, is distressing; the advance gratifying. Both, however, serve to underline what is said elsewhere in this report of the effect of labor turn-over on production. The improvement in production occurred in a division in which there were few vacancies and relatively stable employment. The decline in production took place in a division in which there were numerous vacancies, some of which, in subprofessional grades, could not be filled to provide the qualifications demanded by the work. There were, undoubtedly, additional reasons for the progress in the one division and the retrogression in the other. The decline in the production of the Descriptive Cataloging Division is not explained by labor turn-over alone. But the relation of labor turn-over to production is too obvious on the record to be ignored.

Other gains in comparison with preceding years, not intelligibly reducible to statistics, were also made. Arrearages of "difficult" books which had been put aside in earlier years in the interest of increased production were attacked by the Descriptive Cataloging Division with some success. A serious effort was made to catalog part

at least of the accumulation of unprocessed materials in Slavic tongues which had previously been stored unprocessed in the Slavic Division. One thousand three hundred and twelve Slavic language titles were cataloged and transferred to the classified collections in the course of the year as against 647 in the year before. The cataloging of Hebrew and Yiddish books, heretofore transferred without cataloging to the unprocessed holdings of the Semitic Division, was begun, and an arrangement was made with the New York Public Library to extend to Semitic materials the benefits of cooperative cataloging. Both developments are important since they look toward the transfer to the more useful and active service of the classified collections of materials in Slavic and Semitic alphabets which were previously isolated in "special" divisions because, being uncataloged, the classified collections could not receive them. The rapidly increasing importance of materials in Slavic and Semitic tongues demands that these materials should be made as readily available and as serviceable as possible.

A comparative evaluation of the processing work of the Library in the last fiscal year indicates, therefore, that the Library has gained on certain fronts but lost ground on others. But comparative measurements, though commonly used in annual reports, give no sense of the adequacy of work done to task undertaken. The true test of the efficiency of any operation is its ability to do the work demanded of it. And there can be no doubt that the work demanded of the processing operations of the Library of Congress, as of most great research libraries, is far beyond the capacity of the method and the manpower provided. That the Library of Congress is able to give full cataloging to some fifty thousand items in the course of an average year while it measures its book and pamphlet increase at a quarter of a million items and actually takes in more than a million and a half pieces of all kinds is, if not illuminating, at least significant. It is true that a few thousand books over and above the fifty-odd thousand were cataloged to one degree or another in the special divisions of the Reference Department. It is true that better than half a million serial items, which had never previously been recorded adequately in the Library, were entered in the Serial Record. It is true that additional quantities of material were made methodically available in the Law Library. But the fact remains that great masses of material added to the collections were not processed at all, that additional quantities were merely listed and that the selection of items

for full processing was a selection made more by chance and habit, than by reason.

The problem, of course, is not a new one: it has been noticed in these reports before. Neither is it a problem peculiar to the Library of Congress. As the president of a great American university has put it, American libraries as a whole are either doing far too much or far too little in their efforts to catalog the vast modern flow of printed and near-printed materials. Libraries should either have the courage of their convictions and demand in season and out that they be provided with the armies of catalogers who would be required to apply the existing procedures to the swelling flood of print, or they should admit that the procedures are outmoded and devote all their efforts to the search for a solution adapted to the realities of the work to be done and the time and manpower available to do it.

The prescription is a harsh one, but it may be the part of wisdom to swallow it. At the very least, the sickness should be admitted and the symptoms studied. It is at least possible that if the profession would candidly face the fact that present cataloging methods are nineteenth century methods devised for forms of print which no longer constitute the bulk of library accessions, and for categories of readers who constitute a part only of present and potential library clienteles, a solution satisfactory to the profession could be found. What is needed is a form of control adapted to the mass and form of materials libraries now take in and useful to the readers who consult those materials—a form superior both qualitatively and quantitatively to forms now in use—a form precise enough to serve the specialist but not so cabalistic or elaborate as to confuse the general reader.

Such a form, or such a combination of forms, may be difficult in the extreme to find, but the problem is a problem librarians are trained to attack. The first step would seem to be a review of existing procedures. This the Library of Congress has now attempted. Members of the staff of the Library of professional grade have formed a Professional Association to consider at monthly meetings, and in interim committee work, various aspects of the over-all question, and officers of the Processing Department have undertaken to study the Library's present cataloging rules and to put them into shape for publication. At the same time, daily work record forms have been devised for the Descriptive Cataloging Division by Charles F. Taylor of the General Accounting Office, who developed a successful cost

accounting system for the distribution of printed cards in 1942. These records were on normal schedule as of September 1, 1943, and should soon provide invaluable and previously unavailable information as to the time costs of various operations. With a codification of the Library's rules, with precise information as to time costs, and with the active participation in discussion of the Library's professonal staff it is hoped that the Library of Congress may be in a position within the next year or eighteen months to submit to other libraries a preliminary proposal for the control of library materials which will seem to them worthy of consideration.

At some appropriate future time—certainly not until well after the war—a related question should also be raised with the principal American libraries and learned bodies. The Library of Congress system of classification plays a part in American scholarship of which not all American scholars are aware. It should be reexamined in the light of the scholarly and scientific work of the past several generations and brought more nearly into line with present conceptions. Ideally a basic organization of knowledge of this nature should be the work of a national academy of arts and sciences representative of the entire learned community. Lacking a single body of this extensive character staffed to undertake so difficult a labor, a congress of the various disciplines might well be called to direct its execution. The present practice by which "subject headings" are "assigned" by the staff of the Library's Subject Cataloging Division leaves something to be desired both in the Library and out of it. No matter how learned the Library's specialists may be—and some of them are men of an extraordinary breadth of learning—they cannot be familiar with the development of ideas and conceptions in all the disciplines nor can they project the past history of ideas into the future as the masters of a subject field can do. That the problem has something more than academic interest at this time is indicated by the fact that the Library's Subject Cataloging Division has been obliged in the past year to adopt five times as many new headings as it adopted in the average year of the past decade.

Not all projects for cooperative attack upon the pressing problem of the control of library materials need wait, however, till after the war. A principal unexploited field of effective library cooperation is available in cooperative cataloging. A cooperative cataloging program has been pursued since November 1932, but its results to date, though important, are far from impressive. Altogether, over the last ten

years the Library of Congress has received from cooperating libraries, and has edited, card copy for about 60,000 titles as well as classifying some 400,000 titles by the Dewey Decimal Classification for the service of subscribing libraries. The low average of 6,000 titles a year newly cataloged speaks for itself. The Library's efforts over the past year to increase the production of cooperative copy, though successful in so far as the negotiation of agreements goes, have not resulted in an added flow of cooperative copy. On the contrary, the receipt of copy has decreased. Cooperative agreements were concluded with eight additional libraries for automatic receipt of important categories of card copy; with two university libraries for university press publications; with a State college library, a State library, and two public libraries for official State publications; with a university library for publications of dissertations on microfilm and with the library of the United States Department of Agriculture for current copyright books on agriculture. In addition, Fellows in Cooperative Cataloging were appointed from four additional university libraries, and the manuscript of a manual on cooperative cataloging was prepared for early publication. Nevertheless, cooperative card copy edited for the year dropped to 7,530 titles as against 9,996 in fiscal 1942.

The drop in production is attributable in part to general wartime restrictions on library service throughout the country, in part to the lack of a cooperative cataloging manual and in part to a past reluctance, for which the Library of Congress has been at least as much to blame as any other library, to let cooperative cataloging do the work it is capable of doing. With a manual available, with the Library's cataloging rules reduced to print and paper and with a new policy in the Library of Congress, which discourages the undue editing of cooperative copy, a marked development of cooperative cataloging is hoped for and indeed anticipated. Meantime, I should like to express my own appreciation, and the appreciation of the Library, of the spirit of cooperation exhibited by such libraries as the New York Public Library and the libraries of Chicago University, of Columbia, of Harvard, of the University of Illinois, of the United States Department of Agriculture, of the United States Geological Survey, of the United States Office of Education, and of the State of Virginia, each of which supplied copy for more than two hundred titles.

Closely related to cooperative cataloging is the distribution to other libraries of the printed cards of the Library of Congress. Many millions of cards have gone out to be used in building up catalogs of

several thousand subscriber libraries throughout the world. One hundred and five libraries receive full sets of all Library of Congress printed cards issued each year, twenty-four libraries having been added to the list of depositories during the past year. Half a million cards were distributed under the direction of the Hispanic Foundation to fourteen Latin American countries.

The most significant event in the past year in this field, however, has been the agreement for the publication of the Library of Congress depository catalog in book form under the sponsorship of the Association of Research Libraries. As a result of this project, the number of depository libraries has, in effect, increased by approximately 300. Not only is the event of great importance for the bibliographical equipment of research, but it should greatly facilitate, and is expected to stimulate, an increase in the distribution of printed cards.

But the year has brought bad news as well as good to users of our cards. During 1942–43 the Library had in operation the cost accounting system above referred to set up under the direction of Mr. Taylor of the General Accounting Office. The data now at hand indicate that the Library of Congress has been distributing cards at a loss rather than at cost plus 10 percent as required by law. The question of an increase in card price has been taken up with the Office of Price Administration. A condensed account of the operations of the Division of the Library charged with the distribution of printed cards will be found in Appendix VIII. It is enough here to note that war conditions affected sales to regular subscribers, which decreased 7.4 percent, sales to Federal libraries, which increased 37.1 percent, and sales to foreign libraries, which decreased 11.3 percent.

The development of what is curiously named the Union Catalog is not usually thought of as a cooperative enterprise, but it is certainly nothing else, and its cooperative nature was clearly indicated in the course of the year just past. Thirty-six libraries, acting through the Joint Committee on the National Union Catalog of the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association, agreed to supply the Union Catalog with entries for books in their possession not represented in the photolithographic edition of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* now in process of publication. Nineteen additional libraries undertook to check experimentally through the letter A of the Catalog and five more agreed to check special collections. As a result of these undertakings and in view of the urgent need to file into the Union Catalog entries from the

Philadelphia and Cleveland Union Catalogs and the holdings of Federal libraries in the District of Columbia, Congress was asked to increase the appropriations for the Catalog from $27,065 to $68,425, and an increase to $51,700 was granted. That such an increase was made in a year of the most stringent economy in all non-war activities of the Federal Government is a tribute to the vision of the committee which recommended action and to the Congress which approved it.

As against the promise for the future of the Union Catalog, however, there must be recorded a serious reverse during the year just past. The net increase in the Catalog during the year was the lowest since 1935, only 265,054 cards being received from the Library of Congress and other American libraries, bringing the grand total of entries and "locations" in the Union Catalog to a few thousand short of twelve million. Cards from Library of Congress sources fell from 134,123 last year to 95,225, and cards supplied by other contributing libraries declined from 250,202 last year (and a ten-year average of 190,121) to 168,522. A small part of the decline is doubtless due to the decrease in the number of cards prepared by research libraries for foreign titles, and the known manpower shortage throughout the library world played, of course, its part, but the picture is, nevertheless, depressing. It is hoped that libraries generally will share the congressional sense of the importance of the undertaking and will increase, as the Library of Congress will attempt to increase, contributions of copy in the current year. The Library expects to add to the Union Catalog during the present year cards representing American and Canadian holdings of Axis and Russian periodicals from 1939 to date in certain scientific and technical fields. These cards representing holdings of some 3,100 titles in several hundred libraries have been in process of accumulation since December 1942.

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VI. SERVICE OF MATERIALS TO READERS

Quantitatively the Library's service of its materials to readers declined during the year. Qualitatively demands upon the Library's service increased. The net result was fewer readers and less circulation of books but a burden of reference work beyond anything in the Library's previous experience.

Volumes sent out of the buildings in the course of the year fell from 260,741 to 200,298, a drop of 23 percent. Volumes issued inside the buildings dropped from 1,377,192 to 1,192,776, a drop of 14 percent. The number of readers consulting books in the Library buildings declined 8 percent from 334,832 to 308,164. Any interpretation of these figures, however, which implied that people have less time for books during wars, would leave out of account a number of highly relevant considerations. One is the fact that much of the most important material in the Library's collections has been removed for safekeeping to depositories at some distance from Washington. Another is the fact that numbers of the Library's users in the past have come from points at great distances in the United States and abroad to consult its holdings and that such travel, where it is not impossible, is now extremely difficult. Certain uses of books may have declined during the war. Work of pure scholarship, for example, may have been largely deferred. But any conclusion from library statistics that books are less important in war than in peace would be entirely unwarranted. The experience of the Library of Congress over the past year indicates that the demand for books is more intense, more concentrated, and more directly related to governmental action in time of war than in time of peace. There has never been a time when the reference services of the Library of Congress were as consistently called upon for work as important as in the year just past.

What has actually changed is not the practice of reading but the object of reading. A table in Appendix X enumerates the number of readers in various fields. It is interesting to observe that whereas the circulation of books from the general collections has declined both inside and outside the Library buildings, circulation of materials in certain of the special divisions has sharply increased, as, for example, in the Maps Division, the Aeronautics Division, the Slavic Division, and the Asiatic Division. More indicative of the concentration of interest, however, than statistics of circulation is the fact that it became necessary during the course of the year to tighten the Library's regulations controlling the terms and conditions of loans.

The Library of Congress has always taken pride in the fact that its loans to holders of the borrowing privileges are made with a minimum of restriction and hence a minimum of policing. But what was a matter of pride in time of peace became a matter of concern in time of war. Negligence in the return of Library materials which might not be serious under ordinary conditions became very serious indeed when several Members of Congress or several agencies of government wanted the same material at the same time—and when duplicate copies were unobtainable. The strict application of a two weeks' rule on October 1, 1942, proved effective in dealing with this situation, and large quantities of overdue materials have been returned by agencies which had previously held borrowed materials for long periods of time. Not all arrearages have been cleared up. Some of the temporary war agencies have thus far been unable to secure the return of Library materials loaned by them to present and former employees. The result is the loss to government use of certain irreplaceable volumes of great importance to the war effort. But the general improvement in circulation and loans since October is gratifying notwithstanding.

The change in the nature of the demand upon the Library's services is more evident in the changed use of scholarly facilities than in the statistics of circulation. The number of readers engaged in extended research work of such a character as to entitle them to the assignment of study rooms or reserved study tables increased from 893 in fiscal 1942, to 1,344 in fiscal 1943; and 1,294 investigators from 127 government agencies made use of the highly professional assistance of the Study Room Reference Service. The staffs of congressional committees worked in blocks of study rooms; the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services occupied the full length and, subsequently, half the length of an Annex floor; the Bureau of Intelligence of the Office of War Information occupied another sizable area of Annex space; the East Curtain, north of the Main Building was set aside for restricted materials received from the Office of the Censor, from the Post Office Department, and from the Treasury; and space was made available to the Army Map Service near the quarters of the Asiatic Division. The consequence was the assignment of the Library's professional staff to the service of the largest and, undoubtedly, the most serious group of investigators in the Library's history.

Aside from the reading room for restricted materials, where official use was less than had been anticipated, the provisions made by the

Library for official investigators were barely adequate to the demands, and the demands became more and more specialized as time passed. Reference inquiries which had previously related to history, literature, social conditions and the like, were now directed to geography, to economic conditions in particular areas, to the agriculture, mineral resources, climate and folkways of nations of all continents, to scientific and technological questions of various categories, to problems of international relations and the like. The Law Library found itself providing information on such subjects as the Italian Codes of 1943, the French Decrees of 1798 on the apprehension of aliens, dissolution of marriages under Nazi codes in Germany, Soviet regulations as to courts martial. The Division of Documents received requests for French materials on the regulations issued by the present régime in North Africa, Soviet materials on submarine operations under ice, cold weather flying, gliding and parachutes, British material on the average hours of work in British industry, Chinese Eastern Railroad materials on the economic exploitation of Manchuria.

The Census Library Project, begun three years ago as a joint undertaking of the Bureau of the Census and the Library of Congress, carried out a number of important and highly confidential demographic assignments for various war agencies. And the Legislative Reference Service undertook for Congress and for certain executive agencies the most ambitious assignments of its history. A series of so-called "basic data studies," presenting basic information and representative opinions on complex questions under congressional study, included such topics as Federal field offices, reciprocal trade agreements, deficit financing, and the post-war treatment of Germany. Three hundred and seventy-five summaries of congressional hearings were prepared for congressional use and the use of executive agencies. Abstracts of articles on post-war problems, prepared primarily for the use of the State Department, were made available to Members of Congress, and a bibliography of articles on the war and war-related subjects, called the F Series, was produced for the agencies of the Office for Emergency Management.

Much of the work thus done by the Legislative Reference Service was done on funds transferred from executive agencies for the purpose, and much of it, therefore, terminates with the termination of the funds which the Bureau of the Budget has decided not to renew. But the value of the services rendered has been established and the field of useful activity of the Service has been more thoroughly ex-

plored. Both the committees of Congress and the research officers of the executive agencies have discovered that the Legislative Reference Service of the Library is capable of supplying services which are available nowhere else, in the Government or out. The consequences so far as the executive agencies are concerned are not easy to foresee: they involve complicated questions of the relation of a legislative agency to agencies in other branches of the Government. But the consequences for Congress are already apparent. The Legislative Reference Service is being used by committees as well as by individual members, and its possible future place in the order of legislative business is increasingly clear.

The increase in official use of the Library was not limited to its services in Washington. In July 1942, during a visit to London in my then capacity as Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, plans were laid for the establishment of an Office of War Information library in the American Embassy. Subsequently, Richard H. Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress, was appointed Director of the London library, and the Library of Congress was able, through Dr. Heindel's knowledge of its facilities, to provide considerable assistance in the development of the London collections. Dr. Heindel, on his side, collected for the Library documentary materials of the greatest value which were not otherwise available in this country. Exchange of materials with Latin American libraries also continued, funds being provided, as in the past, by the Interdepartmental Committee for Cooperation with the American Republics. Collections of Library of Congress printed cards in special categories were sent to twenty-five libraries. Microfilms of material in the Library's collection were supplied to six institutions in Mexico, Peru, and Argentina, while photostatic reproductions were sent to seven universities in Latin America. Sets of photographs and measured drawings of early United States architecture from the Historic American Buildings Survey material in the Library of Congress were sent to twelve universities, libraries, and museums. Two institutions received lantern slides; another, phonographic recordings from the Library's Archive of American Folk Song; still another, maps. Finally, selections of duplicate publications in the Library of Congress were sent to seventeen libraries and public offices in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico. In return for the material requested and sent to these Latin American institutions, the Library

of Congress continues to receive by exchange valuable publications and photographs.

The reference demands of the war period have made us aware of weaknesses in our foreign collections, which had not previously appeared. We had long known that our Slavic collections were uneven and difficult to use and we had taken steps to strengthen them by the appointment in 1940 of Francis J. Whitfield as Fellow of the Library of Congress in Slavic Languages and Literature, and by the subsequent appointment of Sergius Yakobson, formerly of London University, as Consultant in Slavic History. We had not been aware, however, of the extent of our weakness in such fields as the Middle Eastern and the African. These weaknesses, demonstrated by the war, suggest that a considerable part of the scholarly work of the Library over the next several years will have to be devoted to studies of our foreign holdings with a view to the drafting of plans which may be of service in allotting funds available for purchase. The Library has agreed to administer a grant of $12,000, made by the Rockefeller Foundation for a survey, over the next two years, of holdings of Slavic materials in American libraries, and Library Fellowships and Associate Fellowships in specific foreign fields will be established wherever possible. An account of present fellowships and consultantships will be found in the section on *Personnel* below.

At home, the Library's general services to its users have been marked by an increasingly active policy of information and the first integrated program of exhibits in our history. In addition to the issue of the usual press releases, the Information Office put out in the course of the year ten numbers of a Public Information Bulletin and twenty numbers of a Staff Information Bulletin dealing with Library developments of interest to users of the Library and to members of its staff. The exhibitions program included the Jefferson Bicentennial Exhibits, perhaps the most ambitious exhibits ever mounted in this building, and "O Pioneers!", an exhibit mounted for us by M. Joseph McCosker, director of the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia, which demonstrated brilliantly and effectively the range and interest of the Library's resources and the possibilities of such a series of exhibits as Mr. McCosker hoped to see inaugurated. Much remains to be done in the general field but an example has been given, plans have been developed, and every effort will be made to continue on a permanent basis an activity which the temporary loan to us of Mr. McCosker's services made it possible to begin.

The Jefferson Bicentennial Exhibits, which opened April 12, included nine groups of materials selected with reference to Jefferson's various interests. An additional exhibit brought together the originals of the various documents involved in the evolution of the Declaration of Independence, together with the originals of all the contemporary drafts of the Declaration with the exception of the draft owned by the American Philosophical Society. The Adams draft, never previously exhibited, was loaned by the Adams Manuscript Trust; the New York Public Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society lent the drafts in their possession; and we provided from our own manuscript collections Jefferson's Rough Draft with corrections in the hand of Jefferson, Adams, and Franklin, the copy made by Jefferson for James Madison in 1783, and the basic background material, including the Virginia Bill of Rights, Jefferson's First Ideas for a Constitution of Virginia, and the Richard Henry Lee Resolution of Independence. From the National Museum we borrowed the desk upon which Jefferson wrote the Rough Draft, and the William L. Clements Library permitted us to display Lord Germain's contemporary manuscript copy of the document as finally adopted.

The opening of the exhibits was made the occasion of ceremonies celebrated jointly with the National Gallery of Art, the Library's part including a seminar on Thomas Jefferson attended by Julian P. Boyd, Van Wyck Brooks, Henry Seidel Canby, Gilbert Chinard, Malcolm Cowley, Howard Mumford Jones, Fiske Kimball, Walter Lippmann, Dumas Malone, David Chambers Mearns, Allan Nevins, Wendell Willkie, and myself; a concert of music dear to Jefferson by the Budapest String Quartet; a performance of Sidney Kingsley's play about Jefferson, *The Patriots;* and an oration on Jefferson by Mr. Justice Frankfurter.

The Library published, in connection with the celebration and the exhibits, a folio brochure with facsimile reproductions of the relevant manuscripts and an analytical text by Julian Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, which is more fully described in the section on *Publications.* I should like to note here my impression that the publication of Mr. Boyd's *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text* may prove to be one of the most important single events in the history of the Library. It is a model of what such work should be and its potential usefulness in increasing American knowledge of a basic American document cannot be overestimated.

The Jefferson Bicentennial was made memorable to those of us who were responsible for the Library's collections in that period by the concern with which we followed the transportation of the Declaration of Independence from its place of safekeeping to the Library in Washington and from the Library to the Jefferson Memorial where it was exhibited for seven days. To others later the Bicentennial may be chiefly noteworthy because it produced Mr. Boyd's truthful reproductions of the great documents and his masterly commentary on the evolution of the charter of our intellectual freedom.

Another exhibit which produced byproducts of great value to the Library was a purchase exhibit of the work of contemporary print makers arranged by the Division of Fine Arts. The exhibit itself brought to the Library 467 prints selected from the 1,637 submitted by a jury composed of representatives of the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Phillips Memorial Gallery. Purchase prizes, awarded by the Library's committee for the purchase of prints from the Pennell Fund, secured 35 of the 467 prints exhibited for the Library's collections. More important, however, than the acquisition of particular prints, was the establishment of a relation between the Library of Congress and a group of living artists—a relation which, it is hoped, will continue.

During the spring and summer months Alfred Whital Stern, of Chicago, generously permitted the Library to exhibit in the main entrance hall, President Lincoln's magnificent letter of January 26, 1863, to Major General Hooker, concerning the latter's appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Successive and generous appropriations by the Congress, which have now reached an annual total of $370,000, impose upon the Library of Congress a responsibility for service to blind readers such as no other library bears. Not only does the Library of Congress maintain a reading room for blind readers—the so-called "Service for the Blind"—but it also procures the manufacture of books, both tactile and audible, for those who have lost the use of sight. In its Service for the Blind, the Library maintains a collection of better than 44,000 tactile books and better than 4,600 volumes of audible books (approximately 80,000 records), as well as audible and tactile periodicals, music scores, and the like. Circulation of this material, principally outside the Library buildings, involved 36,720 pieces during the fiscal year. In its capacity as a contractor for the manufacture of books

for the blind, the Library, acting through the Division, Books for the Blind, procured the manufacture of 145 audible book titles and 199 tactile titles, including 13 in Moon. The Division also administered the distribution of these books through the 27 circulating libraries located at strategic points throughout the country. Although the number of titles of audible books increased this year over fiscal 1942, the duplicate copies distributed decreased, due to restrictions on critical materials, from 248,230 records in fiscal 1942, to 144,113 this year.

One administrative change of importance in the course of the year was the transfer to the Library of Congress of volunteer work in Braille transcribing, previously carried on under the joint auspices of the Library and the American Red Cross. The discontinuance of this work by the American Red Cross and the localization of its control in the Library, deprives the Library of a valued association, but makes possible a somewhat closer coordination between the manufacture by hand of special volumes and the printing of volumes having a larger public. A new development in the course of the year was the provision, through the Institute Benjamin Constant in Rio de Janeiro, of audible books in Portuguese. These books were made available to the Brazilian blind by a cooperative undertaking on the part of the Library, the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs, and the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City.

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliographical service is the principal contribution of the reference staff of the Library of Congress, and as such deserves separate treatment in a report of the Library's activities. The distinction between bibliography and publication is formal at best. Many Library "publications" are merely bibliographies in print and all bibliographies are in a sense publications. But the importance of our bibliographic work is so great as to override difficulties of definition.

The demand upon us for bibliographic work is often urgent and never wholly satisfied, even though all reference divisions of the Library are engaged to a greater or less extent in this labor. The bibliographies requested, moreover, cover a tremendous range of knowledge. Some inquiries are so simple and routine that a brief consultation of the public catalog suffices to prepare an adequate reply, while other needs are so large that their satisfaction requires many months of constant effort. The quality of the product also varies greatly. Some bibliographies—perhaps most of them—may be considered as performing the humble but indispensable service of midwife to research, while others constitute scholarly achievements in themselves. Most significant of all, published bibliographies make the Library's holdings known to a larger public than ever walks through the doors of the Library, and serve thousands of readers who may never come to Washington. It is not possible or desirable to record here all the bibliographies prepared during the year, but examples will illustrate the types of service provided.

The most generally useful bibliographies of the Library are, of course, its public catalog and Union Catalog, which require no description here. By depositing sets of our printed catalog cards at focal places throughout the United States and in foreign lands, and through the annual sale of some 30 millions of these cards, the Library assures a widespread use of this valuable tool. The reproduction of our catalog in book form will further extend the range of its use. Fifty sets of this 160-volume work will be deposited at strategic foreign centers through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The two catalogs aid every part of the Library's bibliographical services and the specialized bibliographies described below could not have been prepared without them. These special works supplement and to some extent supplant the catalogs, and this may be increasingly true as the realms of knowledge become vaster and the sheer quantity of information available increases.

General bibliographical inquiries are referred to the Division of Bibliography, which prepared 60 bibliographies during the year, all but eight of them on war topics. A series of regional bibliographies was prepared for the War Department, and one on French Colonies in Africa, listing 1,265 titles, was printed. Other large bibliographies were prepared on Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal, and British Possessions in the Caribbean area. This last list contains 1,487 titles and occupies 192 pages. Other comprehensive compilations included *Islands of the Pacific*, 181 pages; *Immigration in the United States*, 94 pages; and *Civil Service and Personnel Administration in the United States*, 107 pages. Much in demand throughout the year were the following bibliographies, which indicate the types of information requested by war agencies: *Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation*, for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Department of State; *Foreign Language—English Dictionaries*, for the Office of Censorship; *Weather in Relation to War*, and *Sicily and Sardinia*, for the War Department.

The Division of Bibliography also compiled a list of *Publications by Members of the Library of Congress Staff*, an impressive testimony to the variegated literary and scholarly interests of the staff during the year, which unfortunately is too long to be reproduced here.

The bibliographical work of the Legislative Reference Service was likewise devoted almost exclusively to the war. The most extensive undertaking was the preparation of a *Bibliography of the World at War* for the Office of Emergency Management. This work first appeared in the mimeographed weekly *War Service Bulletin: Series F. Guide to Current Material*, and later issued in 30 volumes covering the publications of the period April 1941, to May 1943, when the project was terminated by the withdrawal of the Office of Emergency Management funds by which it was financed. These volumes contain 28,791 annotated items organized under the following topics: Political Developments and the War; Agriculture in a War Economy; Natural Resources and Raw Materials; Industry in Wartime; Labor in Wartime; Economics of War; Civilian Defense; Social and Cultural Problems in Wartime; Conduct of the War; and Post-War Planning and Reconstruction. The compilation of this bibliography involved the daily examination of all material, except newspapers, reaching the Library of Congress and certain special libraries in the District of Columbia. From this inflow, 50 to 100 items a day were selected,

annotated, and indexed. From this large collection, which in itself provides the raw material for special bibliographies, a further selection was made of about 150 items for inclusion in the regular weekly series which was distributed to some 2,000 persons and libraries, of which 1,200 were in the Federal Government. A separate series issued at less frequent intervals and given an even more limited circulation covered restricted materials.

The Legislative Reference Service also issued sizeable bibliographies entitled: *Selected List of References on the Economy of Sweden; Great Britain in the War; A Select List of References on the Economic Situation of the Kingdom of Greece; Economic Conditions and Economic Policy in Italy; Patents on Communications Equipment*, and *Economic Conditions and Policies in Sweden.* Two bibliographies were compiled by the Legislative Reference Service and published outside the Library, *The War Production Program*, issued by the War Production Board, and a bibliography on the political economy of total war, which was prepared for the use of government agencies and published by the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University.

Inasmuch as the bibliographical activities of the Library reflect the dominant intellectual and political pressures of the society it serves, it is natural that many bibliographies should relate to Latin America. The first bibliography of the Library on Latin America was a *List of Books Relating to Cuba* which appeared in 1898. Since then many others have been issued but the most useful single bibliography is the *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies*, by C. K. Jones, published this year. This reference work, basic for all students of Latin American culture, constitutes the culminating achievement of a veteran of Hispanic studies in this country who did much to build up the resources of the Library in this field during his 42 years of labor as a member of the staff. It is worthy of note, too, that this volume of 307 pages, listing 3,016 items, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for 40 cents, a most moderate price for a work of this kind. Seven hundred and fifty copies were distributed in Latin America with funds transferred by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Five other major bibliographical projects in the Latin American field now are nearing completion. The first four of these were made possible by funds transferred by the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, of the Department of

State. *The Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics* is being compiled by Henry H. McGeorge, who spent eight months in South America gathering information on material not in the Library's collection. *The Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Latin America* is also nearing completion. Robert C. Smith and Elizabeth Wilder of the Hispanic Foundation are in the process of completing the *Guide to the Art of Latin America*, and the Music Division has issued in mimeographed form Gilbert Chase's *Bibliography of Latin American Folk Music*. Mr. Chase's more ambitious *Guide to Latin American Music* is in the process of printing. A bibliography on *The Latin American Periodicals Currently Received in the Library of Congress and the Department of Agriculture Library*, was started under the direction of Murray M. Wise and is now being completed by Charmion Shelby, with the assistance of specialists on the staff of the two libraries. When these guides to the art, music, official publications, legal literature, and periodicals of Latin America are available to the public, research in the field will be greatly facilitated.

A bibliography intended to describe the sources for the study of the activities, not of our friends, but of our enemies, was the guide to the *Official Publications of Present-Day Germany* prepared by Otto Neuberger of the Library staff. The whole structure of German governmental, cultural, industrial and commercial organization has been remolded during the past decade by the National Socialist Party. In the compilation of the present publication, the Library was fortunate in having the services of a compiler who, as the executive director of the Hauptarbeitsamt in Munich from 1928 to 1934, is peculiarly competent to comprehend the structure and jurisdiction of German governmental and party agencies.

Periodical bibliography is a periodical problem, and it is, therefore, worth noting that the Periodicals Division has kept up to date its *Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress, 1801 to date*, *Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers*, and *Check List of Foreign Newspapers*. The Division sent to the *Bulletin of Bibliography* the titles of all newly established periodicals received and to the Descriptive Cataloging Division reports of changes in title, publication suspensions, combinations, and deaths. Reports of accessions of early American newspapers through 1820 were supplied to Director Clarence S. Brigham of the American

Antiquarian Society for inclusion in the new edition of his *Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820.*

Finally, a number of bibliographies of a miscellaneous nature may be mentioned. The Copyright Office publishes, in its *Catalog of Copyright Entries* our largest bibliography, a work in four parts totaling 5,029 pages. *The Aeronautical Index for 1939*, a subject-author index to aeronautical periodicals and technical reports, was prepared by the Aeronautics Division and published by the Sherman Fairchild Fund of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. An interesting mimeographed bibliography was prepared by the Consultant in French Literature, Aléxis St.-Léger Léger, entitled *A Selection of Works for an Understanding of World Affairs Since 1914.* The Music Division has ready for publication a new edition of O. G. Sonneck's *Bibliography of Early Secular American Music* (1905), now brought up to date with over 3,000 titles by William Treat Upton. The Rare Book Collection has well under way a transcription of the record of the 3,475 books read by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the period 1881–1935, as listed in his famous manuscript "Black Book."

The bibliographical resources of the country have been enriched by individual contributions of members of the Library staff to current bibliographies published outside the Library. Edward N. Waters of the Music Division continued to compile his widely used book list of new books on music which appears in *The Musical Quarterly.* The annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies* included contributions from Marie Willis Cannon (Order Division), Gilbert Chase (Music Division), James B. Childs (Acquisitions Department), C. K. Jones (Hispanic Foundation), Robert C. Smith (Hispanic Foundation), and the late John T. Vance (Law Library). Grace Gardner Griffin of the Manuscripts Division continued her valuable *Writings on American History.*

Few new large bibliographical enterprises were started during the year, partly because of the pressure of war activities, and partly because the number of consultants in special fields dropped sharply. The Netherlands Studies Unit, however, has undertaken the preparation of a selective bibliography on the Netherlands East Indies. It is planned to issue it first in a tentative mimeographed edition, which will include some 6,000 classified items printed, for the most part, since 1900.

Some of the principal problems connected with the future bibliographical service of the Library are the planning, supervision, pub-

lication, and distribution of bibliographies. The Committee on Bibliography, created on June 15, 1942, and described in the last Annual Report, held eight meetings during the year to discuss these problems. The committee has been able, on the one hand, to prevent duplication of effort, and, on the other, to secure the cooperation of regional and subject experts. To be most effective, a bibliographical service must present selections based upon the most critical and discriminating judgments obtainable. Whereas, in former years our lists were devoted to subjects narrowly academic, they are now largely concerned with regions of the earth and with the economic and social condition of the peoples who inhabit them. The scope of the work has widened but the insistence on specialized competence has intensified.

VIII. LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Most people who know anything about the Library of Congress know that it is a publishing house as well as a library, but the extent and the character of its publishing activities are not generally realized. It is not generally known, for example, that the Library of Congress is the world's largest publisher of books for the blind, spending $370,000 a year for the manufacture and distribution of talking books and books in raised characters, or that it is the world's largest publisher of printed catalog cards, doing an annual business of $325,000 to $350,000 a year, with annual sales amounting to approximately 15,000,000 cards (see Appendix VIII). But neither is it generally known that the Library's scholarly publications include publications in numerous tongues, and not least in the Chinese. Indeed, the principal publication to be published during the last fiscal year was the first volume of a two-volume work printed partially in Chinese characters, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period.* The second volume is now in press. Of this work, which contains biographical sketches of more than 800 Chinese who flourished under the last of the imperial dynasties (1644–1912), Dr. Hu Shih, recently Chinese Ambassador to this country, writes in his preface, "There is at present no other work of the kind in any language, including Chinese, which can compare with it in comprehensiveness of conception, in objectivity of treatment, or in general usefulness." Dr. Hu Shih, who writes not only as a former Ambassador of his country but as one of the greatest of its living scholars, describes the publication as "the first great undertaking of international cooperative research in Chinese history and biography."

The description is precise. The text was prepared by some 50 scholars of the Orient and the Occident, working under the editorial direction of the Chief of the Asiatic Division in the Library of Congress, Arthur W. Hummel. The preparatory work was begun in 1934 under the general sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library of Congress, and the task of editing the individual sketches, and, indeed, of writing the majority of them, was performed by the Asiatic Division's Chief and staff. The book was printed, partly at the expense of the American Council of Learned Societies, by the Waverly Press of Baltimore which made use of our font of Chinese types for the purpose, and now appears as a publication of the Government Printing Office offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

The purpose of the planners of the work is brilliantly realized in their first volume. This aim was to utilize the extensive resources of the Chinese collections of the Library to produce a much needed handbook on the modern history—biographical, literary, and artistic—of our great ally. They have succeeded beyond the expectations of the Library or themselves.

A second publication of the Asiatic Division during the year was printed entirely in the Chinese language. This was *A Catalog of Chinese Local Histories in the Library of Congress*, prepared by Chu Shih-chia. This volume classifies and describes nearly 3,000 histories of provinces and districts of China in the Library's collections, noting, in addition to the usual bibliographical data, the significant features of each work, and deciphering the seal impressions which appear on many of the volumes and which trace their former history. The importance of this Catalog for a study of Chinese history and geography is obvious. Its publication was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation through the American Council of Learned Societies. The original intention to publish the book in China being unrealizable as a result of the war, the work was produced photolithographically from the autograph of the compiler by the Government Printing Office. This first venture of the Government Printing Office in the field of Chinese scholarly publication has resulted in a distinguished book. It is proposed shortly to send to the press another catalog in the same series, final copy for which is now in course of preparation: *A Catalog of Chinese Rare Books in the Library of Congress.*

These volumes are examples of the Library's publishing activities in the field of one of its principal foreign interests. Another publication, which appeared during the fiscal year, will serve to illustrate the Library's continuing and dominant preoccupation with the basic materials of American history. In connection with the celebration of the Bicentennial of Thomas Jefferson, the Library published, as has been noted above, a brochure on *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text.* The publication is important for two reasons. First, it brings together for the first time accurate facsimile reproductions of the principal documents illustrative of the evolution of the ideas and phraseology of the Declaration of Independence. Second, it provides a much-needed scholarly commentary upon the development of the Declaration by Julian Boyd, the Librarian of Princeton University.

The documents reproduced were, with one exception, assembled in the Library's Jefferson exhibits. The publishing problem was a problem complicated by considerations of time. Certain of the manuscripts were borrowed from other institutions and, because of their very great value, could only be held for a brief period. It was not until March 17, less than a month before the opening of the exhibit, that the materials were assembled and made available to Mr. Boyd. In order to produce the publication on the date of the bicentennial, it was necessary to complete the work of collation and description of the manuscripts, produce the final draft of the analytic text, make arrangements for photographing the documents and reproducing them in the most faithful manner, and negotiate a contract for printing.

That so difficult an assignment could be successfully carried out, not only with professional accuracy but with scholarly distinction, is a tribute to Mr. Boyd and to those in the Library of Congress who were charged with responsibility for the various aspects of the work. While the text was being written, specifications for the volume were drawn up, invitations to bid were issued, a contract was entered into, special paper was made, and special ink was mixed. The first copies of the volume, beautifully printed by the Princeton University Press, were delivered to me on April 12, the day before the anniversary. Because of the necessarily limited edition, copies of the publication have been distributed for the most part only to institutions and libraries which are in a position to make them available to a wide public.

The Jefferson Bicentennial was also the occasion of the publication of a prospectus of a catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library which, purchased by Congress in 1815 after the destruction of the Capitol, furnished the nucleus of the present collections of the Library of Congress. No adequate catalog of this library has ever existed, and for that reason it has never been possible wholly to reassemble the books, many of which were destroyed in the second fire in the Capitol in 1851. Verner W. Clapp, now Director of the Acquisitions Department, started work on such a catalog during his earlier service in the Reading Rooms. With the Jefferson Bicentennial a plan for the completion of this great work was projected, a gift of funds was secured, and Millicent Sowerby undertook the task.

Another projected publication connected with the bicentennial is a catalog of the very extensive and important exhibits arranged for the bicentennial which will record also the festival of Jeffersonian music,

the performance of Sidney Kingsley's play *The Patriots*, and the text of Mr. Justice Frankfurter's memorial discourse on Jefferson.

A belated product of an earlier exhibit was *75 Years of Freedom: A Record of the Celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment* which describes the book and manuscript exhibit, the festival of folk and other music, and the exhibit of paintings which composed the Library's celebration of December 18, 1940 (see my Annual Report for the fiscal year 1941).

Not all the Library's publication, of course, are works of creative scholarship. The Library is required by law to issue certain continuing publications as, for example, the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. The principal achievement of the past year in this connection was a marked reduction in the cost of the publication brought about by the use of photolithographic reproduction. An appropriation was secured for the fiscal year 1942 which enabled us to install special typewriting machines for the preparation of copy suitable for this process. As a result, the cost of printing the Catalog was reduced in fiscal 1943 to less than a third of its previous high point.

Of the same general category are the Library's publications relating to its own technical and professional operations. An addition to the series of Library of Congress classification schedules, sent to the printer last year, *Subclass PA, Supplement: Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature: Medieval and Modern Latin Literature*, appeared from the press in fiscal 1943.

The first volume of the long-awaited fourth edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* made its appearance shortly after the end of the fiscal year, under the editorial direction of the experienced editor of the second and third editions, Mary Wilson MacNair.

An arrangement was made in this field during the course of the year with the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York which should improve our service by providing other librarians with monthly cumulative lists of new subject headings used in our catalogs. The arrangement will provide, at no greater cost, a service superior to that which was previously provided by our quarterly supplement. At the same time, it will relieve us of the expense of publication and the Superintendent of Documents of the responsibility for distribution.

A professional publication of which the Library was not itself the publisher, though it performed many of the editorial and preparatory functions involved, was the photolithographed *A Catalog of Books*

Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, now being produced by the firm of Edwards Brothers, Inc. of Ann Arbor, Mich., under the sponsorship of the Association of Research Libraries. This work, which will reproduce the entire catalog of over 1,900,000 printed cards and typed cross-references of the Library of Congress as of July 31, 1942, will exceed, when completed, 160 volumes of which some 53 have already appeared.

In addition to publications of this nature, the Library produced during the year fourteen of its regularly recurrent publications, such as the *Monthly Check-List of State Publications*. A list of these publications will be found in Appendix II.

In general the past fiscal year, seen in publishing terms, was one of the most successful in the Library's history. It saw the Library's technical publications issued on schedule and it gave us several of the most distinguished works of scholarship we have had the honor to produce.

IX. THE RECORDING LABORATORY THE MICROFILM READING ROOM THE PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

The Library's use of mechanical devices for the copying and reproduction of materials has particular interest this year because of the relation of these devices to the Library's war activities. One of the Library units concerned with this work, the Recording Laboratory, has devoted itself almost entirely to war work, and the other two, the Photoduplication Service and the Microfilm Reading Room, have been very largely occupied with assignments in the same general field.

The Recording Laboratory has prepared for the United States Army a complete set of records for use in training the enlisted personnel in basic Morse code, and it has begun the preparation of master records of all the basic language groups for the language training work of the Education Branch of the Special Service Division. It has also undertaken projects for the Joint Army and Navy Committee. In addition, it has continued to supply to schools and libraries and the general public albums of recordings selected from the Archive of American Folk Song and has increased the number of pressings available. The six albums published last year, probably the first phonograph records offered for sale by the United States Government, will be followed this year by five more.

The past year was the most productive year in the history of the Photoduplication Service. Of 7,500 requests for photoduplicates received by correspondence, by telephone or directly through personal application, the Service filled 6,244 orders using 12,500 different pieces of Library material in the process. Inquiries in the previous year were less by 300, orders less by 500, and the Library materials used less by 2,500 pieces.

An approximate breakdown of the sources of all orders for photoduplicates indicates that individuals submitted 50 percent of the total requests, government departments 20 percent, other libraries 20 percent, and industrial and commercial organizations 10 percent. It is interesting to note that a large percentage of all requests involved reproductions from recent issues of foreign technical publications. This, of course, must be attributed in large measure to researches related to war activities.

Of especial interest is the fact that the Photoduplication Service continued to make its facilities available to the United States Navy enlisted personnel. Through the use of our equipment, daily from 4 p. m. until 12 midnight and, later, until 4 a. m., Navy operators were able to produce over 1,000,000 feet of positive microfilm.

From a small beginning last year the Microfilm Reading Room has developed a well-managed collection of 9,045 reels of microfilm of all periods and types, the majority of the reels being of the full length of 100 feet. Since 700 pages of newspapers and up to 2,400 pages of smaller texts can be produced on a reel of this length, it is clear that a considerable collection of material of all periods and types is being made available to readers in this highly important new medium. Although the staff consists of only two persons, the large collection has been placed in good order, and a satisfactory reader service has been provided. It is intended to continue the shifting of microfilm holdings in various other parts of the Library into this collection.

The increasing importance of microfilm to the Library has been reflected in many ways during the year. An example is offered by our Census Library Project. The war has made it impossible to fill any appreciable proportion of the gaps in the Library's collections of census publications, one of the most important of which was found to exist in our holdings of censuses of the Japanese Empire. A complete set of these censuses for 1920, 1925, 1930, and 1935 was located in a private library and microfilm copies of the entire set were secured. Similarly, a much needed Egyptian census of 1937 was photographed for our collection. Microfilm collections, by purchase alone, were increased during the year by 4,357 reels.

Following long consideration of the problems involved in the cataloging of microfilms, our Descriptive Cataloging Division began during the year the cataloging of this type of material. By June 30, 1943, 589 titles had been cataloged. It has been found that the rules and procedures used for cataloging printed books may be generally followed in cataloging film.

X. PERSONNEL

The most serious wartime change in the Library of Congress is the change in the constitution of the Library's staff. At the end of the fiscal year, the Library had 1,449 regular positions. Only 553 of these positions were occupied at the end of the year by the same individuals who had occupied them at the beginning. The remaining 896 positions were filled over the course of the year by a total of 2,193 different appointees, of whom 1,052 were new appointees from outside the Library, 681 were Library employees promoted to higher positions, and 460 were Library employees transferred from one position to another. Thus, taking the classified positions in the aggregate, there was a turn-over of approximately 150 percent, while in the 896 positions which were not static, the turn-over was over 200 percent.

The war, of course, was a principal cause of this situation. What is distressing in the total picture, however, is the fact that other influences beside the war contributed to the Library's misfortune. The Library of Congress lost hundreds of men and women, as it should have lost them, to the armed services and to the war agencies. But it lost other hundreds of men and women whom it should not have lost, for it lost them, not because of the war, but because the Library, as I have previously noted in these Reports, is at a permanent disadvantage in competing with other employers: it is unable to offer equal salaries for equal work.

The statistics of the past year may be offered in proof. Of positions with salaries of $2,600 or above, only 37 percent changed incumbents during the year. Of positions paying $1,440, 88 percent changed incumbents. In other words, approximately 90 percent of our employees in a typical lower salary bracket were either drawn into the armed services or were able to find higher pay for their qualifications elsewhere. Far the greater number were taken from us by other government agencies able to pay higher salaries for the qualifications offered.

The explanation of the Library's relatively lower salaries is to be found in two facts, the one historical, the other psychological.

The historical reason is that the Library has not been reclassified as a whole for eighteen years. With the helpful cooperation of the Civil Service Commission a resurvey was begun in 1941 which the Commission expects to complete, despite the present heavy demands upon its staff, by the end of the calendar year. As the result of surveys already made, 250 positions of 836 surveyed have been reallocated as

of June 30, 1943. During fiscal 1943 reallocations affected 113 positions, increasing the average salary by 17 percent, or $275.75 per annum. Although these increases corrected many obviously unjust situations, and raised many positions involving professional responsibility from the subprofessional level where it was impossible to fill them with persons of the necessary competence, the progress made is modest in the extreme.

The pychological reason for low Library salaries is to be found in the *qualitative* evaluation of library work *as such*—a reason which affects library salaries not only in the Government but throughout the country. Professional work in the law, or professional work in finance, or professional work in economics is assumed to exceed in value professional work in the assembling, organization, interpretation, and service of the printed materials without which the work of the specialists in law or finance or economics would be impossible. The result is that legal positions or financial positions or economic positions in the Government are classified incomparably higher than the positions of those whose professional skill secures and makes serviceable the essential materials through which the lawyers and the economists work. There is hardly an agency in the Federal Government the size of the Library of Congress which does not have numerous lawyers at $8,000 and $9,000 and above. There is no classified position in the Library of Congress above $6,500 except the statutory position of the Librarian of Congress. Most of the Library's top professional positions stand at $3,800 or $4,600 or $5,600.

There is, I submit, no substantial reason for this discrepancy if civil-service salaries for professional work are to be determined upon the basis of the difficulty and responsibility of the work done. It is true that lawyers in private practice sometimes receive very large incomes and that economic and financial advisers in private business are paid high salaries, but it is not true that work in these fields is inherently more difficult than work done by professional librarians or that the responsibilities are greater. Neither is it true that good men are more difficult to find and must consequently be offered higher salaries. Precisely because its salaries are what they are, the librarian's profession has attracted relatively few men and women possessing the qualifications that the profession's service, particularly in government, now so badly needs.

But, reasonable or not, the discrepancy exists and the Library of Congress, like other libraries, has felt it. The Library is suffering

now, and has been suffering through the fiscal year just past, the inevitable consequences of an historic misconception of library work which denies its full professional standing while expecting of it more than professional results. The Library has lost many man-years of time through its inability to fill positions which stood vacant for days and weeks because no one with the academic and professional qualifications required could afford to accept the salaries offered. One department of the Library, for example, of less than 400 persons lost through vacancies over the year just past the equivalent of 34 man-years of badly needed service.

Moreover, the Library's loss is not a loss in terms of time alone. The Library has suffered an additional and more serious loss to its resources of accumulated experience. The working capital of a highly technical agency like the Library of Congress is the accumulated experience of its staff. When workers are lost experience is lost with them. When replacements are hired, experience is drained off again, for experienced members of the staff must attempt to communicate their experience to the new arrivals at the expense of time devoted to their own work. In the Library department of 400 persons just mentioned, 316 different appointments were made in the course of the year in efforts to fill recurring vacancies, and 316 green hands were trained for work which many of them left before their training was completed. The figure will speak for itself to anyone who is familiar with the true costs of government administration. It is an index of waste—waste of the most precious of the Library's assets—the experience and the time of those who staff it. It is an index, moreover, of a wastage which can be largely stopped by a corrective as simple as it is equitable—the equalization of salary levels as between government work in books and letters and government work in such comparable professional fields as economics and finance and law.

The enormous loss of accumulated professional skill represented by the loss of personnel would have injured the Library services more seriously than it has, were it not for the fact that a large number of the members of the staff engaged in professional work chose to remain at their jobs in spite of attractive opportunities for employment at higher wages outside the Library. The total number of positions in the Library as of June 30 in grades of Professional 1 and above was 326. On the same date the number of persons holding positions in these grades who had been in the Library for as much

as five years was 200. Another figure which gives some indication of the basic stability and continuity of Library employment in professional grades is this: on June 30 last there were 134 persons on the regular staff who had completed twenty years or more of service. The contribution of these persons and others like them toward the preservation of the Library from the disastrous results which would otherwise have accompanied the turn-over in personnel is a contribution for which I am deeply grateful, as, I am certain, are all those who rely on the Library's services.

It is a pleasure to report that certain inequities in the compensation of members of the Library staff were eliminated during the year. From February 2, to December 22, 1942 the staff of the Library worked a 44-hour week without additional compensation. On December 22, 1942 Library salaries not in excess of $5,000 were increased by 10 percent of the first $2,900 while salaries in the same grades in the executive branch were increased by approximately 21.6 percent. Notwithstanding this disparity the Library went on the 48-hour week on February 11, 1943. On May 1, 1943 the inequity of this situation was corrected and salaries in the Library as in the executive branch were increased by approximately 21.6 percent of the first $2,900 in compensation for a 48-hour week. An effort was made in H. R. 1860 and S. J. Res. 39 to correct the disparity between Library salaries and executive salaries in the period December 22, 1942, to April 30, 1943, but the effort was unsuccessful. Other legislative developments affecting pay were the increase of salary levels in 366 custodial and subprofessional grades by Act of Congress of August 1, 1942 (Pub. Law 694, 77th Cong.) and statutory increases within grades for 262 employees.

Viewed in terms of community activities and staff organization the fiscal year under review was as interesting as it was important in the history of the Library of Congress. New methods were devised for the participation of the staff in the discussion of Library problems, and previously existing methods were further developed.

The two labor union locals (Local 1, UFWA and Local 626, NFFE) which have existed in the Library for some years served as important instruments for the clarification and expression of staff opinion. The unions were active, enjoyed the confidence of large groups of employees and were exceedingly helpful to me and my colleagues in the discovery and remedy of grievances and in the study of situations requiring administrative action.

New discussion machinery was also devised in the Staff Advisory Committee established near the end of the preceding year. This committee, under the chairmanship of Virginia W. Brewer,[3] gave loyal and devoted service to the entire staff of the Library and to the Library administration in its intelligent and fruitful examination of a wide range of professional, technical, administrative, and housekeeping procedures and practices. Suggestions to the number of approximately 150 were made to me and to other officers of the Library, a large proportion of which were acted upon favorably. Many of the suggestions, as might be expected from the constitution of the committee touched upon subjects of such fundamental importance that hasty action was not desirable, nor, in some cases, possible without increased personnel or appropriations. But the work of the Staff Advisory Committee has been useful even where its recommendations have been deferred, and the service of its members to the Library stands as an encouraging example of employee participation in the management of a large and complex government organization.

A second development in the same direction was the organization of the Library of Congress Professional Association. It became evident during the year that certain technical questions of pressing importance required discussion by the Library's higher professional personnel. Most urgent of these was the question of the technical control of library materials and particularly the question of the identification and recording, by catalog card or otherwise, of the largely increased quantity of materials, estimated at a million and a half

[3] As of June 30 the Staff Advisory Committee's membership of eight persons included Elizabeth Pierce and Ethel Williams nominated by United Federal Workers of America, Local 1, Theodore A. Mueller and Grace Hadley Fuller nominated by the National Federation of Federal Employees, Local 626, and Meriam C. Jones, Virginia W. Brewer, Harold O. Thomen, and Byron F. Lindsley appointed by the Librarian. Other members of the staff who had previously served on the Staff Advisory Committee were as follows:

Sylvia A. Estfan	Daniel Schwartz
Margaret Hunton	Dorothy Stehle
Clare C. Martin	Alexander B. Toth
Nella Jane Martin	L. Burnis Walker
Donald H. Mugridge	Elizabeth L. Williams
Lawrence H. Reed	W. Harvey Wise

Also as of June 30 the committee had subcommittees on administrative matters, Grace Hadley Fuller, chairman; exhibits, Elizabeth Wilder, chairman; equipment and supplies, Meriam C. Jones, chairman; personnel matters, Byron F. Lindsley, chairman; processing matters, Theodore A. Mueller, chairman; reference matters, Harold O. Thomen, chairman. In addition to the one or more members of the Staff Advisory Committee who served on each subcommittee additional members of the staff having special competence in the subcommittee's field of work also served. During the year approximately 120 persons participated in the work of the Staff Advisory Committee or one of its subcommittees.

pieces, now received annually. (See *Preparation for the Shelves, supra.*) A meeting of the professional personnel was called on April 21 to discuss this problem. One meeting led to another, and it was eventually decided to establish the Association which meets regularly on the first Wednesday of each month. Members of the staff of grade Subprofessional 5 and and above are expected to attend these meetings regularly. Questions discussed are chosen upon the recommendation of the Staff Advisory Committee and other groups and individuals.

One of the important events of the year of interest to all members of the staff was the further development, in General Order 1177, of the principles and procedures governing the conduct of staff relations. The drafting of General Order 1177 began in a study of certain defects in the grievance procedures established under General Order 1014, issued February 21, 1941. The objectives originally aimed at were a more expeditious handling of cases, and a greater familiarity with procedures and practices on the part of members of grievance boards. These limited objectives however expanded in discussions with the Staff Advisory Committee, the Library's unions, and the staff as a whole, which continued over approximately five months.

The first step taken was to inform the Library staff of the nature of the problem and to invite comments and suggestions. Meantime, the Library's Personnel Office was directed to conduct a survey of the relevant policies and procedures established in other Federal agencies. The results of this survey were communicated to the staff, and a series of conferences was scheduled. These meetings produced drafts of a proposed general order. The drafts, in turn, were submitted to the staff for comment. Staff comment led to new drafts, further conferences, and eventually to the final order.

The method was slow. It made heavy demands upon the time of the principal administrative officers of the Library, and not least upon the time of the Librarian. But the result was a gradual evolution of principles and of text in the progress of which a very considerable part of the staff participated. Indeed, I think it is quite accurate to say that every member of the staff of the Library with an active interest in the Library's personnel relations participated more or less continuously in the work of discussion and of drafting, either directly or through the representation of the unions and the Staff Advisory Committee. The final draft was not the work of technical experts, and it may suffer technically from that fact. It has, however, counter-

vailing advantages in that it represents the best thinking of those most immediately affected by its operation.

One of the most important problems we felt called upon to deal with was the problem of the relation between administrators and members of the staff in a government agency. Clearly the relation is not the relation of employer and employee. The employer in government is the whole people, and administrative officers are therefore as much employees as those whose work they direct or supervise. Moreover, administrative officers work within statutory and other limitations which qualify their freedom of action in employee relationships as in other things. In the same way, nonadministrative employees of the government are restricted in their employee activities by the fact that they work for the Government, which is to say that they work for the whole people. But despite these differences, it nevertheless remains true that administrative employees do, within certain limits, exercise the ordinary employer function of hiring and firing, rewarding and punishing.

The definition of the relationship is thus not easy. The Library's statement of principles in General Order 1177 is based upon the proposition that administrative and nonadministrative employees in the Government service should meet and work out their difficulties as employees in common of the whole people with a view to the interest of the people as a whole. Neither I, however, nor any other member of the Library staff claims that such an approach disposes of this most troublesome and basic of government personnel problems.

What General Order 1177 does in substance is to provide machinery by which any employee of the Library having a grievance against another employee of the Library may proceed by regular steps to secure consideration of his grievance by his superiors. If he is not satisfied by this procedure, opportunity is given to have his grievance heard either by a board of three members selected entirely by himself from a panel of eight Library employees established for the purpose, or by a board made up of one member chosen by himself, one member chosen by the Librarian, and a third, who serves as chairman, chosen by these two. These boards are available for efficiency rating appeals as well as for other types of grievances. Boards set up by the Civil Service Commission in the Library under the provisions of the Ramspeck Act are also available in the former case.

How much success the Library's program will achieve, time alone will tell. The new order has been issued with an agreement that its

terms are to be reexamined at the end of another year. But whether it requires extensive redrafting at the end of that year or not—whether or not its provisions prove generally satisfactory—there is one thing of which we are certain: that we will know how to attack the problems its operation may present to us.

I share with the staff of the Library the pleasure of observing the interest shown by other government agencies in the provisions of General Order 1177.

A related study was directed in the course of the year to the Library's practices in the field of its efficiency ratings. Through the efforts of the Efficiency Rating Committee, consisting of Byron F. Lindsley, Assistant Director of Personnel; Alton H. Keller, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Processing Department; and Donald G. Patterson, Assistant Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, the reviewing officers of the Library of Congress were brought to a much clearer understanding than they had enjoyed before of the principles and procedures governing the determination of efficiency ratings. After a careful study of the ratings given this year, the Committee is of the opinion that the terms "excellent," "good," "adequate," etc., are not understood in the same sense by all rating officers and that further effort is required to bring about the necessary uniformity in their interpretation. The problem of semantics is a serious one, as the Civil Service Commission has recognized in the elaborate instructions it has recently published.

I should like, this year, to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Annual Report to name certain members of the Library staff and certain of its divisions and units whose work has been outstanding. It is impossible, of course, to name all those who deserve commendation, or to select, in any just order of excellence, the performances of which we are most proud. Some mention, however imperfectly made, would seem nevertheless to be appropriate. Recent attacks upon the federal civil service, whatever their justification in political or other terms, have had the effect of shaking the confidence of thousands of government employees in the value of their work.

It has been one of the principal objects of wise statesmanship over the past generation to build up a respected and self-respecting civil service in the Federal Government, and those who for political or other reasons risk the destruction of that self-respect may find that they have destroyed what cannot be reconstructed. Their real vic-

tims, whether they so intend or not, are the thousands of hard-working and devoted men and women who give their lives to the public service for financial and material rewards far inferior to the rewards a lifetime devoted to private business can obtain. Government employees deserve something more at the hands of their fellow citizens than the slurs they currently receive from some of them. They deserve it, moreover, not for themselves alone but for the country. When the self-respect of a civil service is destroyed, the usefulness of that service is destroyed also—and much else besides.

The entire staff of the Library has made an excellent record this year as in previous years in its contribution to various campaigns for funds. It exceeded its quota in the Community War Fund campaign of the fall of 1942 by over 35 percent and in the Red Cross drive of the spring of 1943 by the same amount. Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, who directed our participation in these drives, deserves the greatest credit for their success. The Library also exceeded its quota in the Third War Loan of September and October 1943 by almost 16 percent, thanks to the excellent work of a Library committee headed by William Rossiter. Pay roll deductions for the purchase of war bonds, however, are still far short of the desired 10 percent.

The Recreational Association of the Library of Congress conducted a diversified program during the year which provided opportunities for members of the staff to engage in group activities outside of, and in addition to, those carried on during working hours. Its activities included baseball and bowling teams, a drama club, first-aid classes, meetings of discussion groups, and the Library's annual dance. The Writers Club, a group within the Association, carried on an ambitious program of meetings for its members, some of which were open to the public. At a meeting in January it presented a lecture by André Maurois on literary workmanship and in May another by Jean Hersholt on Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales. At other meetings officers of the Library discussed subjects of interest to members of the Club. Of related interest is the *Copyright Office Service Bulletin*, a monthly mimeographed publication of several pages devoted to the activities of the Copyright Office and of the members of the staff of the Copyright Office in the armed services. The *Bulletin* is issued primarily for the purpose of maintaining a sense of community between the members of the staff who remain in the Library and those who have gone.

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The burden of work and responsibility falling upon the staffs of some divisions and units of the Library has been particularly heavy, and their performance of work in the face of great difficulties deserves particular commendation. Perhaps the heaviest burdens have been borne by the units concerned with fiscal operations. The Pay Roll Section of the Personnel Office carried successfully and without increase of personnel the greatly increased burden caused by the numerous changes in employment and classification status, the new deductions from pay roll, and the changes in overtime compensation rates. That every regular pay roll was paid on time under conditions which produced late pay rolls in almost all other agencies of government is a tribute not only to the personnel of the Pay Roll Section, but also to the Director of Personnel, Mr. Rogers, the Administrative Assistant to the Librarian, Mr. Clapp, and the personnel of the Tabulating Office, the Accounts Office, and the Disbursing Office, all of whom worked long overtime hours to keep essential activities from falling behind schedule.

Frances Hall and her Proofreading Unit deserve credit for a welcome improvement in processing operations. The reading of galleys of printed card proof sheets increased 30 percent following the establishment of the Unit in November 1942, and the work on hand at the end of the year decreased 28 percent from the level of the previous year.

In connection with the publication in book form of the Library's printed cards it became necessary for the staff of the Card Division to draw from stock over 1,900,000 cards, to alphabetize them, and to solve numerous filing and editorial problems. A group of the most experienced persons in the Card Division, under the supervision of James K. Boyland, devoted approximately a year to this work at Ann Arbor, Mich., and completed the task in an eminently satisfactory way. Mr. Boyland was assisted by Laura E. Budd, Mary K. Holmes, Frances L. Menges, Mrs. Judson W. McManaway, and Elizabeth B. Scheffler. All users of the book catalog will owe a considerable debt to Mr. Boyland and his assistants and to John W. Cronin, Chief of the Card Division, who visited Ann Arbor several times to exercise a general oversight of the entire operation.

In previous annual reports I have referred to the important role played by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress in the Government's program of expanding scholarly and other cul-

tural relations with Latin American countries. The ability of the Library of Congress to make a useful contribution to the broad program of improved relations with the governments and peoples of Latin America was well demonstrated by the work of Lewis Hanke, Director of the Foundation, who was loaned to the State Department from November 15, 1942, to June 30, 1943, for the purpose of organizing a research unit on Latin American affairs in the Division of American Republics. In Dr. Hanke's absence from the Library the Assistant Director, Robert C. Smith, served as Director and Cecil K. Jones served as Assistant Director. The important scholarly and cultural programs of the Foundation in relation to Latin America continued as in previous years.

Manuel Sanchez, Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in Technology during the period September 1, 1941, to May 16, 1942, was placed in charge of the Annex Reading Rooms on the latter date. Shortly thereafter he was given leave to accept an important assignment to teach in the library school operated by the American Library Association during the summer at Bogotá, Colombia. A few months after his return from this successful trip, Mr. Sanchez was sent by the Library of Congress to Portugal and Spain for the purpose of securing European publications for our collection, particularly publications required by agencies of the Federal Government in the waging of war. By virtue of imaginative, resourceful, and untiring effort, Mr. Sanchez has been able to procure and forward to the Library important publications which all previous attempts had failed to secure.

For the planning and setting up of the large number of exhibits in commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, many members of the staff deserve credit. Particularly outstanding was the work of Frederick R. Goff, Acting Chief of the Rare Book Collection; of Margery Aspen, Assistant Exhibits Officer; of Sidney Kramer, Fellow in War Bibliography; of Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections, and of Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps.

Mr. Kremer's work in arranging for the temporary return to Washington from places of safety in several distant cities of some of the Library's most valuable possessions required for these exhibits was work requiring diligence, imagination, and the cautious protection of precious material. In this and in his other work in the interest of

the security of the collections, Mr. Kremer has rendered distinguished service for which all who value important and irreplaceable books and manuscripts must be grateful.

The problem of obtaining in wartime the supplies essential to an institution engaged in the varied activities of the Library of Congress is one requiring great energy and ingenuity. That the Library has not suffered greatly in this regard is due almost entirely to the industry and judgment of George W. Morgan, Supply Officer, and his assistants. Mr. Morgan also deserves commendation for his efficient handling of the Library's printing and publication problems.

The staff of the Music Division has again performed its duties efficiently and effectively in the management of a large number of concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium, the Whittall Pavilion, and elsewhere throughout the country. In addition, Dr. Spivacke, Chief of the Division, has made important contributions to the service of the Government by his work as music adviser to the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, and as a member of the Advisory Committee on Music of the State Department.

The Library of Congress takes what seems to me a justifiable pride in the activities of Richard Heathcote Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress, who has directed since late in 1942 the American Library established in London by the Office of War Information. It was with pleasure that the Library of Congress cooperated in the task of supplying Dr. Heindel with current United States official publications and other material. Dr. Heindel in turn assisted in the Library's efforts to secure current British and continental publications. The major importance of Dr. Heindel's work in London lies in his demonstration of the contribution a library can make to cultural relations as well as to scholarly interchange when operated as a dynamic agency rather than a storehouse of books.

Readers of these reports are aware of the efforts made by my predecessor and myself to surround the Library's collections with a distinguished scholarship capable of increasing their usefulness and enriching their holdings. It is a particular pleasure to me to report that the fiscal year just past and the beginning of the current fiscal year have added to the Library's roll of scholars a number of new and distinguished names. Among our Consultants and Fellows we can now number Dr. Hu Shih, former Ambassador of China to this country and one of the most eminent of living Chinese scholars, Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library

and bibliographer and scholar of distinction, and Allen Tate, one of the leading American poets and critics and the author of biographies of Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis. I think I may be forgiven for recording with pride and gratification these new additions to a list which includes Thomas Mann, one of the foremost novelists of our time, and Alexis St.-Léger Léger, former Permanent Secretary of the French Foreign Office and a French poet whose work, under the pseudonym of St.-J. Perse, is valued in England and in this country as it was in happier days in France.

Dr. Wroth devotes part of his time to the Library as Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books. Dr. Hu is an Honorary Consultant in Chinese Letters, M. Léger is our Consultant in French Literature, Dr. Mann our Consultant in Germanic Literature, and Mr. Tate is the incumbent of our Chair of Poetry in English.

Our regular fellowship program has also continued with the renewed aid and interest of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The new Fellows in Residence for the current year are Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., President of Robert College at Istanbul and a leading authority on the Near East, Edward Mead Earle, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and one of the leading military historians of the United States, and John Peale Bishop, poet, critic, and novelist of wide and deserved reputation, who will specialize in Comparative Literature.

The Fellows in Residence during the year just past were E. Franklin Frazier, Fellow in American Negro Studies; and Sidney Kramer, Fellow in War Bibliography. Dr. Kramer has assisted in plans for the acquisition of European publications, and in bibliographical and reference activities. Dr. Frazier has accomplished much-needed work in the increase of the collections in his field of interest. His achievement is best expressed by his success in securing for the Library the great collection of Booker T. Washington Papers at the Tuskegee Institute. We are indebted to Dr. Frazier and President Patterson and the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute for their part in arranging the transfer of this magnificient scholarly resource to the safest possible custody at a place where scholars may have easy access to it. Dr. Frazier also handled an extensive program of reference and bibliographical work in his field of concentration.

The consultantships of three of last year's incumbents have been modified in one way or another. Sigmund Skard, Consultant in

Scandinavian Culture, left the Library on May 2, 1943, to accept a position more immediately connected with the struggle of his native Norway. In February David Baumgardt became a regular member of the staff of Study Room Reference Service retaining, however, his status as Consultant in Philosophy. Sergius Yakobson, who continues as Consultant in Slavic History, was assigned during most of the year to a special study closely associated with the war activities of the Government.

The Library's losses by death have been heavy. The war in which the nation is engaged has exacted its toll in the death of three of our young men. Millard MacDonald Bennett, member of the Legislative Reference Service since 1936, enlisted in the Navy in February 1942 and later was commissioned as Ensign. He was fatally injured in a plane crash at Pensacola, Fla., March 16, 1943. James Giger Coxetter enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1940 after nine months' service in the Copyright Office. He was killed in a plane crash in England on October 27, 1941. John Schultz, member of the staff of the Periodicals Division since 1930, resigned in 1941 to become a flight instructor in the program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He later joined the Trans-Atlantic Ferry Command. Leaving Natal, Brazil, on November 10, 1942, on a routine flight to Dakar, he was not heard from after radio contact with his plane was lost four hours later. Their memories will be cherished.

The war has also cost the Library the loss of another who worked for it in better times, though not as a member of its staff. For some years prior to 1941 the Library maintained operations in the Public Record Office in London for the photostating of documents important as source materials of American history. The last operator of the photostat machine before the work was suspended for the remainder of the war was Edward A. Thomson. Mr. Thomson's work was a credit to himself and to the British Civil Service to which he belonged. I regret to report his loss in action with the R. A. F. in Egypt.

The Library of Congress and librarians and students of the law suffered a tragic loss in the untimely death on April 11, 1943, of John Thomas Vance, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress. The bare facts of John Vance's association with the Library of Congress may be briefly stated: He came to the Library in 1923, becoming its Law Librarian in the following year. In the nineteen years of his service in this important position he doubled the collection in his charge and

expended its service and usefulness. But the significance of John Vance reaches far beyond these bare facts. He was a man of vision who saw the future needs of the Library; he was a scholar who brought men lacking in scholarly tastes and habits to see the values of scholarship and the immediate practical usefulness of a great collection of books; he was a man of such generous impulses and such warmth of human sympathy that in all his activities he made the Library of Congress as a whole as well as the Law Library better understood and himself deeply loved.

As successor to Dr. Vance, the Library of Congress had the good fortune to secure the services of Eldon R. James, the distinguished Librarian of the Harvard Law School from 1923 to his retirement in 1942. Dr. James has also had a successful career as a law professor at the University of Cincinnati, the University of Missouri, and other law schools. In addition, he served the Government of Siam from 1918 to 1924 as adviser in foreign affairs and as a judge of the Siamese Supreme Court, and from 1925 to 1934 as its Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

In the death of Wade H. Rabbitt on March 6, 1943, the Library lost one of the most capable and responsible officers in the Library's long history, one of those admirable civil servants whose devotion to duty is known only to their immediate colleagues but who deserve, nevertheless, the highest and the deepest gratitude of the citizens they serve. Mr. Rabbitt had been Disbursing Officer for the past fifteen years and in this capacity had performed his duties with distinction.

In addition to Dr. Vance, the Law Library lost one of its senior members and most learned scholars in the death on November 12, 1942, of Carl L. W. Meyer, who served the Library of Congress for twenty-three years. Death also took Victor Hugo Duras after only a few months of service in the Law Library.

The Library of Congress shares the grief of a very wide public in the death of Alexander Woollcott, Honorary Consultant on the President's Bookshelf.

In the Card Division two employees of long service died early in the fiscal year, William Henry Payne and Carolyn L. Littlepage. Jean Volk and Mary Diven of the char force also died during the year.

In an institution possessing as large and devoted and constant a professional staff as the Library of Congress, it is almost inevitable that the Librarian should find it a painful but necessary duty each

year to report the loss by retirement of employees who have devoted a lifetime to the exacting duties of the library profession. The period since my last Report has brought an unusual number of such retirements.

In cataloging, our greatest loss was suffered by the retirement last December of Mary Wilson McNair after forty years of distinguished service. Miss McNair was widely known as an expert in subject headings and in the cataloging of periodicals. She participated in the editorial work on the first published edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and continued in the work until the fourth edition was in type late in 1942.

Cecil K. Jones retired at the end of May, after having served the Library faithfully in a number of capacities for forty-three years. Dr. Jones was well known for many years as Assistant Chief and Chief of the Classification Division and in later years also as an eminent bibliographer in the Latin American field. During his last three years in the Library's service, it was the Library's good fortune that it was able to assign him to bibliographical work in the Hispanic Foundation.

Constance Kerschner retired from the Descriptive Cataloging Division in March after more than twenty-two years of service to the Library, and Julia E. Brittain retired on February 15 after service as a cataloger for almost thirteen years.

It is not often that the Librarian of Congress has the opportunity to report the retirement of a member of the staff who has served the Library forty-five years. Florence S. Hellman entered the service of the Library on October 1, 1898, and will retire as of December 31, 1943. In bibliographical work, to which she gave devoted attention during most of these years, Miss Hellman achieved a position of distinction not only in the Library of Congress but among the librarians of the country. The work done by Miss Hellman and by the members of her staff generally has been of outstanding service to Congress and the war agencies in the last few years.

Israel Schapiro will retire at the end of February 1944. For more than thirty years he has served the Library faithfully as Chief of the Semitic Division, which was organized on the occasion of the gift by Jacob Schiff of the Deinard Collection in 1912. During those years the Library's collection of books printed in Hebrew characters became one of the greatest collections in the country. It is particularly rich in religious and classical texts.

Other members of the staff who retired were Natalie G. Plunkett, of the Fine Arts Division, who served the Library for almost forty years; James J. McCann, of the Mail Division, who entered the service in 1919; John J. Stevens, of the Photoduplication Service, who was a member of our staff for more than twenty-one years; and Mary L. Bruce and Mary Violett Yates, who served as charwomen for thirty years and twenty-seven years, respectively.

I regret to announce the resignation on November 1, 1943, for reasons of health of David Rubio, since 1931 the Library's Consultant in Hispanic Literature and Curator of the Hispanic Collection. In the capacities in which he served the Library so long and so well, Dr. Rubio did much to increase our collection in Hispanic fields, to promote an appreciation of the importance of Hispanic studies, and thus to assist in laying the foundations for the greatly enlarged program the Library has pursued in recent years.

It is with a sense of personal as well as official regret that I record the resignation, early in the current fiscal year, of Leicester B. Holland, Chief of the Division of Fine Arts. Dr. Holland rendered the Library and the Division distinguished service over a period of fifteen years.

Effective May 1, 1943, William W. Rossiter was appointed Disbursing Officer of the Library of Congress and Botanic Garden. Mr. Rossiter entered the service of the Library as a clerk in the Disbursing Office on October 5, 1932. He was promoted on September 1, 1942, to the position of Assistant Disbursing Officer.

Benjamin A. Botkin, who served the Library during the year 1941–42, as Resident Fellow in Folklore, was appointed on October 22, 1942, as Assistant in Charge of the Archive of American Folk Song, succeeding Alan Lomax, who resigned to serve the Office of War Information.

THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1943.*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Registrations and Receipts

Instead of the normal annual increase in business which has gone on with few interruptions since the establishment of the Copyright Office, the figures of the past year show a decline similar to that which took place during the first World War, but sharper. The gross receipts dropped from $376,906.63 to $324,300.99, or 13.9 percent, and registrations from 182,232 to 160,789, or 11.7 percent. Registrations for books printed abroad in foreign languages have continued their steady progress toward the vanishing point: 4,086 in the fiscal year 1939, 2,504 in 1940, 1,553 in 1941, 651 in 1942, and 156 in 1943. The number of English books registered for ad interim copyright, after following the same declining curve (1,122 for 1939, 958 for 1940, 565 for 1941, and 509 for 1942), rose slightly to 517 for 1943. The general decrease is noticeable for registrations in all classes of works. The class least affected is musical compositions where the loss is a little over 3 percent (50,023 in 1942, 48,348 in 1943). Registrations for the past five years are shown in the table which follows:

Registration by subject matter classes for the fiscal years 1939 to 1943, inclusive

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	8,658	10,377	12,735	11,976	11,612
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	27,558	33,620	31,187	34,687	33,081
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3,568	5,119	5,845	13,926	9,843
	Total	39,784	49,116	49,767	60,589	54,536
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	156	651	1,553	2,504	4,086
	(c) English books registered for ad nterim copyright	517	509	565	958	1,122
	Total	40,457	50,276	51,885	64,051	59,744
B	Periodicals (numbers)	42,995	45,145	42,207	40,173	38,307
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	629	963	1,362	1,276	1,135
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,687	4,803	5,010	6,450	6,800
E	Musical compositions	48,348	50,023	49,135	37,975	40,961
F	Maps	737	1,217	1,398	1,622	1,566
G	Works of art, models, or designs	1,649	2,110	2,187	3,081	3,419
H	Reproductions of works of art	221	321	343	445	130
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,911	2,086	2,359	2,817	2,863
J	Photographs	1,042	1,502	2,411	2,590	3,150
KK	Commercial prints and labels	5,385	7,162	7,152	.....	.....
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	2,317	2,917	3,058	4,699	3,126
L	Motion picture photoplays	693	871	822	800	825
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,074	1,348	976	811	932
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	20	27	19	.....	.....
R	Renewals of all other classes	9,630	11,461	10,323	10,207	10,177
	Total	160,789	182,232	180,647	176,997	173,135

The fees for registrations of copyright amounted to $288,784.00. Total earnings were $306,836.70. The table which follows gives a summary account.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

FISCAL YEARS 1943

Balance on hand July 1, 1942			$50,795.97
Gross receipts July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943			324,300.99
Total to be accounted for			375,096.96
Refunded		$13,865.20	
Deposited as earned fees		305,662.20	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1943:			
Fees earned in June 1943 but not deposited until July 1943	$5,749.10		
Unfinished business balance	12,773.47		
Deposit accounts balance	37,046.93	55,569.50	375,096.96

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Registrations for prints and labels		5,385 at $6	$32,310.00
Registrations for published works		100,970 at $2	201,940.00
Registrations for published photographs without certificates		498 at $1	498.00
Registrations for unpublished works		44,286 at $1	44,286.00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels		20 at $6	120.00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes		9,630 at $1	9,630.00
Total number of registrations		160,789	
Fees for registrations			288,784.00
Fees for recording 3,992 assignments		$12,844.00	
Fees for indexing 16,157 transfers of proprietorship		1,615.70	
Fees for 1,471 certified documents		1,471.00	
Fees for 254 notices of user recorded		254.00	
Fees for searches made at $1 per hour of time consumed		1,868.00	18,052.70
Total fees earned, fiscal year 1943			306,836.70

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, have increased over five-fold in the 46 years. The total registrations of 6,237,286, and the total fees applied of $7,902,074.40, are indeed impressive figures.

Copyright Deposits

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which were registered during the fiscal year is

252,123. The number of these articles in each class for the last 5 fiscal years is shown in the table which follows:

Number of articles deposited during the fiscal years 1939 to 1943, inclusive

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	17,316	20,754	25,470	23,952	22,842
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	55,116	67,240	62,276	69,374	66,162
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3,568	5,119	5,888	13,926	9,843
	Total	76,000	93,113	93,634	107,252	98,847
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	156	651	1,553	2,505	4,086
	(c) English works registered for ad interim copyright	517	509	565	958	1,122
	Total	76,673	94,273	95,752	110,715	104,055
B	Periodicals	85,990	90,290	84,214	80,356	76,414
C	Lectures, sermons, etc	629	963	1,362	1,277	1,135
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4,190	5,468	5,648	7,052	7,525
E	Musical compositions	57,343	60,098	59,369	46,152	49,010
F	Maps	1,462	2,402	2,824	3,242	3,114
G	Works of art, models, or designs	2,277	2,583	2,964	4,014	4,084
H	Reproductions of works of art	393	580	552	647	177
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	2,698	2,891	3,302	3,931	3,813
J	Photographs	1,655	2,543	4,173	4,403	5,544
KK & K	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations	15,329	20,026	20,068	7,136	5,677
L	Motion picture photoplays	1,386	1,743	1,625	1,583	1,638
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2,098	2,576	1,884	1,533	1,751
	Total	252,123	286,436	283,737	272,041	263,937

During the present fiscal year 1,858 works were received in response to requests addressed to delinquent copyright owners, and in addition thereto 21 additional works were received within the demand period where official demands were made, making a total of 1,879.

The number of works received in response to requests for copies sent to delinquent copyright owners shows a material decrease over the preceding fiscal year. This is due to the fact that fewer requests have been sent out, since fewer cases of delinquency have been called to the attention of the Copyright Office by the Card Division, and through other channels of information; it encourages the hope that the efforts of the Office to secure compliance with the law in this

respect are meeting with some success. However, as observed in my Annual Report for 1941, there is good reason to believe that there are still many cases in which works are published with copyright notice, of which neither the Library nor the Register of Copyrights can possibly have a complete knowledge and in connection with which the copyright owner makes no attempt whatsoever to meet the requirements of Section 12 of the Copyright Act.

During the fiscal year a total of 161,281 current articles deposited have been transferred to the Collections of the Library of Congress. This number included 43,360 books, 95,039 periodical numbers, 19,674 pieces of music, 1,387 maps, and 1,821 photographs and engravings.

Under authority of Section 59 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 1,653 books were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1943 the following libraries have since 1909 received the total number of books indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 4,618; Department of Commerce, 23,076; Navy Department, 1,879; Treasury Department, 1,496; Office of Education, 22,855; Federal Trade Commission, 33,448; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Army Medical Library, 10,242; Walter Reed Hospital, 2,884; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,202; Soldiers' Home, 1,600; Public Library for the District of Columbia, 64,090. A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books. In all, 194,536 volumes have been thus distributed during the last 34 years.

The Copyright Act authorizes the return to copyright claimants of such deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. Under such authority 3,392 motion picture films were returned during the fiscal year. As stated in my report for last year, on May 26, 1942, a new policy was adopted with respect to the retention of motion picture films. Under this arrangement both copies of the motion picture films submitted for copyright deposit will be returned to the copyright claimant subject, however, to delivery to the Library upon request of one copy of such copyright films as the Library may select, after screening, for transfer to its permanent collections. Practically all producers of motion pictures have acceded to this arrangement. A press release issued from the Library of Congress June 30, 1943, indicates that 104 motion pictures have so far been selected for permanent retention.

Expenditures

The total obligation for salaries in the Copyright Office during the year was $282,462.71. Expenditures for stationery, postage, and transportation amounted to $2,549.04. The allotment for printing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was placed at $45,000. It was expected that the use of the photo-offset process in printing the *Catalog* would effect a considerable saving, but the amount saved has been an agreeable surprise. The printing cost, based on bills received up to the end of the fiscal year and estimates for work not yet billed, is approximately $19,000, including the cost of the latest bulletin of copyright decisions. If to this is added the additional cost of increased clerical service and supplies in the preparation of copy, roughly estimated at $11,000, we have a figure of $30,000 as against approximately $50,000 for the fiscal year 1941, the last year in which the printing was done entirely from type set. The purchase of the electric typewriters for preparation of the catalog copy and the establishment of the Composing Section have thus been amply justified.

To the expenditures above itemized the addition of the allocated amount of $9,006.84 for "Printing and Binding, General" brings the year's spendings to $313,018.59. If from this be subtracted the earnings for the year, $306,836.70, the operations of the Copyright Office show a net loss amounting to $6,181.89. But it is to be remembered that the value of the copyright deposits to the Library of Congress outweighs this loss many times. The Copyright Office exists as an instrumentality for "the promotion of science and useful arts" under the Constitution and not as a money-making agency. But its operations on the whole have resulted in very large additions to government property.

Accounts

On July 6, 1942, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the fiscal year were closed, and the necessary financial statements completed for the Treasury Department.

Correspondence

The volume of correspondence registered a decrease during the year in number of items received and an approximately equal decrease in number of items dispatched. The total of incoming letters and

parcels was 206,375 as compared with 253,424 the preceding year, and the number dispatched 228,672 as compared with 274,891 the preceding year.

Personnel

The full impact of the war upon the personnel situation of the Copyright Office is now apparent. The total turn-over during the fiscal year 1943 was 72, or 46 percent, of whom 22 were called to the military service. The legal staff of the Office was particularly hard hit and during a period of a little more than a year it will have been necessary to replace every member from the Assistant Register down. Fortunately, the Office has been able to secure the services of experienced lawyers for several of these positions. Herbert A. Howell was recalled from his retirement on October 2, 1942, to take the position of the associate attorney, Richard S. MacCarteney, who went into the Navy; and Simon Lasica replaced Lawrence Reed as assistant attorney February 16, 1943.

The important position of Administrative Assistant to the Register, involving general supervision of production and liaison duties between different sections of the Office, vacated by Clarke J. McLane's induction into the service on November 25, 1942, has been effectively filled by the promotion of William P. Siegfried.

Of the remaining separations from the service thirteen were clerks in the higher grades (CAF 4 or Sp 5) and these positions have been filled by promotions from within the staff. A large majority of the vacancies, however, have occurred in the lower grades, and this has necessitated a considerable loss of time in the training of new people appointed from outside the Office. If, as is believed, the standard of quality in the Copyright Office work has been upheld and no material loss of time has taken place in the performance of the services to the public and to the Library of Congress required by the copyright laws, it is due to the fact that experienced clerks have readily accepted the obligation to take over tasks outside the scope of their normal positions. In some cases these have been of a higher grade than the position calls for, but often they have been of a lower grade. In all cases they have been cheerfully performed. It has been necessary to meet the abnormal war conditions by every legitimate and efficient method which can be devised so that neither the interest of the Government, on the one hand, nor that of the clerks, on the other hand, should suffer.

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Copyright Office Index

The Copyright Office made and filed approximately 449,497 index cards, covering all registered material, all mail received, all notices of use and all assignments recorded during the year. In addition, 151,936 application cards were filed in their appropriate classified indexes.

Because of the heavy loss of personnel in the Office and the additional work in cooperation with the Office of the Alien Property Custodian, mentioned below, work on the consolidation of the old indexes progressed much more slowly than during the previous year. However, the consolidation of the indexes for "Books" was completed and those for "Periodicals" begun.

The receipt of vesting orders from the Office of the Alien Property Custodian has added considerable work to that of the routine work of the Mails, Files, and Index Section. Complete indexes of these orders are kept under titles and names of claimants, authors, arrangers, etc. The searching involved in handling these vesting orders and requests has approximately amounted to a little more than the full time of one additional clerk.

Cooperation With Alien Property Custodian

The Office of the Alien Property Custodian, created during the first World War, was abolished in 1934 but was reestablished by Executive Order 9095 on March 11, 1942, under the First War Powers Act, approved December 18, 1941. Pursuant to the authority granted in the Act and the executive order the Alien Property Custodian entered upon various activities requiring the cooperation of the Copyright Office. The most important of these activities consisted in the issuance of vesting orders by which copyrights of nationals of enemy countries and in some cases of alien occupied countries were taken over by the Government. During the fiscal year 1943 such vesting orders covering some 10,000 titles of copyrighted works (mostly scientific works and music) have been recorded in the Copyright Office and index cards or index notations on cards already in existence have been made for the copyrights vested. In a number of cases licenses have been issued for the republication or other use of such vested works. These licenses have not generally been recorded in the Copyright Office, there being no statutory obligation to so record them. Where the Office has knowledge of their existence, however, it has made perti-

nent reference notations in its indexes accordingly. This work, it is believed, will greatly facilitate tracing the ownership of copyrights in foreign works when questions come up regarding them after the war.

The second important activity of the Alien Property Custodian with reference to foreign-owned copyrights has been to establish certain restrictions upon their registration and assignment by requiring the applicant for registration or for the recording of assignments to file in the Copyright Office supporting documents showing the derivation of the ownership and the interest claimed. These documents, after necessary scrutiny in the Copyright Office, are forwarded to the Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

A great many searches, including the preparation of some extensive lists of foreign-owned copyrights, have been made in connection with the above-described activities of the Alien Property Custodian and a good deal of correspondence with his office, as well as with members of the public, has been involved.

Copyright Bills in Congress

The following bills relating to copyright were introduced during the fiscal year, but none of them was reported out of committee:

H. R. 7458, 77th Congress, Second Session. "A Bill to amend Sections 16, 17, 29, and 62 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, to penalize the placing of a copyright notice on subversive or obscene material, the submission to the Copyright Office of such material or of material containing false statements, to clarify the Act, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Kramer on August 3, 1942, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 80, 78th Congress, First Session. "A Bill to amend Section 25 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright,' approved March 4, 1909, as amended." Introduced by Mr. Keogh on January 6, 1943, and referred to the Committee on Patents. This has to do with the remedies for infringement and proposes various changes. It is identical with H. R. 3640, introduced by Mr. Keogh on February 27, 1941, and referred to the Committee on Patents. See Report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, page 37.

H. R. 84, 78th Congress, First Session. "A Bill to provide a uniform fee for the registration of copyrights." Introduced January 6, 1943, by Mr. Lanham and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Identical with H. R. 2598, 77th Congress, First Session, introduced January 22, 1941, by Mr. Lanham and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 1570, 78th Congress, First Session. "A Bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright,' approved March 4, 1909, as amended." Introduced by Mr. Scott (by request), January 28, 1943, and referred to the Committee on Patents. The purpose of the bill is to afford copyright protection to acoustical recordings.

H. R. 1571, 78th Congress, First Session. "A Bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright,' approved March 4, 1909, as amended." Introduced by Mr. Scott (by request), January 28, 1943, and referred to the Committee on Patents. The purpose of the bill is to amend Section 1 of the said act by striking out the last paragraph thereof relating to the reproduction or rendition of music by or upon coin-operated machines.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

No new copyright proclamations establishing mutual protection with foreign countries have been issued within the year covered by this report. It had been expected that before this one or more proclamations would have been issued by the President, under the authority of the Act of Congress approved September 25, 1941, extending the time for obtaining ad interim copyright for English books, and for filing applications for renewals, where war conditions have made existing time limits too short. Such action, however, had not taken place up to June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. BOUVÉ,
Register of Copyrights.

ACQUISITIONS

PART II. ACQUISITIONS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Canons of Selection

The Library of Congress should possess in some useful form all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and to the officers of government of the United States in the performance of their duties.

The Library of Congress should possess all books and other materials (whether in original or copy) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States.

The Library of Congress should possess, in some useful form, the material parts of the records of other societies, past and present, and should accumulate, in original or in copy, full and representative collections of the written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States. (From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940).

Additions made to the collections of a great library are a measure of its health, for they reflect the competence or incompentence, the imagination or stupor, the enthisiasm or complacency of its curators, and provide a test of its purpose. Mere *accumulation*, whether it be the accumulation of books or the accumulation of other physical objects, sets only a standard for sterility and stagnation; whereas *development*—intentional and organized and occasionally attained—is an hematogen, enriching and renewing the blood. Acquisitions, in other words, are recognizable either as sources of strength or as causes of weakness, and may be subjected to a qualitative examination.

The Library of Congress develops in two ways: through the receipt of copyright deposits and unsolicited gifts it is provided with the current record of American expression, and through purchase and exchange together with inspired benevolence and careful planning, it is enabled to secure the records of other peoples and other times. The first is unfailingly but indiscriminately effective; whereas the second is capricious, and to be successful must combine business and learning, diplomacy and foresight, and most important of all, good fortune.

In reviewing the history of the past year it can be reported that in certain areas of knowledge the Library has gained strength, that some advances have been really significant, but that the results have fallen short of the objective. There are in these days and for this institution few amenities in book collecting. The emphasis has shifted from the reduction of *lacunae* in retrospective literature to the more serious and much more perplexing task of securing the most recent information derivable from distant parts of the world.

Until the Axis shrank the earth, such places as Teheran and Kabul were as remote from the Library's concerns as Xanadu or Shangri-la, but today they have assumed so important a position in our affairs that we must send emissaries to their book markets.

The subject specialists, including our Fellows and Consultants, who are responsible for an affirmative acquisitions policy, have adjusted themselves to a situation in which narrow disciplines are displaced, at least for the time being, by broader concepts of cultural areas. They have searched through national bibliographies, the trade-lists of foreign publishers and booksellers, and the enemy newspapers sent to the Library by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, for the record of material of immediate interest to a wartime government. Altogether they have submitted 34,000 recommendations; an increase of more than 5,000 over the preceding year. They have sought out and copied publications of strategic relevance in other depositories, both American and Allied. They have collaborated in the preparation of regional bibliographies, and have compiled precise and annotated want-lists.

In order to extend and support their efforts, the Library has enlisted the generous cooperation of government officers assigned to foreign posts or sent on special missions. Familiar with our desiderata, they have rendered a service of incalculable benefit in every continent on the globe.

Finally, the Library has sent its own representatives abroad, as set forth in Part I of this Report.

Acquisitions from the British Isles and Iceland have presented few problems for the reason that special considerations of transportation and politics are not involved. Parenthetically it may be added that the Library has suffered only slight loss from submarine warfare.

Among the neutral nations, Switzerland has continued to be the best source for general European publications. More than a thousand titles, including many serials, have come from that country. These, for the most part, have been of Swiss and German origin, but a few French and Italian materials have been represented. Altogether eighteen dealers have responded to our orders, some of whom have billed us in American dollars and accepted payment at the Crédit Suisse, in New York.

In Portugal, Lisbon has occupied a position of special importance as the principal shipping center. There the American Legation has received in our behalf materials directed from all parts of the conti-

nent. The vagaries of wartime transportation are sometimes as amusing as they are unpredictable. In January, for example, there arrived at the Library a package from Sweden which bore German transfer stamps affixed at Cologne, and we have continued to receive with something like regularity issues of the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* sent first from Italy to Switzerland, then back to the port at Genoa whence they have safely crossed the sea addressed in bold lettering to the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

A parcel, recently received, contained a handbook of instructions to the Luftwaffe. This official publication was completely cataloged, bound, and on its way to a place of maximum usefulness within six hours after the package had been opened.

Spain has proved a disappointing market. There is today no international book exporter in the Spanish portion of the Iberian Peninsula, and this circumstance, combined with heavy censorship restrictions, has limited our importations to Spanish imprints.

Shipments from Sweden have been few because the only present egress from that country is by air. We have been under the necessity, therefore, of storing some materials in Stockholm.

The Library's interest in and concern for the publications of the Soviet Union is profound. Over a year ago it placed a standing order for certain periodicals, newspapers, documents, and scientific publications, but the difficulties of transportation in that partially occupied land have prevented the receipt of much of the material.

Asia, as will be readily understood, presents special problems as a book market. It is gratifying to be able to announce that our receipts from India, during the past six months, have increased five-fold over the preceding six months; that the presidents of Robert College, Beirut University, and the University of Jerusalem have agreed to act as collecting agents; and that scattered shipments are beginning to arrive from Iran and Turkey.

In Africa our activity has been greatly intensified. Agents in the British possessions have been supplied with want-lists and directed to send new publications upon the moment of their release to the trade. From French Africa we have received the *Journal officiel de Madagascar* and the newspaper, *Paris-Dakar*, with regularity. In Egypt, a member of the staff of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, has agreed to represent our interests, while through its president the facilities of the American University at Cairo have been placed at our disposal.

In Australasia long-established agents, aided by our diplomatic missions and our military representatives are sending us material on the Southwest Pacific.

In 36 countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, and South America we have had the generous and productive cooperation of the officers of the Department of State. Beneath our grateful acknowledgment lies the realization that we owe to them the margin of fulfilment.

These, then, have been the conditions and the range of our strivings to attain a coverage of the contemporary literature of the world equal to the critical demands upon the national collection. There remains the duty of appraising our progress toward other objectives.

I. AMERICANA

(Based on the Report of the Associate Fellow in American History, Donald H. Mugridge)

The fiscal year just concluded was a satisfactory and successful one in the acquisition of all varieties of Americana by the Library of Congress. A particularly pleasing circumstance was the state of the auction market, where it proved possible to secure a number of items at prices considerably below those obtained in recent years. The Library has had to content itself with moderately priced items, but even within this limitation a considerable number of pieces of much individual interest and distinction has been secured. We were gratified to have opportunities to acquire homogeneous materials in some quantity, opportunities which the Library's impressive existing collections do not frequently permit. Thus the Library was able to acquire 23 new Pennsylvania-German imprints, primarily of religious interest, with dates ranging from 1785 to 1867, but mostly of the early years of the nineteenth century. The active cooperation of a well-known New England dealer in sending us his own card files enabled us to add a substantial body of pamphlet literature relating primarily to the antislavery struggle of 1830–60, but likewise to other aspects of the history of the Negro in America. And from a single collection of Southern imprints, the Library was able to obtain an interesting group of North Carolina and Tennessee items, both preceding and following the Civil War. The fiscal year 1943 has not been a sensational or an epoch-making year, but it has seen an unmistakable and steady advance all along the line, in the direction of that completeness in "all books and other materials which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States" envisaged by the first Canon of Selection.

Our earliest significant American imprints of the year are from New England's "glacial age." Solomon Stoddard, grandfather of Jonathan Edwards and his predecessor in the church at Northampton, was influential in bringing about a relaxation of Calvinist doctrine, but did not extend his tolerance to worldly behavior. *An Answer to Some Cases of Conscience Respecting the Country*, brought out at Boston in 1722, attacked long hair, wigs, extravagance in dress, excessive drinking, and other carnal properties and practices, and has long been famous as a social pronouncement of late Puritanism. *Righteousness and Uprightness Recommended . . . A Funeral Discourse, Preached after the Death of the Honorable Francis Foxcroft* (Boston, 1728) is

the earliest publication in the Library by Nathaniel Appleton, who lived to become one of the preachers of the American Revolution, and to see the independence of the United States.

The Library's holdings for the age of the American Revolution are exceptionally complete, but a step further has been taken by the acquisitions of the year, four of which deserve particular mention. One has to do with an early stage of the pre-Revolutionary struggle: in 1765 Soame Jenyns, who was a philosophical popularizer and all-round man of letters, but who also held a seat on the Board of Trade and wielded his pen in the ministerial interest, published a pamphlet in support of the parliamentary claim to tax the American colonies, *The Objections to the Taxation of Our American Colonies, by the Legislature of Great Britain, Briefly Consider'd.* We have acquired an interesting reply to Jenyns' work, a 12-page tract which appeared in the same year, 1765, issued anonymously but written by William Bollan. Bollan was a Massachusetts man, an associate of Governor Shirley's who came to England in 1745 as agent for the Colony. Too much of a moderate for the radical lower house of the General Court, he was dismissed from this employment in 1762; but he continued to serve his country in various good works, one of which was his reply to Jenyns: *The Mutual Interest of Great Britain and the American Colonies Considered, With Respect to an Act Passed Last Sessions of Parliament for Laying a Duty on Merchandise, etc., With Some Remarks on a Pamphlet . . .* Acquired, in addition, were new and early editions of writings by the two foremost publicists of the age, Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine: the Dodsley imprint (London, 1775) of Burke's speech on American taxation delivered April 19, 1774; and the London, 1783, imprint of Paine's letter to the Earl of Shelburne on his speech of July 10, 1782, constituting Number XII of the *American Crisis.* This was reprinted from the Philadelphia edition of the year before, extremely rare and not in the Library of Congress, and gives us, if not the American, at least a strictly contemporary imprint.

An item reflecting Benjamin Franklin's influence was printed in Paris in 1788. In that year the Englishman, Samuel Romilly, visited Paris and renewed his acquaintance with Mirabeau; he was escorted by the latter on a visit to several of the Paris prisons, and was profoundly shocked by what he found there. Mirabeau took a copy of the letter in which Romilly sent his impressions home, and translated and published it as *Observations d'un voyageur anglais sur la*

maison de force appellée Bicêtre. To Romilly's report he added a section of his own, in the form of a letter to Benjamin Franklin, vigorously attacking the penal practices of the *ancien régime.* The book was promptly suppressed by the police. It serves to show how the character of the Philadelphian stood as a symbol for the humanitarian conscience of all Europe on the eve of the French Revolution.

At the same time the Library acquired a number of other items testifying to the continuing European fame of Franklin through the following century, among them an Italian translation of his *Autobiography* published at Florence in 1870—already the second edition of a translation made from a Philadelphia edition of 1868—a Danish translation of *Poor Richard's Way to Wealth* and other short pieces, a sixth edition, published at Copenhagen in 1873, and a Russian work on Franklin's life and activities by J. Abramov, published at St. Petersburg in 1891.

A special class of Washingtoniana is that constituted by the memorial orations delivered throughout the United States shortly after his death. The Library of Congress has already a very complete repertory of these, but was able to make one addition during the year, *An Oration of the Illustrious George Washington . . . Pronounced Before the Citizens of Westmoreland* [New Hampshire], *at the Request of Their Committee and the Jerusalem Lodge, February 22, 1800.* The orator was Roswell Shurtleff (Shirtliff in the imprint), a young man born only two years before the Battle of Lexington; "lines adapted to the occasion, by B. White" were inserted on the last page; and the whole was printed some miles to the northwest of Westmoreland, in the river town of Walpole, N. H.

Another field in which the Library finds it difficult to make fresh acquisitions is that of works published by travelers in the early Republic. Here, too, there was one addition in 1943, Robert Sutcliffe's *Travels in Some Parts of North America, in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806.* Its former absence is doubtless attributable to the fact that it was not, like most British travels, a London imprint, but was printed in northern England, by C. Peacock, at York, in 1811. The Philadelphia reprint, which appeared in the following year, is as yet a *lacuna* in the Library's collections. Sutcliffe was a Quaker; his comments on the kindly treatment given to "redemptioners"—immigrants who were under the necessity of working out the cost of their passage after their arrival in America—on the smoking of "segars" even by children of five and six, and on the apparition of a professed

atheist in an upstate New York inn, who stood by his opinions even when unseasonable thunder rolled over his head, are cited by Jane Mesick in her well-known study, *The English Traveller in America, 1785–1835.*

We have acquired one work pertaining to the War of 1812 which is of particular interest to the Library of Congress. James Scott (1790?–1872), who lived to become Admiral Sir James Scott and the senior officer of the British Navy, was in 1814 a young lieutenant. As such, he was Admiral Cockburn's right-hand man in the Chesapeake campaign of 1814, "constantly employed in landing parties and cutting-out operations," and serving as the admiral's aide-de-camp at Bladensburg, Washington, and Baltimore. In 1834 Scott published his *Recollections of a Naval Life*, in three volumes, at London. The Library has acquired a specially bound copy of these memoirs which, curiously enough, were missed by J. K. Laughton when preparing his sketch of Scott for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and which are of special interest to us since they provide a first-hand narrative, from the British side, of the events which led to the burning of the first Library of Congress and the composition of the *Star-Spangled Banner.*

For that period of 45 years of steady growth between the Treaty of Ghent and the election of Lincoln, which saw the introduction of cheap paper and cheaper printing, so that the number of American imprints multiplied many times over, making their bibliographical exploration correspondingly difficult, we have acquired many curious items primarily of local interest.

Two of the earlier items are from New England. The first is an untitled pamphlet which the town of Baldwin, Maine, caused to be printed at Boston in 1815. Situated near the disputed Maine-New Hampshire boundary, it issued this little brochure, including a plan of the town, to affirm its title to land north and west of Sebago Pond against the New Hampshire claimants. The second, a Connecticut document issued four years later (Hartford, 1819), is a message from the Governor of Connecticut to the legislature outlining a bill which would provide a system for the collection of taxes. Its principal interest is perhaps that the Governor who penned it was Oliver Wolcott; it takes us back to that distant era in our history when statesmen who had enjoyed a distinguished career in national politics—even as Secretary of the Treasury in succession to Alexander Hamilton—were well content to spend their later years in the service of their native State.

An item from the Old South is concerned with a famous book, the *Album of Virginia, illustrated by Ed. Beyer*, an oblong folio which was published, without indication of place, at Richmond in 1858, although its 40 colored lithographs had been made in Dresden and Berlin. Edward Beyer was a continental artist who toured the Old Dominion for sketchable scenes, and while the plates of his *Album* are distressingly inferior to the productions of an earlier and a later age, they constitute the best—indeed, the only—pictorial record of the State on the eve of the great conflagration. The Library has long owned the *Album* itself, which is almost destitute of letterpress; and it has now acquired the first "volume" of a supplementary *Description of the Album of Virginia: or, the Old Dominion Illustrated*, produced in Richmond at the Enquirer Book and Job Printing Office in 1857, apparently before the *Album* itself had been published. This cheaply printed *Description* was issued in sections, but they hardly deserve the name of volumes.

Another group of pre-Civil War publications of local interest serve to remind us that a century ago the inland canal was a widely-spread and regular mode of commercial transportation, and that much of the energy and care of the State governments, as well as much private enterprise, was going into the construction and maintenance of these "internal improvements." We have added two reports of the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners, of 1826 and 1839, and an unofficial publication likewise printed at Harrisburg, in 1840, concerning one of the public meetings which canals inspired in those days. A fourth item proceeded from the Common Council of Troy, N. Y., in 1836, protesting against a shortening of the Erie Canal route which would bypass their town.

To turn to the politics of the Middle Period, we record the acquisition of an interesting *Brief Sketch of the Life, Character, and Services of Major General Andrew Jackson, by a Citizen of New England*, published at Concord, N. H., in 1828, for I. Hill, and including a portrait frontispiece. This was by no means the first life of Jackson, that begun by Maj. John Reid and completed by J. H. Eaton having made its appearance in 1817, little more than 2 years after the Battle of New Orleans; but it has an interest of its own. Hill, author (or rather compiler), as well as publisher, was Isaac Hill, Andrew Jackson's principal supporter in New Hampshire, and the 51-page sketch was a useful part of the propaganda of Jacksonian Democracy in New England. The Eaton biography was a substantial publication and

had to be sold for cost, but this could be offered for a few cents or even given away. As a result of Hill's efforts, John Quincy Adams, who in 1828 swept the rest of New England by large majorities, had greater difficulty in New Hampshire, the vote there going (in round numbers) 24,000 for Adams to 21,000 for Jackson. Shortly after President Jackson's inauguration Isaac Hill was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury.

Three pieces from the period 1815–60 are concerned with the busy sectarian religious life of the age. The first, *An Address to the Citizens and Inhabitants of Paterson: Occasioned by Some Acts of Violence Committed There*, by the Rev. R. Bulger, and presumably printed at Paterson in 1821, the year of the events which it describes, is apparently unknown to bibliographers. It is of considerable interest and importance as an early evidence of active anti-Catholicism in America. The second, Thomas Cleland's *Strictures on Campbellism*, (Lexington, Ky., 1833), is a polemic provoked by the rise of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church—Campbellites to their enemies—in the Middle West. It is a pathetic evidence of the vanity of human wishes that a movement which had as its object the elimination of sectarian dissension and the furtherance of Christian unity should have led to *more* sectarianism, *more* controversy. The last is William G. Brownlow's *Helps to the Study of Presbyterianism, to which is added a brief Account of the Life and Travels of the Author*, printed at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1834. This was the first book published by Parson Brownlow, all the more interesting because of its autobiographical section. Brownlow, a stormy petrel all his life, became a figure of national importance as leader of Tennessee loyalism in the Civil War and the Reconstruction periods.

American literature has not been neglected during the year, and at least nine new items are well worth mention here. For Washington Irving, we have acquired an interesting piece of contemporary comment, a 16-page pamphlet published anonymously at New York in 1819: *Brief Remarks on the "Wife" of Washington Irving*. The author was Egbert Benson, well known for his part in the Revolution, and now a veteran of 73. A rare poetry imprint is the *Poems of Elizabeth Denning*, privately printed in an edition of 100 copies at New York in 1821, the year following the death of the poetess. Our copy has a biographical sketch of the author, in manuscript and signed by S. Rose, bound in. One new Cooper edition was secured: *Eve Effingham, or, Home* (London, 1838); this is the first English edition and the first to bear the title in this form, which ultimately

became Cooper's choice. One item is of Poe interest, besides being an interesting imprint: Thomas Bibb Bradley's *Apheila*, a leaflet printed on bluish paper at Huntsville, Ala., in 1852, is a longish poem which obviously imitates Poe's characteristic poetical style.

John W. De Forest's Civil War novel, *Miss Ravenel's Conversion From Secession to Loyalty*, is a pioneer work in American realism which has at last begun to receive due appreciation, and has recently been republished; the Library has acquired the original edition, New York, 1867. An Oliver Wendell Holmes item is the Doctor's *Address Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Boston Microscopical Society* (Cambridge, 1877), a 12-page pamphlet reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of May 24, 1877. For Whitman we have an interesting item, a lecture printed in German during his lifetime by Karl Knortz: *Walt Whitman, Vortrag gehalten im Deutschen Gesellig-Wissenchaftlichen Verein am 24. Marz 1886* (New York, 1886). An interesting contribution to American letters is the work of one of the most eminent geologists, Josiah Dwight Whitney (1819–96). His *Names and Places: Studies in Geographical and Topographical Nomenclature*, a set of three essays privately printed in an edition of 100 copies at Cambridge in 1888, was a byproduct of his work for the *Century Dictionary* in which he prepared the terms in the fields of mining, geology, and physical geography. Finally, we have acquired the original edition of one of the longer stories of Frank Stockton, *My Terminal Moraine*, which appeared at New York in 1892 as an issue of P. F. Collier's *Once a Week Library*.

Returning to the political sphere and moving forward in time, the Library has added at least three noteworthy items in a field where its collections are singularly complete: the Civil War and its aftermath. Richard S. Field's *The Constitution Not a Compact Between Sovereign States* (Princeton, 1861) was an oration delivered at Princeton on the 4th of July in the secession year, and rebutted the constitutional doctrine upon which the South based its right to secede; it was published at a time when constitutional considerations had been largely replaced by military ones. Field had been Attorney General of New Jersey, was then Professor of Constitutional Law at Princeton, and was shortly to be appointed to high judicial office by President Lincoln. The Library has obtained the copy which Field presented to J. Murray Rush. Alexander H. Stephen's *Address Before the General Assembly of Georgia, 22nd February, 1866*, which we have in the form of a pamphlet printed at Milledgeville in the same year, is a contribution of the late Vice President of the Confederacy to the literature of the

Reconstruction Period. Gen. William T. Sherman's *Address to the Graduating Class of 1869, at West Point* (New York, 1869) is one of the very few imprints which appeared under the great soldier's name during his lifetime.

Printed Lincolniana is another field in which the Library of Congress is approaching a measure of completeness, but three items of considerable interest were obtained during the year. Since the Library has no file of the *Chicago Weekly Journal*, we secured the separate issues of July 31 and September 4, 1848, each of which contains the report of a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln during his lone term in the United States House of Representatives. The third item is an elegiac poem, *Abraham Lincoln, a Threnody*, published in separate form at St. Louis in 1866, by George Holmes Howison, later well-known as a Professor of Philosophy at the University of California and the principal exponent in America of the doctrine of Personal Idealism.

For the vast field of American history and civilization since the Civil War, much has been acquired, but it is difficult to single out items or groups of particular importance in material so copious and, at the same time, so miscellaneous. Three items are mentioned as examples of the color and variety which are to be found: a *Hand-book of Cycling Clubs in the City of Philadelphia, Giving Sketches of Each Organization* (Philadelphia, 1891), compiled by Arthur H. MacOwen, is redolent of the years before Henry Ford. The *Life and Adventures of Polk Wells, the Notorious Outlaw, Whose Acts of Fearlessness and Chivalry Kept the Frontier Trails Afire With Excitement* (Halls, Mo., 1907), written by himself (!), speaks of a time when the West was given to blood-letting. The *Hoosier Handbook and True Guide for the Returning Exile*, written by George Ade and published in 1911 by the Indiana Society of Chicago, speaks for itself.

II. MANUSCRIPTS

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Dr. St. George Leakin Sioussat)

During the year under review the Library had the good fortune to receive many important additions to its manuscript collections. Most are "originals," others are transcripts or photocopies, some supplement and strengthen records already possessed by the Library, still others extend our resources into fields entirely new, but all of them reflect the experience (cultural, scientific, political, social, or military) of the people of the United States. The following account is arranged in those categories into which our recent accessions most naturally divide themselves.

Papers of the Presidents

The Library has continued its long-standing purpose to increase its holdings of presidential papers.

The papers of George Washington have been enriched through the good offices of Randolph G. Adams, by the acquisition of an autograph letter, dated August 12, 1787, from George Washington to George Augustine Washington, overseer of Mount Vernon. The letter contains details as to the management of the estate, and careful instructions to be followed in the erection of the cupola at Mount Vernon.

The bicentennial of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, and the Library's interest in increasing its Jefferson holdings, were noted in last year's report. During the past year, a microfilm copy of all papers of Thomas Jefferson in the Library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia has been secured, as well as photostat copies of the 22 letters of Thomas Jefferson in the collections of the Boston Public Library.

Besides these larger acquisitions, the Library acknowledges with gratitude the gift from Pauline Wilcox Burke of a letter written by Thomas Jefferson on July 8, 1820. Thanks are also due to Stuart W. Jackson; Capt. H. A. Baldridge, Curator of the United States Naval Academy Museum at Annapolis; P. M. Benjamin, of Allegheny College; Judge James W. Bollinger; and C. F. O'Connor, Jr., for photostat copies, or permission to make such copies, of letters of Mr. Jefferson. Henry S. Canby allowed the Library to copy a newspaper clipping of 1813, on the subject of Jefferson's views on religion.

Two letters of James Madison to Benjamin Rush, dated respectively July 5 and July 31, 1790, have been added. In like manner, three small collections of letters to James and Dolly Payne Madison, covering the years 1797 to 1838, have been secured for the papers of President and Mrs. Madison.

Twenty-two original letters written by James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, have been added to the Polk Papers in the Library of Congress. These letters, many marked "Private" or "Confidential," are addressed to Col. Samuel H. Laughlin, of McMinnville, Tenn. The letters are political in character and relate to the party cleavage in Tennessee in 1835–36, the campaign of 1840, the bitter struggle within the State in 1842–43, and Polk's ambitions in the national campaign of 1844. Inasmuch as the Polk Papers, which include more than 100 letters from Laughlin to Polk, contain only 4 letters from Polk to Laughlin, the pieces just acquired constitute an important enrichment of the collection.

Letters written by President James Monroe (May 23, 1821) and by ex-President Andrew Jackson (December 23, 1842) have been obtained; also a letter from Bailie Peyton to John Tyler, December 17, 1843, upon the back of which President Tyler wrote a clear-cut statement of his refusal to interfere with the appointment of clerks.

The presidential papers of the period following the Civil War have been enhanced by the acquisition, from the Hayes Memorial Library, of a microfilm copy of President Rutherford B. Hayes' papers relating to the election of 1876. Mary L. Hinsdale has given four letters (1872–81) written by President Garfield to her father, Burke A. Hinsdale, which reveal the intimate association between the two men.

From England has come an extremely interesting series of letters written by Theodore Roosevelt, while on his African hunting expedition of 1909, and addressed to his London public relations representative, Capt. Robert Foran. All of them are expressions of Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous personality, but particularly characteristic is one written on safari, under date of September 12, from which the following lines are extracted:

> The three cables are at hand. I answer by letter . . . I can explain better than by a mere cable.
>
> If the news about Peary's having gotten to the North Pole is *unquestionably authentic,* and not otherwise, publish the following from me: "I rejoice over Captain Peary's great achievement. Too much credit cannot be given him; he has performed one of the great feats of the age and all his countrymen should join in doing him honor."

> As for the other cables, I cannot make head or tail out of them. Who is Dr. Cook? What has he discovered? Why is he going to Copenhagen? How does it concern me, anyhow? . . .

Of unusual interest is a collection of correspondence (172 letters, 1908–30) between George William Burton, of Wisconsin, and President Taft, concerning political issues of the period. For these valuable papers the Library is indebted to R. E. Nietsch.

A large collection of the personal papers of E. T. Clark, long secretary to President Coolidge, was presented by Charles Kohen to the Library of Congress. Though closed to investigators for some years, they constitute an important supplement to the papers of President Coolidge.

The materials relating to the life of Woodrow Wilson have been increased by gifts from Mrs. Wilson and others. Through the generosity of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information during World War I, three volumes of papers have been received pertaining to his services during the Wilson Administration. Especially interesting are Wilson's manuscripts of addresses, including the famous Fourteen Points speech of January 8, 1918. There are also drafts of letters and telegrams drawn up by Creel for Wilson's signature; and a number of Creel's own proposed statements, submitted for comment. The President's handwritten notes upon all these give evidence of his detailed consideration.

Papers of American Statesmen

The Library has acquired a letter written by Alexander Hamilton to Nathaniel Terry, April 21, 1803, giving legal advice in the case of Colonel Wadsworth, executor of Gen. Nathanael Greene's estate.

The secrecy under which the debates of the Senate of the United States were conducted from the beginning of the first Congress to December 12, 1795, adds to the interest of 10 letters (March 6, 1789, to July 16, 1790) written by William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania, to his intimate friend, Benjamin Rush. These letters elaborate the views recorded in Maclay's famous *Journal*, the original of which is now owned by the Library of Congress.

The Library is indebted to Elizabeth B. Bliss for another addition to the Bancroft-Bliss Collection. The papers recently acquired include a group of 143 letters written by Daniel Webster in the years 1816–27.

By purchase the Library has acquired 10 letters from Tappan Wentworth, Member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, to his law partner, John A. Burleigh, covering the period from February 1 to March 5, 1833.

From Mrs. Charles G. Hamlin, to whom the Library is already indebted for the papers and scrapbooks of her distinguished husband, has come a collection which includes letters written by her grandfather, Amasa Junius Porter of New York, to his wife, during his term as Representative in Congress, 1837–39.

The Library recently acquired a part of the correspondence of John Covode, of Pennsylvania. The papers cover the years 1854–71, and pertain to military and political affairs in the Federal Government and in Pennsylvania.

A small collection of papers and photographs has been added to the papers of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet.

It is a great satisfaction to report that the William Maxwell Evarts Collection, long a deposit, has been converted into a gift through the generosity of Effingham Evarts and Prescott Evarts. During the year there has been added to this collection a group of papers relating to Mr. Evarts' work as Secretary of State and to his participation in the trial of Jefferson Davis, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and the Tilden election case of 1876.

The Library takes pleasure also in announcing that the large and important collection of papers of Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, deposited many years ago by the Hon. Hamilton Fish of New York, has been converted into a gift.

To the papers of Secretary of State James G. Blaine has been added a small group of 17 pieces, mainly letters from Blaine to Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*. They concern Blaine's views on current affairs, and his own stand, confidentially given, on the railroad controversy which played so large a part in his political career.

The Library has hitherto had no collection of the papers of Roscoe Conkling. The gift of a group of 149 manuscripts, made by his granddaughter, Mrs. John MacVeagh, is, therefore, the more highly prized. The collection contains drafts of Senator Conkling's letters and also letters to him from distinguished contemporaries, among them Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur.

Entirely new, and of first importance, is a large collection of papers, dating from 1869–1904, to be known as "The Harry Payne Whitney Collection of the Letters of William Collins Whitney." This collection, presented to the Library by Mrs. G. Macculloch Miller, Mrs. Barklie Henry, and Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, greatly strengthens the holdings of the Division for the period of Grover Cleveland's first administration, during which Whitney served as Secretary of the Navy. Interesting as to other phases of Whitney's life, the papers are particularly valuable as a record of his political career. They reflect Whitney's powerful influence in securing the nomination of Cleveland as Governor of New York and, later, as President of the United States; and substantiate his right to the phrase which described him as "creator of the New Navy."

One of the most significant gifts of the year, and one of the largest, has been that of the papers of Senator George William Norris of Nebraska, whose service as a Member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States extended throughout a period of 40 years. For the present restricted, this collection constitutes one of the most valued of the Library's holdings of material for the historian of the twentieth century, not merely by reason of Senator Norris' long service but also because of his wide interests and the many directions in which he influenced legislation.

From former Senator Robert Latham Owen the Library has received a collection of his papers dated 1920–42, bearing upon the origin and operation of the Federal Reserve System.

Four boxes of papers dated 1933–39 have been added to the large and valuable collection of Senator William E. Borah already in the Library of Congress.

The papers of Booker T. Washington have been presented to the Library of Congress by the unanimous vote of the trustees of Tuskegee Institute. This gift, announced in the press on June 27, consists of approximately 180,000 pieces, and represents one of the largest collections of manuscript memorabilia ever received. Included are the great leader's correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and other distinguished public characters. When cataloged and indexed the papers will shed new light on the status of the Negro in American politics during the years 1885 to 1915. They contain, in addition, important information on the contribution of members of the Washington Family to the cause of Negro education, and,

particularly, to the organization and development of Tuskegee. But predominantly they constitute the record of Booker T. Washington's career—in itself one of the most important influences for good since the Civil War.

The work of E. Franklin Frazier, Fellow in American Negro Studies, in conducting discussions at Tuskegee, must be gratefully acknowledged in this connection.

The Eighteenth Century and the Revolutionary Period

Two acquisitions are of particular interest in this time of war: a volume entitled "Military establishments of the British Plantations in America"; and a collection having to do with the British Navy in the 1740's.

The first includes a compilation of statistical reports with respect to the establishment of military forces in the American colonies, and a list of the general officers of the British Army with the promotions of each made in 1735. It describes also the military establishments in Great Britain, Ireland, Minorca, and Gibraltar.

The naval collection bears the title, "Admiralty Papers of the Colonial War, 1744–48," and contains 156 original letters and documents and 237 contemporary copies. The bulk of the papers covers the period from April 1746, to November 1748, when the British Navy was operating from the Leeward Islands. This group appears to be part of the papers of Admiral George Pocock, with letters or orders from several other English admirals and officers. There are reports on French prisons, the movement of French vessels, the trial of Vice Admiral Fitzroy Henry Lee, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Island Station, signals issued by Admiral Knowles for speaking with the captains of ships in his squadron, and resolutions of the council and assembly of Antigua. Such papers fill a lacuna in the Library's reproductions from the naval records of the colonial period.

Through the kindness of the Maryland Historical Society the Division of Manuscripts was privileged to examine and photostat 82 pages of manuscript notes which are bound with a copy of the first volume of the Aitkens edition of the *Journals of Congress*. The notes, which relate principally to the Stamp Act Congress and the First Continental Congress, are in the hand of Charles Thomson, "perennial" Secretary of the Congress.

Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, has kindly presented typescript copies of addresses of Jonathan Elmer to the

Inhabitants of Cumberland County, May 1774; and to the Committee and Militia on Publishing the Declaration of Independence, July 8, 1776. The originals are owned by Robert P. Elmer.

Through the generosity of the Honorable Charles Warren, the Library of Congress has recently received the letter-book of the Navy Board of the Eastern Department, of which Board Mr. Warren's ancestor, General James Warren of Massachusetts, was a member. The letters, numbering over 200, cover the period from November 3, 1779, to February 6, 1782, when the Board ceased functioning. About one-third were addressed to the Commissioners of the Board of Admiralty, who directed the work of the Navy boards; the others were letters to the several Continental Agents, to captains in the Continental Navy, and to business houses. Most relate to the building and supply of ships in New England ports. In one section of the volume there are recorded votes and resolutions of the Board, covering the 4 months from September 2, 1777, to January 3, 1778. The letter-book will be important to a study of the administration of the Navy during the Revolutionary War, and admirably supplements the Library's naval letters and the records of the Continental Congress.

A small group of Revolutionary War reports of Silas Burbank relates to the Eighteenth Continental Infantry and the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment in the years 1776–78.

A microfilm copy of Sparks Manuscripts, volume 72, consisting of letters and extracts from the correspondence of Sir Joseph Yorke, January 1776 to December 1780, has been purchased from the Harvard College Library. This material comprises selections from Public Record Office, London, State Papers, Foreign, Holland, volumes 552–558, 561–566, 569–573.

To the papers of the Tories of the Revolutionary period, the Library has added a group of 15 letters, the correspondence of Enoch Story and his family, upon their return to London, with Hannah Hobart, mother of Bishop John Henry Hobart of Philadelphia, 1783-89.

The Nineteenth Century and the Civil War Period

The arrest and execution of John Brown are the subject of a series of letters, copies of which have been presented by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, through the courtesy of Leo F. Stock. Accompanying them is a description of the papers prepared by Waldo G. Leland.

The difficulties encountered by the Mormons in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, between 1831 and 1853, are reflected in 11 letters,

written for the most part by Albert Brown to Amos L. Underwood. These have been presented by Roger Flynn.

Maud R. Walling has added to previous gifts several papers relating to the career of Capt. Edwin L. Hartz before and after the Civil War.

Large in bulk, varied in the range of topics covered, and extending over a long period, are the papers of Henry Mason Morfit, Judge Advocate of the United States Navy in the second administration of President Jackson. The collection, which consists of approximately 5,000 letters received by Mr. Morfit from 1798 to 1858, contains material relating to the panic of 1837 and the years that followed; to the development of the West; to the establishment of commercial enterprises; and to political manipulations during the years of presidential elections.

In the field of diplomatic history in an early period may be noted the acquisition of letters exchanged by S. E. Burrows and Count Nesselrode, 1855–56, which relate to the loss of the Russian frigate "Diana."

A letter-press book (1873–78) of Eugene Schuyler presents in confidential letters to Secretary Hamilton Fish and others, Schuyler's opinions on the diplomatic relations of the United States with Russia and Turkey, and on political questions generally.

The year has brought many additions to our holdings of material relating to the period of the Civil War. To the gifts and deposits of Eleanor Sherman Fitch, noted in last year's report, have been added a large scrapbook and additional letters of General Sherman, while Admiral Walter S. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson have presented three of General Sherman's autograph letters signed.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry H. Arnold, the Library has been permitted to make photostatic copies of letters of President Lincoln, General Grant, and Secretary Stanton. Col. John R. M. Taylor has presented a typescript copy of extracts from the diary of his grandfather, Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, 1860–61. The Library is indebted to Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding, Chief, Historical Section, Army War College, for two letters from Gen. James H. Wilson to W. W. Norman of the Second Punjab Cavalry which give an account of the tactics, equipment, arms, etc., of Federal Cavalry in the Civil War. To the records of the United States Christian Commission has been added a volume of notes kept in 1865 by an unidentified field representative who served in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va.

The Library has received through the generosity of Mrs. Carroll Greenough a collection of papers of Edwin Greble, and permission to microfilm 12 of Greble's letters; this material pertains in part to the work of Benson J. Lossing, and in part to events of the Civil War.

Ethel Van Cise has presented to the Library 11 journals kept by her father, Judge Edwin A. Van Cise. The entries, dated 1858–71, reflect the social trends in a small Iowa community.

Twenty-seven volumes of "Memoirs of the Civil War" by John Patton, presented by Leroy Patton, his son, are based on diaries kept while he served under Maj. Gens. Gordon Granger and George N. Thomas. Several letters from Asa Beetham to members of his family, 1861–65, have been presented by Eugene M. Richmond.

The Cope family papers, consisting of 190 pieces, include several letters written from the battlefields of Tennessee and Georgia describing the conditions of the rank and file of the soldiers in the Union Army under the command of General Sherman.

Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis has permitted the copying of certain letters of George Eustis, 1861–65; and Lois B. Harris, the reproduction of a few papers 1859–66 of or pertaining to Thaddeus Stevens.

Two letters to Gen. Cadmus Wilcox, one from General Lee dated November 12, 1862, and one from Harrison Adreon, April 22, 1879, have been copied by the permission of Pauline Wilcox Burke. Daniel J. Gage has given the Library a letter of September 24, 1879, from Jefferson Davis to Horace Hayden; and through the courtesy of William S. Jenkins, of the University of North Carolina, the Library has been permitted to make, from a negative photostat copy, a positive copy of *The Prison Times*, April 1, 1865, a manuscript newspaper compiled by the prisoners at Fort Delaware. The location of the original, unfortunately, is not known.

Material of Recent Origin

During the year there have been a number of interesting additions to the Library's holdings relating to the period of the First World War.

Through the good offices of William S. Rice and of Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, the Library of Congress has received the records of the United States Army Sanitary School, Dental Section, of the American Expeditionary Forces, December 21, 1917, to December 17,

1918. Three boxes of papers recently acquired concern claims of the Lewis Gun Company *vs.* Great Britain, 1913–31.

Guy Emerson, secretary and director of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee in the Second Federal Reserve District, 1917–19, has presented nine scrapbooks kept during the five Liberty Loan drives. Included are several letters from publishers, from members of the Federal Reserve Board and Governors of the Federal Reserve districts, from Under Secretaries of the Treasury, and from Secretary William G. McAdoo, written during the first Liberty Loan drive in 1917.

By reason of its source, and also because of the recent date of the document (1942), special interest attaches to the protest of 5,600 Polish women of Detroit to the women of Germany—a volume which comes from the White House, the gift of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The papers of the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America, presented by the secretary of that committee, Mercer C. Johnston, record activities of a group critical of the financial policies pursued by the United States Government, with especial reference to Nicaragua in the years 1905–21.

From the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has come an exchange of original letters (June 10 and 12, 1942) between himself and the Secretary of State of the United States.

An important acquisition is four volumes of documents relating to the Loyalist activities in Spain, 1936–39. They consist of originals and office copies of the archives of the general staff of the Republican Army, commanded by General José Miaja Menant. This collection was preserved by Capt. Antonio López Fernández, secretary and aide to General Miaja Menant, and includes a copy of the "Actas de la Junta de Defensa de Madrid, 1936–39."

Science, Travel, and Exploration

Among acquisitions in the field of natural science is to be noted the gift by Simon Newcomb Wilson of several boxes of papers collected by Anita Newcomb McGee. The papers are in part genealogical, dealing with the Newcomb and allied families, and in part scientific, including notes and papers written by Dr. McGee on eugenics, the dominant characteristics of races, and other topics of medical, sociological, and psychological interest. The collection comprises also some of Dr. McGee's correspondence with other scientists.

From Herbert Friedman, Curator, Division of Birds, United States National Museum, has been received a group of letters from Audubon, Spencer F. Baird, and other naturalists, 1840–47. Waldo Lee McAtee, distinguished biologist and ornithologist, has begun the building up of a collection of notes and other material related to his scientific papers and addresses.

A unique collection, of interest to artists, scientists, and autograph collectors, is that which comprises 197 autographed portraits of eminent scientists in America and Europe, done in pen and ink by the Parisian artist, Robert Kastor, 1897–1936.

In the field of medical science there has been added, through the courtesy of Emil Amberg of Detroit, a collection of about 100 letters, documents, and printed items dated 1899–1906, and 1922. These pertain to the pioneer work of the Medical Association of Wayne County, Michigan, and of the American Medical Association, in establishing interstate reciprocity in the licensing of physicians to practice medicine.

A contribution to the enlargement and enrichment of the Library collection on sociology is found in the gift of the papers of Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

Papers relating to the phonograph, by Thomas R. Lombard, have been presented to the Library by Mrs. Lombard.

Through the kind permission of L. Steinig, the Library has been permitted to secure photostatic copies of the original manuscript draft of a letter written by Albert Einstein to Sigmund Freud on the subject, "Why War?"; and a letter of Professor Freud to Professor Einstein in reply. Both letters have been published by the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, in German, in English, and in French. Mr. Steinig, of the supervisory body of the Convention of 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, has furnished an interesting narrative of the initiation and completion of this interchange of letters.

In 1908 the Library acquired four volumes of journals kept by Titian Ramsay Peale while he was with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. The earliest of the four volumes, covering the period April 12–October 10, 1839, bears the number "2," indicative of a preceding volume. By the gift of William Robertson Coe, we have been enabled to add to this important group the missing first volume, which covers the period August 1, 1838, to April 7, 1839. In addition, the Library has acquired a letter of Admiral Charles Wilkes, dated January 5,

1857, and Mrs. M. L. Hull has added to the Wilkes papers several pieces of the period 1846–58. Moreover, Mrs. Hull has generously presented to the Library in full title the whole collection of the Wilkes papers, hitherto a deposit.

The Library has received an early travel journal kept by Lewis Brantz, a merchant of Baltimore, describing a voyage from Baltimore to Mexico in 1829.

The papers of Peregrine W. Browning, also acquired, include an account book, 1842–43, a miscellany of manuscripts and clippings concerned largely with the settlement of California, and a travel journal, of 1847, describing in particular the Isthmus of Panama.

The gift of Mrs. John Bigelow, a large collection of the papers and notes of Col. John Bigelow (1854–1936), covers a variety of subjects. Of special interest are his correspondence and his notes on history, geography, and international diplomacy.

Economics and Business

To Mrs. J. Bruce Kremer the Library is indebted for four volumes of account books of the mercantile firm of William Boswell & Co., of Port Tobacco, Md., dated 1846–60. According to these account books, the firm traded with European, North American, and Latin American merchants and sold consumers' goods to the plantation owners of Virginia and Maryland. Two account books of the Biddle family supplement the papers of Nicholas Biddle. These six volumes add distinct value to the Library's holdings of account books, journals, and ledgers of the merchants of the ante bellum period.

The Library added to its collection of papers of the Philadelphia firm of Dutilh and Wasmuth, 22 items which relate to the eighteenth century slave trade and to the shipment of arms to Fort Pitt. Two hundred letters and documents (1784–95), and three account books notably expand the papers of Huie, Reid & Co., of Dumfries, Va.

Literature and Literary History

The "Poetry Archive," transferred to the Division of Manuscripts April 22, has been described in the successive Annual Reports of the Librarian. It is sufficient now to say that among many famous names represented are those of Rossetti, Shelley, Whitman, Markham, Swinburne, Thoreau, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Vachel Lindsay, Robinson, Asquith, Belloch, Burroughs, Chesterton, Sterling, Joyce and Aline Kilmer, and Robert Frost.

Also, there have been received during the year from many sources, literary acquisitions quite distinct from those embodied in the "Poetry Archive." These include the following:

Letters and papers of or relating to Heywood Broun from Mrs. Broun, Mrs. Louise B. Hall, and Mrs. Beatrice Norton.

Papers of or pertaining to John Esten Cooke, from Col. N. N. Wallack.

Four letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson to Eliza T. Clapp, graciously presented to the Library by the Ventura County Free Library in California.

A group of interesting pieces selected from the papers of her father, Hamilton Wright Mabie, presented by Helen R. Mabie.

Nine manuscripts and 45 typescripts of "Juvenilia" by Alan Seeger, from Charles L. Seeger.

Papers pertaining to "World English or Cosmo English," collected and presented to the Library by Dr. James Woodburn Hamilton.

Papers of or relating to George Sterling, 1916–42, from Rudolph Blaettler.

Papers relating to Walt Whitman, presented by Charles N. Elliot.

Letters written to Carleton Noyes by John McCrae, 1910–14; and a facsimile of "In Flanders Fields," given by Mr. Noyes.

The original manuscript of "The Fool," and typescripts of "Adventures of a Happy Man" and "Harvest of My Years," presented by Channing Pollock.

The play by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich, entitled "Dark Eyes," given by Mrs. John T. Elliot.

Originals of three poems, 1923–42, by Robert Frost, presented by Lesley Frost.

The manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's "The Last Chanty," from A. C. Valentine; the manuscript of the same author's "The White Man's Burden," presented by R. Oakley Kennedy.

The original manuscripts of *Claire Ambler* and *Raona*, presented by Booth Tarkington.

The original manuscript of John Steinbeck's *The Sea of Cortez*, a gift of the Viking Press.

Perhaps the most interesting single literary manuscript received during the year is a gift from Frank J. Hogan. It is the "original" of Longfellow's *The Village Blacksmith*, and, in a letter describing it, Mr. Hogan has pointed out that "this is the manuscript as it came hot from the poet's pen, which he, without rewriting for corrections which appear on its face, sent to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* where it first appeared in print."

Among the many interesting works evoked by the present war, the Library gratefully acknowledges galley proofs of Maxwell Anderson's *The Eve of St. Mark*, and William Lindsay White's *They Were*

Expendable. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Gillespie Magee have given the originals of the poems entitled *High Flight* and *Per Ardua* by their gallant and gifted son, the late John Gillespie Magee, Jr., together with his letters dated from February to September 1941.

In the field of American journalism, the Library has acquired several important collections. From the estate of Charles Sumner Cartland there has come to the Library through the good offices of Matthew H. Shackford, an eight-page autobiography of Horace Greeley in the form of a letter addressed to Moses A. Cartland and dated New York, April 14, 1845. Besides the signature, Greeley appended a postscript in which he explained that he had this copy made by his office boy for the sake of legibility.

> . . . I have spent much time in trying to master the art of writing but to no purpose. I am generally deficient in all imitative or mechanical capacity; therefore know nothing of music but that it gives me a vague pleasure.

Pertaining to a more recent period are the papers of the late William James Ghent, presented by Mrs. Ghent. Besides much interesting correspondence and a large collection of clippings, the papers include also drafts of Mr. Ghent's writings on the history of the West and of many of the 175 biographical sketches which he contributed to the *Dictionary of American Biography.* The papers reflect his views on socialism and the economic life of the United States and throw light on his editorial work in connection with various trade papers.

The papers of the late Charles Edward Russell, author and journalist, have been presented by Mrs. Russell. They contain material for studying his views on socialism, racial problems, and various national movements. Of particular interest are his correspondence as president of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, with Eamon de Valera; and the papers pertaining to his service in 1917 as a member of the Root Commission to Russia, and in 1919 as a member of the President's Industrial Commission.

Hispanic Materials

During the year the Library has added several items of interest to its collections of Hispanic manuscripts.

James A. Stader has presented to the Library an uncompleted manuscript of a Moro-English-Spanish Dictionary compiled by him during the years 1907–11 while he was serving as an officer in the

Philippine Service. It comprises extensive vocabularies and lists of phrases, and in most instances includes the Arabic characters.

Mary A. Benjamin gave the Library permission to photostat the original signed manuscript of a royal provision, issued by Ferdinand and Isabella from Toledo, March 4, 1480, granting certain salt works in the vicinity of the city of Alcatraz to Diego López Pacheco, Marquis of Villena.

Through exchange with Goucher College, the Library was able to add a 54-page Mexican document to its collection, relating to the activities of the Spanish Inquisition in America. It covers the years 1590–96 and concerns the trial of a youth of 14 who, with 6 other members of his family, was accused of reverting to the practices of the Jewish faith.

From Luis Alberto Sánchez, of Peru, the Library received on deposit, with permission to microfilm, a small miscellaneous collection of Peruvian material of political, historical, dramatic, and religious interest, dated from the early eighteenth century to the present time.

A manuscript volume entitled "Anticatastrofe de Portugal. Vida e sucesos del Rey D. Afonso 6° de Portugal . . . Por um Anonimo. Madrid de 1702" was obtained. It is a Portuguese translation of a work originally written in Spanish by a Portuguese officer of the King's troops, in reply to a book by Fernando Correia de Lacerda on the "Catastrophe of Portugal" published in Lisbon in 1669.

A Guatemalan legal document showing the development of a project for the exportation of Brazilwood begun in 1831 also has been acquired. It consists of the decision rendered by the arbitrator, the distinguished Central American Jurist, Licentiate don Miguel Larreinaga, in the litigation between Ramón Solórzano and the British agent, Jonas Clenton, over the ownership and disposition of certain shares in their partnership formed to carry out this project.

Through the good offices of Frances Scholes, the Carnegie Institution of Washington has presented to the Library photofilms and photographic prints of manuscripts in Spanish and Mexican archives and libraries relating mainly to the Yucatan region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Photoprints of 179 manuscript pages in Spanish archives and libraries have been given by Dr. Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation. The material deals with juridical questions relating to the Spanish conquest of America.

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Reproductions for the Modern Language Association Series

Five items were acquired for the Modern Language Association Series during the year. Francis J. Carmody very kindly presented, for addition to the Series, a microfilm copy of certain portions of Paris, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Ms. 2889, containing medical treatises of the fifteenth century. The other four acquisitions consist of microfilm copies of the following rare books in the library of the Hispanic Society of America:

Ana Francisca Abarco de Bolea Mur y Castro, *Virgilia y octavario de San Iuan*, Zaragoça, 1679.

Antonio Lopez de Vega, *El perfeto señor*, Madrid, 1626.

Laura Mauricia [pseudonym of Leonor de Menezes], *El desdenado mas firma*, pt 1, (Paris, May 30, 1655).

Pedro de Medina, *Libro de la verdad*, Perpiñan, 1626.

III. MAPS

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Division of Maps, Colonel Lawrence Martin.)

Excluding duplicates, the Library actually received three times as many maps during fiscal 1943 as during the previous year, and these recent acquisitions include many distinguished items.

Marcian F. Rossi, of San Jose, Calif., generously gave the Library of Congress an important manuscript map on vellum from his family papers. Untitled, the sheet bears a drawing of a ship, and is referred to as the map-with-ship, showing parts of India, China, Japan, the East Indies, and North America. It is a palimpsest, the erased matter on the recto being chiefly a diaper design. The map, with its ornamental frame, occupies the eastern half of the sheet; below the drawing, likewise ornamented, is an eight-line explanation of Roman numerals, all in the western half. Leicester B. Holland, Chief of the Division of Fine Arts, considers the leaf design at the border of the drawing of the ship to be characteristic of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The explanation, lettered in Italian below the ship, has been transcribed and translated by W. J. Wilson, formerly of the Library of Congress, who considers that the script can hardly be earlier than the seventeenth century, and that use in some words of the letters *z* instead of the letters *gi* suggests Venetian Italian.

His translation is: "Marco Polo. I. India and the adjacent islands, according to what the Saracens say. II. Cattigara (Canton) of Tartary (China), islands of Japan and adjacent islands.. III. Peninsula of the Sea Lions (Kamchatka). IV. Islands connected with the Peninsula of the Deer (Aleutian Islands and Alaska) situated 2 to 4 hours of difference (of time; i. e. longitude) from the walled Provinces of Tartary (i. e., walled China)."

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Asiatic Division, with several of his Chinese colleagues, finds unintelligible the two lines of Chinese characters which appear on the part of the map west of Alaska. It is felt that they must have been copied by some Occidental who knew no Chinese. Characters resembling Arabic, elsewhere on the face of the map, have not yet been translated satisfactorily. Several lines of faint lettering, on front and back are in process of ultraviolet and infrared photographic treatment.

Definite conclusions concerning this map must wait upon additional study. It may be a seventeenth century copy of a fourteenth century map, and unquestionably shows Alaska. Its maker may have dis-

covered or had knowledge of Chinese or Saracen discovery of northwestern North America. Another manuscript map in Mr. Rossi's collection also shows Alaska and is dated July 5, 1297, (Annual Report, Librarian of Congress, 1934, p. 100; *ibid.*, 1935, p. 123). We may consider the possibility that Marco Polo, who returned to Venice in 1295, brought to Europe the first knowledge of the existence of North America, other than that acquired by the Norse explorers.

Kenneth Roberts of Kennebunkport, Maine, well-known American author of historical novels, honored the Library of Congress by presenting a large manuscript map compiled by him, on a base of recently printed road maps. From this large map was made the end paper, "Buell's Map of Virginia and the Carolinas showing Boone's Wilderness Road to Kentucky," used in his *Oliver Wiswell.* The manuscript map is directly inscribed for the Library of Congress and is minutely annotated. It was on public display for many months in the exhibit "O Pioneers!"

William Hodges of Waterbury, Conn., presented a large paper globe, published at Bristol, England, between 1819 and 1848, made and patented by C. Pocock, lithographed by W. Day, and drafted by Ebe Pocock. Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, N. J., donated a rare cartographic item of 1853, the "Map of the State of California Published by Britton & Ray Lithographers, Cor. of Commercial & Montgomery Sts. San Francisco. Drawn & compiled from the most recent surveys by J. B. Trask." Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr presented an atlas and 23 maps from the library of her late husband, one time Assistant Secretary of State and American Minister to Czechoslovakia. Copied from Dr. John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America * * *" (1775), 11 of these maps offer an interesting study in plagiarism. They were drawn in 1778 by Antonio Zatta, printed at Venice in 1779, with names in Italian, as Plates 27 to 38 of the first volume of Zatta's "Atlante Novissimo" (see *Noteworthy Maps, No. 1*, Library of Congress, 1927, p. 22.) The other 12 sheets represent portions of the Americas, and date from 1660 to 1858. The atlas is an especially bound copy of the "Atlas Republiky Ceskoslovenské", 402 colored maps on 55 double plates, issued in 1935.

From the collection of her late distinguished husband, Mrs. John Bigelow of Washington, D. C., presented 536 maps including 177 duplicates, together with 12 atlases and 11 manuscript tracings of maps in foreign archives, mostly of the sixteenth century. In his

latter years, Colonel Bigelow spent several summers in European archives, bringing home photographs and photostats of maps unfamiliar to American students. The Hon. George H. Tinkham, a Member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1915–43, donated a collection that included four aviation maps from Japan.

Lawrence C. Wroth supplied a copy of the John Carter Brown Library's fine facsimile of "A New Chart of the English Empire in North America" made by Capt. Cyprian Southack in 1717. G. R. F. Prowse of Winnipeg, Canada, gave us the third volume of his monumental mimeographed work entitled "Cartological Material." Godfrey J. Eyler of Chicago presented photostats of a letter dated November 9, 1795, from Osgood Carlton to Jedidiah Morse concerning the making of a Carlton map. R. W. G. Vail of Albany, N. Y., donated photographs of three seventeenth century manuscript portolan charts, by Nicholas Comberford, of the south part of Virginia, all of Hispaniola and the eastern part of North America. The third map is thought to have associations with Henry Hudson. The originals of these maps belong to Sir James Caird and are to be placed in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, England, after the war. Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress Emeritus, gave two atlases and a collection of 62 maps, facsimile reproductions, and photostats, ranging in date from 1500 to 1754, which had been selected by his sister, the late Ruth Putnam, to show the original and earliest uses of the name *California.*

In addition to these representative items, many other maps, atlases, and geographical publications were presented to the Library of Congress this year by generous donors. In all we were given 1,074 printed maps, manuscript maps, views, and atlases, as compared with 530 the previous year.

The Library has received, as an addition to the deposit of the Committee on Glaciers of the American Geophysical Union, several hundred glass negatives of photographs made by Harry Fielding Reid of the Johns Hopkins University, forming a record of his observation of the ice tongues in Glacier Bay, Alaska, in 1890 and 1892. William Osgood Field, Jr., of the American Geographical Society, contributed 45 photographs and 49 negatives of photographs of glaciers in Prince William Sound and Glacier Bay.

The Division of Maps has segregated from its files a small number of duplicate maps and atlases, to serve as exchanges with other libraries. To the American Geographical Society we sent 8 maps, to

the library of the Arkansas Geological Survey 17 maps, to the Indiana State Library 11 maps, and to a private collector 2 maps. Exchanges were received from the Indiana State Library, Stanford University, the University of Western Ontario, the William L. Clements Library, the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and from Montagu Hankin.

From Australia and New Zealand we received normal numbers of official maps on international exchange; from European countries only a few; from Asia and Africa, none. Most of our international exchanges have come from the other American republics and Canada.

Five and a half times as many cartographic publications were transferred to the Library of Congress by the map-issuing offices of the Federal Government this year as last: 19,556 printed maps, 2 manuscripts, and 21 atlases, exclusive of duplicates; against the previous total of 3,537. Almost 15,000 of the transferred maps came from the Army Map Service, chiefly copies in duplicate, of foreign staff maps. As ours is a public map collection, practically none of the great number of newly compiled maps and maps produced at this great cartographic institution have been transferred to the Library of Congress, largely because some used at home or abroad are highly confidential, and because the very fact of compilation or reprinting of maps of certain areas is a military secret. The same thing is true with respect to many of the charts newly compiled or reprinted by the Hydrographic Office and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

More than 2,000 maps were transferred by the Geological Survey and almost as many by the Army Air Forces, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Government Printing Office. The Office of Strategic Services sent us some 700 of their nonconfidential maps, together with a small Japanese world atlas dated 1939, and a complete colored facsimile of the excessively rare second volume of the Great Soviet Atlas; the Weather Bureau supplied us with daily weather maps released a week after the date of issue, and other Federal offices continued their customary deposits.

From the White House we received on October 20, 1942, a large colored political map of France, entitled "France au 600,000^{e} par E. Levasseur, Membre de l'Institut. Institut géographique de Paris, Ch. Delagrave, rue Soufflat 15." Engraved by A. Martin, its size is 196 by 174 centimeters, with the prime meridian Paris. It includes as inserts, maps of the hypsometry of France, its ancient provinces, and the island of Corsica. It did not come to the White House during the present administration, but more likely in President Wilson's time.

Investigation will be pursued because the map, although unannotated, has great interest as an association item.

Copyright deposits included 2 copies of each 5 sheets, constituting sets of globe gores exactly like those of the 50-inch globes with 17,000 place-names presented by the United States Army to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in December 1942. The Office of Strategic Services compiled this globe, which is not at present available for public sale.

The most important cartographic acquisition of the last fiscal year was a sixteenth century manuscript atlas by Battista Agnese, a handsome, colored vellum piece, perhaps done as early as 1542. Henry R. Wagner described this copy in "The Manuscript Atlases of Battista Agnese," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America,* Vol. 15, 1931, pp. 52, 75. The cartographer is thought to have created about 100 atlases in manuscript between 1536 and 1564. Some 64 have been identified, 16 being in the United States. The Huntington Library has 5, the Newberry 3, the John Carter Brown Library and the Morgan Library 2 each, and there are single copies in the New York Public Library, the library of the Hispanic Society of America, and, now, in the Library of Congress. A New York dealer has a copy for sale.

Another important acquisition comprised 18 large manuscript maps of portions of South America, ranging in date from 1760 to 1805. Some of the maps are signed by the responsible Spanish and Portuguese officials. The areas mapped are portions of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The possession of these maps will not only enable us to serve geographical and historical students of Latin American affairs but also to continue to supply highly important items of evidence, as in the past, for the settlement of Latin American boundary disputes. During the Guatemala-Honduras boundary arbitration, for example, our Central American neighbors secured more of their cartographic evidence, as they told us, from the Library of Congress than from their own archives or from Spain.

A newly acquired manuscript map of lands in Ohio, although not drawn by Thomas Jefferson, is interesting because it was endorsed by him as President of the United States and by James Madison as Secretary of State on January 25, 1808. This map, entitled "Plat of part of the 2nd quarter of the 2nd Township in the 15th Range of the Lands appropriated for Military Services" is drawn upon the back of a land patent executed upon vellum and bearing the Great

Seal of the United States. The name of James Taylor is lettered upon the map, which shows no streams, roads, trails, or settlements.

The two 100-acre tracts of land granted to him, Nos. 16 and 17, are shaded, and marked to show that the dimensions of each were 160 by 100 rods. James Taylor was the assignee of Lt. Charles Tutt, who had the privilege of acquiring these two tracts of public lands by virtue of his military services during the American Revolution. The tracts granted are in the present Jersey Township, Licking County, Ohio.

We had previously acquired eight original land patents on vellum, each signed by Jefferson and Madison in 1806, 1807, or 1808. Upon the back of each patent is a simple manuscript map of the lands granted. They also lie in the 15th and 16th ranges of townships and each lot contains 100 acres, the total amount of land granted being 1,900 acres. These were likewise Ohio lands appropriated to Revolutionary soldiers for military services.

Another recent acquisition is a manuscript Polynesian geography of 23 pages, *ca.* 1860, and pertaining to the Fiji Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. In 1777, the onetime owner, A. L. Pinart, French explorer, visited Easter and other Pacific islands. Thus far we have found no one in Washington who can read the language in which this geography is written.

IV. PERIODICALS

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Periodicals Division, Mr. Henry S. Parsons)

This year 783 sales lists and catalogs from dealers and others have been checked. From these and other sources 2,690 files and items selected have been recommended for acquisition. As a result of these and of gifts, 679 volumes and 1,394 odd issues of periodicals, 3 volumes and 78 issues of eighteenth century newspapers, and 309 volumes and 6,692 issues of later papers were received. During the year 50 subscriptions to periodicals were placed and 12 which had been coming by subscription ceased publication. There were 21 new subscriptions to newspapers. We are receiving microfilms for 26 current newspaper files.

The accessions of periodicals and serials are now recorded by the Serial Record and statistics are not available elsewhere. The current periodical and serial titles in our collection number 14,510; 985 newspapers are received; and the bound Newspaper Collection numbers 109,828 (last year 107,029) volumes. During the year 1,106 bound volumes were received by gift, making a total of 13,693 volumes so received since 1927.

Notable Accessions

Accessions meriting special mention begin with a group from Dartmouth College, each an important help in the completion of our files:

The Dartmouth. Conducted by "undergraduate students of Dartmouth College."
v 1–2, November 1839–41. 1 v.
v. 3, September 1841–July 1842. 1 v.
v. 1–9, January 1867–June 1875. 6 v.
3d series, v. 1–3; September 1875/76–June 1878. 3 v.
4th series, v. 1–19; September 5, 1879–June 17, 1898. 18 v.

The Dartmouth Alumni Magazine. Continuation of Dartmouth Bi-monthly.
v. 10–11, November 1917–July/August 1919. 2 v.
v. 13–15, November 1920–August 1923. 2 v.
v. 17–19, November 1924–August 1927. 3 v.

The Dartmouth Literary Magazine.
NOTE: Formerly *The Dartmouth Literary Monthly.* . . . through v. 14.
v. 1–3, October 1886–June 1899. 3 v.
v. 6–11, September 1891–June 1897. 6 v.
v. 12–14, October 1897–June 1900. 3 v.
v. 15, November 1900–June 1901. 1 v.

Herald of Gospel Liberty, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Pa., August 30, 1811–December 22, 1815. 1 v.

This religious weekly was established by Elias Smith at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1808, as the first American periodical in its field. It moved to Philadelphia in July 1811, but returned to Portsmouth in February 1814. *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* continued publication until February 27, 1930, when it united with the *Congregationalist* to form the *Congregationalist and Herald of Gospel Liberty*. Later it was revived under its original title at Dayton, Ohio, and continues to be published there.

The Independent. New York. S. W. Benedict, etc.
v. 1–9, December 7, 1848–December 25, 1856. 9 v.

The Independent was established, through the support of Henry Chandler Bowen and others, as a weekly organ of the Congregational Church under the editorship of Leonard Bacon, Joseph Parrish Thompson, and Richard Salter Storrs. Joshua Leavitt was the managing editor. Henry Ward Beecher became a regular contributor, signing his articles with an asterisk; and his sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, was also a contributor. *The Independent* strongly supported the antislavery movement and later in its career crusaded for woman suffrage. It gradually lost its religious tinge and became an independent journal many years before it merged into the *Outlook* in 1928. These volumes are of special association interest because they were presented by Annie Beecher Scoville, granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher.

New World. New York. v. 2, no. 10, Extra Series no. 34. "Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate, A Tale of the Times," by Walter Whitman.

This was Walt Whitman's first and only attempt at writing a novel. One biographer says: "It was advertised as a thrilling romance . . . and had a sale between 20,000 and 25,000 copies, which netted the author about $200. References to the work in later years irritated Whitman and he refused to discuss it. The work is extremely scarce considering the great number that were published."

The Newburyport Herald and Country Gazette. [Newburyport, Mass.] Published by Angier March. December 27, '99. 4 p.

This issue adds to our eighteenth century collection another paper containing the news of General Washington's death. Washington died December 14, 1799, and it is interesting to note that the news reached Newburyport between the December 24th issue and that of December 27th. Since the paper also contains the December 19th

proceedings of the House of Representatives, the post rider must have covered the distance in 8 days or less.

The following volumes of early literary magazines published in Pennsylvania were received by gift from W. Frank Gorrecht, of Lancaster, Pa. They are rare examples of the "polite" American literature of their time and place:

The Ariel, a Literary Gazette. Philadelphia. Elwood Walter.
v. 1, no. 1–25; May 5, 1827–April 5, 1828. 1 v.

The Hive. Lancaster [Pa.]. W. Hamilton.
v. 1, no. 3–50; June 14, 1797–May 9, 1798

The Lancaster Hive; devoted to morality, literature, biography, history, poetry, agriculture, etc., etc. Lancaster. Printed by Charles M'Dowell, later M'Dowell and Grecar.
v. 1, no. 1–v. 2, no. 52; June 22, 1803–June 12, 1805. 1 v.

The National Atlas and Tuesday Morning Mail. Philadelphia. Samuel Atkinson.
v. 3, no. 5; August 29, 1837.

The Phoenix; or, Windham Herald. Windham, Conn. March 29, 1794–December 17, 1796, with December 6 (pp. 1, 2), 1794, December 26, 1795, April 23 (pp. 3, 4) and August 20, 1796, missing.

This weekly was established March 12, 1791, by John Byrne. The Library of Congress file, beginning with April 23, 1791, has been much strengthened by the accession of the volume listed above. In addition to local items and State and National legislative and administrative reports, much space is given to the foreign wars.

The Stars and Stripes. Thibodaux, La. Published by the proprietors [McCloud and Lewis], semi-occasionally. March 11, 1863. 2 p. on wall paper.

This rare newspaper of the Civil War period was established February 24, 1863, and no issue is recorded later than this of March 11, 1863. It is printed on the verso of a vivid blue wallpaper design of large blossoms, leaves, and berries. An item under the heading "Second Edition" explains that it is a republication of the first number, with a slight alteration, at the request of friends in the Twelfth Regiment.

The editorial "Salutatory" recounts the flight of "Mr. Knobloch, the late owner of the Banner Office," who "suddenly conceived a strong desire, about 4 months since, to visit the beautiful country of Attakapas." In other words, Mr. Knobloch had left before the occupation by the Federal troops who now used his printing office to

publish *The Stars and Stripes*. Other items in the issue include: "How a Man Feels in Battle," "Hope and Fear, Successes and Reverses," "Principles Versus Policy, or, a Word to Copperheads."

Virginia Patriot. Richmond. Published by Augustine Davis. January 11, 1815–May 18, 1816. Supplement August 9, 1815. 1 v.

Established December 26, 1809, and printed by Augustine Davis for the proprietors, after February 1, 1810, the imprint reads: "Published by Augustine Davis." The title was extended April 6, 1816, to *Virginia Patriot and Richmond Mercantile Advertiser*. This file contains an account of the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library by Congress, the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, reports of the action at St. Mary's River, the Battle of New Orleans, the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, the capture of the frigate *President*, the trial of General Wilkinson, Decius letters I–X, the return of Napoleon from Elba, the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, the expedition against the Barbary pirates, the Congress of Vienna, and the trial of Marshal Ney.

V. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Division of Documents, Mr. James B. Childs)

As a result of the war public documents have become "critical materials." The requirements for all kinds of government print have multiplied, yet a threatened world-wide paper shortage has greatly reduced the size of the editions. Organizations for the centralized control and distribution of official publications have become ineffective, sometimes inoperative altogether, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the nature and extent of current materials. Countries jealously guard from one another a knowledge of their publications.

But precisely because public documents constitute a principal source of information needed by the Government in general, and by the war agencies in particular, the Library of Congress must accept a special responsibility for their acquisition. Ordinarily, of course, the demand is for the latest intelligence discoverable in them, and a most extraordinary vigilance must be exercised if they are to be identified, secured, and made available in time for their greatest usefulness. For the rest of the world we must depend on diplomatic channels, special missions, and allied or neutral agents; but here at home the heads of military, naval, and other war-related agencies have generously cooperated by sending to their staffs general directives authorizing the deposit of copies of all publications in the Library. Typical of these, and typical of the problem itself, is Memorandum No. W310-1-42 of The Adjutant General's Office, August 27, 1942:

> Two copies of all printed, multilithed, and mimeographed instructional or training publications reproduced at Army printing plants and Army schools, and for the Army by civilian agencies, will be forwarded direct to the Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., by the officer issuing or directing the publication thereof.

Processed documents, "classified" and other confidential publications, together with materials printed in the field, constitute groups most likely to escape systematic collection by libraries outside of Washington. The operations of the Office of Price Administration, the Selective Service System, the Office of Civilian Defense, the War Production Board, the Office of War Information, to mention only a few examples, are Nation-wide, with regional or state offices, most of which issue publications and forms. Some of these agencies, such as the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of War Information, maintain offices in foreign countries, and these are likewise engaged in the publication and dissemination of information.

Other wartime agencies, such as the Office of Economic Warfare and the Office of Strategic Services, because of the nature of their functions have found it necessary for security reasons to affix a "restricted," "confidential," or "secret" stamp to nearly every document which they produce.

An ordinary press release occasionally contains a record of important matters which do not appear officially in other forms. Furthermore, even a blank form may possess an importance for the understanding of administration and some, at least, of these should be collected as source material.

The wealth of such materials, despite regulations restricting publications in wartime, is probably beyond the reach of the most optimistic imagination.

In addition to these categories, posters, maps, radio recordings, and monitoring services, photographs and films must not be overlooked. Each presents special problems in collecting, housing, and preparing for service.

During the year, executive agreements for the exchange of official publications have been concluded through the Department of State with the following countries: Dominican Republic, Iceland, and Paraguay. In addition, drafts of proposed agreements have been prepared for submission through diplomatic channels to the appropriate authorities of the governments of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Iraq.

Any account of the present status of the system governing the international exchange of public documents with foreign governments involves a brief review of its development. The first permanent statutory provision was contained in an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Fifty copies of all of the Federal Government's publications were to be placed, as issued, at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library for exchange with foreign governments. Documents received in exchange were to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Owing to delays in arriving at arrangements with foreign governments, the first shipments were not made until 1874. At this period there were no current bibliographies or catalogs of public documents, and it was extremely difficult to ascertain what publications were to be considered as coming within the terms of intergovernmental exchange.

In an endeavor to place the matter on a more precise and formal footing a conference was held at Brussels in the winter of 1886, and a convention for the international exchange of official documents

and scientific and literary publications was concluded by the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, and Switzerland on March 15th. The terms of the convention were most general, and made no attempt to specify the titles or contents of the publications comprehended in the agreement. Other countries subsequently gave adherence to the convention: Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay, in 1889, Czechoslovakia in 1919; Poland in 1920; Rumania, Hungary, and the Dominican Republic in 1923; Latvia and the Free City of Danzig in 1924; and China and Egypt in 1925.

An Inter-American Convention for the Exchange of Official, Scientific, Literary, and Industrial Publications was concluded at Mexico City on January 27, 1902. This convention also was couched in vague terms, and was never put into full effect by any of the signatories. Although many governments never adhered to the Brussels convention, efforts were made from time to time to secure to them and to the United States some of the advantages of exchange relations.

In 1929, a bilateral agreement was concluded with Germany and, with the active cooperation of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department of State, formal executive agreements for the exchange of official publications have been concluded with the following countries:

	Executive agreement series No.
1. Peru, 1936	105
2. Chile, 1937	112
3. Cuba, 1938	123
4. Mexico, 1938	134
5. Estonia, 1938	138
6. Finland, 1938	139
7. Argentina, 1939	162
8. Nicaragua, 1940	171
9. Brazil, 1940	176
10. Honduras, 1940	194
11. Haiti, 1941	210
12. El Salvador, 1941	230
13. Liberia, 1942	239
14. Bolivia, 1942	242
15. Panama, 1941–42	243
16. Iceland, 1942	269
17. Dominican Republic, 1942	297
18. Paraguay, 1942	301

The statutory provision governing the interchange of official publications was last amended and restated in the Printing and Binding

Act (Amendment) of 1936 (U. S. Code, Title 44, sec. 139). Under this provision, the Library of Congress is the beneficiary of international exchange, through the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution which is responsible for matters connected with shipment.

In many foreign countries, as may be seen by an examination of the third edition (1942) of James B. Childs, *Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*, there is still inadequate record of current official publications. Moreover, there exists in most of these countries an even more difficult situation which arises from a lack of central control over government documents.

The executive agreements attempt to fix definite responsibility for securing and sending publications to the Library of Congress. In addition, they contain a precise statement of the publications to be furnished by both governments. The Inter-American Convention on the Interchange of Publications concluded at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was ratified by the United States with the following understanding:

> To carry out the provisions of Article III, bilateral agreements may be entered into through exchanges of notes between the United States and the other government parties to the Convention setting forth the procedures to be followed, any modifications which may seem advisable in the number of copies of publications required to be exchanged under the said article and the Government agencies to be responsible for the delivery of the publications.

Present developments suggest that the Brussels Convention of 1886 may have to be replaced at the peace conference or very soon thereafter by a series of bilateral executive agreements. These would be the proving grounds for practical multilateral conventions which would supersede the Brussels and Buenos Aires conventions.

At the 1943 session of the Florida Legislature, Senator James A. Franklin of the twenty-fourth senatorial district introduced, at the request of W. T. Cash, the State Librarian:

> A bill to be entitled an Act authorizing and directing the Secretary of State of the State of Florida or other State official or agency of the State having charge of any of the publications named in said Act, to furnish to the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., certain copies of the Acts of the Legislature of Florida for the year 1941 and subsequent years; certain copies of the Journals of the Legislature of Florida for the session of 1941 and subsequent sessions; certain volumes of the reports of the Supreme court of Florida beginning with the current volume and continuing as other volumes are issued; certain volumes of the reported opinions of the Attorney General beginning with the current volume and continuing as other volumes are issued; and copies of each report, study, map, or other publication issued during 1941 or subsequent years of any official board or institution of the State of Florida where such report, study, map, or other publication is available for public distribution.

This bill passed both houses of the Florida Legislature and was approved by the Governor on June 11, 1943. Within recent years, Ohio, Idaho, Maryland, South Carolina, Arkansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Mississippi have enacted similar legislation directing a certain distribution of all their publications to the Library of Congress.

The British Information Services in New York City have made available for microfilming from their vertical files their complete holdings of those documents on civil defense which were not issued to the public through His Majesty's Stationery Office, and of certain fugitive records of the work of the Women's Voluntary Services. Other groups of material on civilian defense were obtained on microfilm from the files of the French Information Center and the Netherlands Information Center, both in New York City.

Among the acquisitions of official gazettes particular mention must be made of the following:

Colombia

Gazeta de Santafé, capital del N. R. de Granada,
in one volume, 1816–19, containing the following:

1816, June 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; September 5, 12, 19, 26; October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; November 7, 14, 28; December 5, 12, 19, and 26 (Nos. 1–29, lacking No. 24).

1817, January 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; February 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24 (Nos. 30–59).

1818, July 15; August 15, 25; September 15, 25; October 15; November 15, 25; December 15, 25.

1819, January 5, 15, 25; February 5, 15, 25; March 5, 15, 25; April 5, 15, 25; May 5, 15, 25; June 5, 15, 25; July 5, 15 (imperfect); August 5.

This is a very rare gazette published during the Spanish colonial period. Established by an order dated June 3, 1816, and signed by Pablo Morillo, General in Chief of the Exército Pacificador at the Quartel General de Santafé de Bogotá, it contains intelligence from Spain, official notices of the Army, royal orders, decrees and regulations, as well as various articles on politics, economics, etc. It was published at the Imprenta del Gobierno. It comprises source material for the history of the government in the period just preceding Colombia's independence. Reference is made in Nos. 2 and 3 to the great Bolivar as "Canibal Simon Bolivar."

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This gazette is described at length in *Bibliografía bogotana*, by Eduardo Posada, Bogotá, 1917, Tomo I, Nos. 473, 502, 512, 526, and 527. Some of the issues for the years 1818 and 1819 included in this particular collection, which, by the way, once belonged to Estanislao Vergara, one of the original subscribers, were not found by Posada, showing its extreme rarity even in broken sets. The number for August 5, 1819, is the last published under the Spanish Government. It is followed by *Gaceta de Santafé de Bogotá* issued by Simon Bolivar as of August 15, 1819.

In addition, volumes of the present *Diario oficial*, for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, have been acquired, thus completing the Library's collection with the exception of a few scattered numbers.

Honduras

La Unión. Semanario ministerial.
January 16, 1897–April 15, 1899, Nos. 1–164.

A semiofficial paper devoted to the República Mayor de Centro-América.

Jalisco, Mexico (State)

Periódico oficial. El Estado de Jalisco.
January 1892–October 1911.
February 1918–June 1919.
July 1920–December 1921.

Mexico (State)

The official gazette of the state of Mexico, published at Toluca from 1868 to 1926, under the following titles:

La ley, 1868 to March 1889.
Gaceta del gobierno, April 1889–1913, January–June 1915.
Periódico oficial, 1917–June 1919.
Gaceta del gobierno, July 1919–July 1926.

Long runs of these Mexican state official gazettes are extremely rare. They contain the state laws, decrees, regulations, proceedings of the state legislature, messages and pronouncements of the governor, etc.

Peru

El Republicano, 1836.

This is one of the early official newspapers which were printed not at Lima but at Arequipa.

El Salvador

Diario oficial.

1876, enero–diciembre.
1878, enero–diciembre.
1879, julio–diciembre.
1886, enero–diciembre.
1888, enero–diciembre.
1889, enero–diciembre.
1890, enero–diciembre.
1891, enero–diciembre.
1892, enero–diciembre.
1893, enero–diciembre.
1894, julio–diciembre.
1895, enero–diciembre.
1897, enero–junio.
1905, julio–diciembre.
1906, enero–junio.
1907, enero–junio.

Ordinarily an official gazette is printed only in a sufficient number of copies to cover the current mailing list, composed in the main of governmental agencies in the Republic. It is never published in bound form, and complete volumes, except for those of the most recent years, are of great scarcity. The gazette constitutes the principal source of official information concerning El Salvador, including laws, decrees, administrative regulations, minutes of the proceedings of the National Assembly, annual reports of the government departments, messages of the President, current fiscal reports, miscellaneous statistics, etc.

The following official gazettes are for the first time being received currently:

Spanish Guinea

Boletín oficial de los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea.

Portuguese India

Boletim oficial do estado da India.

Among the most important acquisitions of the year are microfilm reproductions of British parliamentary materials.

The formal provision for binding the annual sets of Sessional Papers began with 1801, but in London there exist several composite sets of the House of Commons Sessional Papers for the period 1731–1800. These composite sets are listed in the *Catalogue of papers printed by order of the House of Commons, 1731 to 1800. In the custody of the clerk of the journals*, printed in 1807. One of these is in the custody of the House of Lords Library in London. Also in the same library is a composite set of the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords for the period 1788–1805. Both of these have been reproduced for the Library of Congress on microfilm. In addition, the annual sets of the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords were reproduced for the years 1806–17. Although a certain number of the papers in the "Lords" set were subsequently reprinted for inclusion in the "Commons" set, there are many important papers which are found only in the "Lords" set. The text of these three important sources for the history of English and American institutions are now for the first time available on this side of the Atlantic.

Other additions of parliamentary proceedings may be mentioned as follows:

Guatemala

Asamblea legislativa.

Diario de sesiones—

1 de diciembre de 1882–5 enero de 1883
5 de octubre–14 de octubre de 1883.
1 de marzo–25 de mayo de 1885.
24 de agosto—3 de octubre de 1885.
1 de marzo–31 de mayo de 1891.
1 de marzo–30 de abril de 1896.
1 de marzo–3 de abril de 1897.

These Guatemalan "diarios de sesiones" were printed in very small editions and are seldom to be found even in the country of their origin.

Nicaragua

Congreso

Diario de sesiones, 24 de marzo–3 de julio de 1926.

In Nicaragua, the proceedings of Congress are normally recorded only in the brief report of the minutes in the official gazette.

In this country the recently completed Legislative Journals Microfilm Project, conducted under the able direction of W. S. Jenkins, has called attention to the importance of these chronicles as funda-

mental source materials and to the obligation of the Library of Congress to possess and complete files of the originals wherever possible. An examination of the manuscript checklist reveals many challenging entries like those that follow:

Alabama (Ter.) General Assembly. 1818, November 2–November 21. Council, 2d session. No printed copy found. No manuscript extant.

Alabama. General Assembly. Senate.

1840, November 2–January 3, 22d session. No printed copy found in the United States. No manuscript. British Museum has only known copy.

1841, April 19–April 28. Called session. 74 p. [Ms.]. No printed copy found in the United States. British Museum has the only recorded copy.

1841, November 2–January 3, 23d session. No printed copy found in the United States. British Museum has the only recorded copy.

1864, September 26–October 7. Called session. No printed copy found. No manuscript extant.

1864, November 14–December 13. Regular session. No printed copy. No manuscript extant.

Alabama. General Assembly. House of Representatives.

1841, April, 19–28. Called session. 80 p. [Ms.]. Only printed copy recorded in the British Museum.

At the same time it is possible to report that some elusive legislative journals have been acquired, among them the following:

Dakota Territory. Council journal, 1889.

Pennsylvania. Votes and proceedings, vol. 4–5, 1774–75.

Pennsylvania. Journal of the House of representatives, vol. 1, 1782.

Vermont. General assembly. Journal of the proceedings: 1794, October 9–30; 1801, October 8–November 6.

VI. MICROFILM

(Based on the Report of the Assistant in Charge of the Microfilm Reading Room, Miss Faustine Dennis)

Accounts of important acquisitions received on microfilm appear in various sections of this report. The following is a general statement on that part of the collections which is administered in the Microfilm Reading Room.

At the close of the fiscal year there were in the Microfilm Reading Room 9,045 reels, the majority being of the full length of 100 feet. When it is considered that about 700 pages of newspapers and folios, and up to 2,400 pages of texts issued in smaller format can be reproduced on a single standard-length reel, it is possible to form some idea of the size of the collection.

The subjects of these films are diverse and represent the writings of many hands in many times. Noteworthy are the following:

War Emergency Program for Microcopying Research Materials in Britain, Sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies

The 94 reels so far received contain reproductions of 642 early manuscripts. These have been reproduced from the collections of the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the Public Record Office. A list of the manuscripts which appeared on the first 79 reels was prepared for publication in the first supplement to the "Union List of Microfilms, Philadelphia, 1942."

Works Entered in a Short-Title Catalog of Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland and of English Books Printed Abroad, 1475–1640

The 200 reels so far received include reproductions of 2,415 separate books, published for the most part before 1550. These have been of particular usefulness to readers who have wished to study books in the Rare Book Collection which have been removed to protective storage for the duration of the war.

Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications

These are reproductions of current foreign publications, chiefly newspapers, periodicals, government publications, and scientific and

technological journals. They are in constant use, principally by representatives of government agencies engaged in the war effort. The 1,381 reels received by the Library of Congress by June 30, 1943, include material filmed at six stations in foreign countries as well as in this country. They cover a wide range both geographically and in terms of subject matter.

Newspapers

This collection is growing rapidly. We now have 93 titles published in the United States and 29 from foreign countries. Of this total of 122, 42 are being received currently. Among them is a collection of 736 reels, representing 23 titles, published in Rochester, N. Y., from 1818–1937. Newspapers published in Illinois from 1844 to the present, including 16 titles, total 1,012 reels. Four of our American newspapers appeared in the eighteenth century. They are: *The American Weekly Mercury*, Philadelphia; *The Connecticut Courant*, Hartford; *The Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis; and *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, Philadelphia. About 3,000 reels of Ohio newspapers from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present, taken by a WPA project, are on our shelves and are being processed gradually.

Laws and Decrees

These are of various countries and include a number of reels covering territories occupied by the enemy.

State Legislative Journals

This collection of 287 reels, which include the period before and after the Revolution in 33 States, is proving extremely valuable to students of American history in combination with the use of early newspapers.

Great Britain. Sessional papers, 1731–1817

These 62 reels are reproductions of rare documentary material.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

This has been reproduced from the first London edition of 1773.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

The three reels of miscellaneous correspondence cover the period 1846–94.

Air-Raid Precautions

This group includes a number of publications covering the measures adopted by the Allied and Axis nations.

Theses

These come largely as a result of the growing practice of microfilming dissertations instead of printing them.

European Labor Publications

Through the continued courtesy of the Washington branch of the International Labour Office, the Library has been permitted to microfilm 150 packages of current publications from enemy and enemy-occupied nations. This carefully selected group of materials relating to labor and labor conditions is collected by the small permanent staff of the International Labour Office at Geneva, Switzerland, and forwarded regularly by ordinary mail to the present headquarters at Montreal, Canada, via Washington, D. C.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek's Visit

Permission to reproduce on microfilm a chronicle of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's recent visit to the United States, in the form of newspaper clippings carefully mounted in scrapbooks, was granted by David Lu, of the Central News Agency of China. Included are several volumes comprised of clippings from the Chinese-language press.

A few other subjects represented in the microfilm collection are alchemy, genealogy, biography, and history.

VII. HISPANIC

(Based on the Report of the Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Dr. Lewis Hanke)

During the year some 12,245 Hispanic publications were acquired from this country and from all over the Hispanic world. Most of them were published during the last 3 years. The largest number of items was secured from Argentina, which in recent years has become the international center for publications in Spanish. Several of the outstanding volumes were concerned with the language itself, such as Ramón Caballero's *Diccionario de modismos de la lengua castellana* (Buenos Aires, 1942) and the *Poesía de la edad media y poesía de tipo traditional* (Buenos Aires, 1942) of Dámaso Alonso. Carlos Abregú Virreira's *Idiomas aborígenes de la República Argentina* (Buenos Aires, 1942) represents a basic study in the field of Indian dialects. The volume *El jardín de senderos que se bifurcan* (Buenos Aires, 1942), by the distinguished poet Jorge Luis Borges, is an important addition to the collection of contemporary Hispanic verse. Two historical studies are especially significant for the biographies of Argentine rulers. The first, *Juan Manuel de Rosas, su vida, su drama, su tiempo*, by Carlos Ibarguren (Buenos Aires, 1941), is an analysis of the background, the character, and the accomplishment of the great despot of the nineteenth century. Paul Groussac's *Santiago de Liniers* portrays an enlightened colonial viceroy. The Jockey Club edition of the works of President Carlos Pellegrini (Buenos Aires, 1941) is an acquisition of great importance for research in nineteenth century history.

The world of art is well represented by the *Anuario Plástica* for 1941, a basic guide to the institutions and activities in this field. Jules Supervielle's *L'enfant de la haute mer* (Buenos Aires, 1941) is a fine example of the products of the foreign-language press, of which many other items were secured.

From Brazil, Fidelino de Figueiredo's *Literatura portuguesa* (Rio de Janeiro, 1942) provides what will become a basic text for every Portuguese collection. The last work of the philologist Antenor Nascentes, *Dicionário de dúvidas e dificuldades do idioma nacional* (Rio de Janeiro, 1942), has been acquired as well as his classic *Dicionário etimológico de lengua portuguesa* issued 10 years previously. Afonso de E. Taunay's *O senado do império* (São Paulo, 1940), a study

of nineteenth century Brazilian government, and Braz do Amaral's *Resenha histórica da Baía* (Baía, 1941), which presents a mass of information on the old capital of Brazil, are among the outstanding acquisitons in the field of history. In that of art the monograph on Grandjean de Montigny by Adolfo Morales de los Rios (Rio de Janeiro, 1941), which deals with an influential neo-classic architect and painter, was the most important item acquired. In literature the *Meditação sôbre o mundo moderno* of Alceu Amoroso Lima (Rio de Janeiro, 1942) and Carlos Drummond de Andrade's poems (Rio de Janeiro, 1942) deserve special mention.

Outstanding acquisitions from Chile included two distinguished literary works, *La leyenda del Nopal* of Ciro Alegría (Santiago, 1940), and *La última niebla* (1941) by María Luisa Bombal; the *Diccionario biográfico de Chile*, a very useful who's who of that republic; two sociological and economic studies, *El estandarte de vida de las poblaciones de América* by Moisés Poblete Troncoso and Guillermo Feliú Cruz's *Un esquema de la evolución social*; and finally the frank estimate of our civilization by a Chilean writer who spent 6 months at the Library of Congress in 1941, Luis Alberto Sánchez's *Un sudamericano en Norteamérica* (Santiago, 1942).

An archival study from Colombia, *Historia de la Cancillería de San Carlos* (Bogotá, 1942), the Costa Rican Fernando Borges Pérez's *Historia del teatro en Costa Rica* (San José, 1942), Raul Maestri's essays on journalism from Cuba (Habana, 1941), and Luis de Soto y Sagarra's *Ars* of 1937 are all valuable acquisitions for a working Latin American collection.

From Ecuador special mention should be made of recent works by two outstanding writers, *Media vida deslumbrador* by Jorge Icaza (Quito, 1942) and Enrique Gil Gilbert's *Nuestro pan* (Guayaquil, 1942), both of a strong Indian flavor. The *Libro de cabildos de la ciudad de Quito* (1593–97) is another of those works of painstaking scholarship (Quito, 1941) which enrich the research collections.

Three books published in Guatemala in 1942 add greatly to our knowledge of the political and cultural history of that country. They are: *Historia de la capitanía general de Guatemala* by José Antonio Villacorta Calderón; *Apuntes para la historia de la literature guatemalteca* by Luis Antonio Díaz Vasconcelos; and *La música maya-quiché* of Jesús Castillo.

The varied purchases from Mexico include a large collection of nineteenth century government documents from the states of Colima, Jalisco, Morelos, Nuevo León, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Vera Cruz; the fine 1830 Galván edition of the first Mexican novel, *El periquillo sarniento* of José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi; the new Jus eight-volume edition of the works of the nineteenth century historian Don Lucas Alamán; Francisco Javier Santamaría's three-volume *Diccionario general de americanismos* (México, 1934), a basic work in the field of American variations of classic Spanish; and the most recent productions of such distinguished writers as Mariano Azuela, José Cornejo Franco, and Alfonso Reyes. From the Mexican Government came the monumental *Catálogo de construcciones religiosas del estado de Hidalgo*, an official catalog of colonial churches richly illustrated with photographs and plans (México, 1942).

From Nicaragua a fine collection of nineteenth century government documents and several periodicals were secured. An important Peruvian item was Guillermo Lehmann Villena's *Historia del arte dramático en Lima durante el virreinato* (Lima, 1942). Uruguay is represented by fine new editions of some of the works of the philosopher José Enrique Rodó and the beautifully printed *Canto a la gloria del cielo de América*, a poem by Emilio Oribe (Montevideo, 1942). The novel of the Venezuelan Rómulo Gallegas, *El forastero* (Caracas, 1942), is a notable addition to South American literature.

Acquisitions continued to come in from Spain and Portugal despite the war. Most of the Spanish items were historical or literary. Perhaps the rarest was the *Historia de la revolución nacional española*, published in Paris in 1940. A great edition of the work of Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo compiled by Enrique Sánchez Reyes and published in seven volumes at Santander in 1942 was acquired as well as a new and important anthology of the poetry of Miguel de Unamuno (selected by Luis Felipe Vivanco, Madrid, 1942) and an essential *Diccionario idealógico de la lengua española* by Julio Casares y Sánchez (Barcelona, 1942).

The Portuguese Government's presentation of the 19 volumes of proceedings of the Congresso do Mundo Português (Lisbon, 1940) the most important intellectual conference ever held in Portugal, a mine of distinguished research on almost every aspect of the national history and life, overshadowed all other acquisitions from that country.

Finally, a special effort was made to secure publications showing the impact of the United States, and especially its literature, on Latin America. Spanish and Portuguese translations of works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Washington Irving, Louisa May Alcott, John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, and others were secured as well as a fine collection of Walt Disney publications from Buenos Aires.

VIII. SLAVIC

(Based on the Report of the Consultant in Slavic History, Dr. Sergius Yakobson)

The acquisitions policy for the fiscal year 1943 with regard to Slavic materials was based primarily on the principles incorporated into the Librarian's Annual Report for 1942. Of special interest was the agreement made with the Four Continent Book Corporation, New York (the sole distributing agent for Soviet publications in the United States) by which a copy of every Soviet publication reaching this country is put aside for the Library of Congress. A standing order was placed for periodicals appearing in Soviet Russia, in order to secure a continuous and unbroken flow of important information.

As in the preceding year, an impressive number of Slavic publications was secured for the Library by purchase and by exchange arrangements with Soviet institutions, as well as with the New York Public Library. Most conspicuous among the new materials were a number of monographs and source materials on Russian literature, the political and social history of Russia, the development of Russian agriculture, and the history of Russian ballet and theater. There are also works of Soviet playwrights and poets and of the Russian emigré writers besides folklore publications, dictionaries, and regional studies.

Especially gratifying was the enlargement of our holdings in Slavica by the purchase in New York and Chicago of a collection of Polish poetical works, as well as several hundred volumes of masterpieces of Czech literature.

Some single, interesting items are:

BRONSTEIN, S. S.:
Arkhitektura goroda Pushkina. Moscow, 1940. 199 p.

EVREINOV, N. N.:
Teatr kak takovoi. Berlin, 1923. 116 p.

GRUNSKII, N. K.:
Lektsii no drevne-tserkovno-slavianskomu iazyku. 2d ed. Iur'ev, 1914. 111 p.

IAKOVLEV, M. A.:
Narodnoe pesnotvorchestvo ob atamane Stepane Razine. Leningrad, 1924. 167 p.

KARSKII, E. F.:
Russkaia dialektologiia. Leningrad, 1924. 171 p.

KOROSTOVETS, I. IA.:
Rossiia na Dal'nem Vostoke. Peiping, 1922. 153 p.

MARTEL, RENÉ:
Les Blancs-Russes; étude historique, géographique, politique et économique. Paris, 1929. 174 p.

Sobranie pisem tsaria Alekseia Mikhailovicha. Ed. by P. Bartenev, Moscow, 1856. 248 p.

VARSANOF'EVA, V. A.:
Proiskhozhdenie Urala i ego gornykh bogatstv. Moscow, 1934. 294 p.

During the past year, the Library has received 155 shipments from the U. S. S. R. Most of our shipments have come from the Soviet cultural agencies, notably the All-Union Lenin Library and the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations. They comprise literary, historical, and scientific titles. For newspapers, documents of an official nature, and printed matter of current importance, the Library has turned to the Department of State and the Lend-Lease Administration. We have placed a standing order with the American Embassy not only for these latter types of publications, but for printed matter of any kind. To avoid duplication between the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications and the Library, the State Department has sent all publications (mostly newspapers), from Kuibyshev to the Committee first, delivery being then made to the Library.

IX. CHINESE

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Asiatic Division, Dr. Arthur W. Hummel)

Owing to the war, the acquisition of material from eastern Asia has been limited almost exclusively to newspapers and periodicals, or to microfilm reproductions of such material. Books, newspapers, periodicals and government documents in the Chinese language are being purchased and stored in China pending the time when they can be brought to this country and added to the collections of the Library of Congress. In the meantime, those items which are most urgently needed for the conduct of the war are being sent to various government agencies on microfilm, and copies are being deposited in the Library. They constitute, for future historians, an important record of life and thought in China in wartime.

Many Western books relating to the Far East have come on the market and we have taken occasion to improve the Library's collections on China and Japan in works in the western languages. These were selected, of course, with a view to the needs of the Government in time of war, and relate particularly to economics, sociology, geography, current history, and linguistics.

With commendable foresight the National Library of Peiping sent to this country, sometime before Pearl Harbor, 100 boxes of its rarest printed and manuscript material to be deposited in the Library of Congress for temporary safekeeping. With a degree of liberality seldom manifested by one nation to another, the Chinese Government, through its Ambassador, has given permission to the Library of Congress to make microfilm reproductions of all of this material for its own collections and for the collections of any other library which may desire to have it—the only condition being that three copies of the microfilms be sent to China for the use of Chinese scholars who, for the past 8 or 9 years, have not had access to these treasures. The books themselves will, of course, be returned to the National Library of Peiping when the war has been successfully concluded.

Of the 2,870 items which comprise this collection, 624 titles, or the contents of 38 boxes, were microfilmed by the close of the fiscal year. A description of each work, prepared by Wang Chung-min, appears on the film before the title page. The preparation of these descriptions, and the checking of the completed film with the original book to insure that no pages are omitted, involve time and labor which necessarily retard the process of reproduction. In addition,

the exigencies of war have made necessary the training of new personnel for this rather exacting work. Most frequently requested by other libraries is the *Ming shih-lu*, a manuscript work in 349 volumes, which contains the official chronicles of the Ming emperors whose rule extended from 1368 to 1644. It is our sanguine hope that the entire collection will be reproduced by the end of 1944.

The Rockefeller Foundation, through the China Medical Board, has deposited in the Library of Congress 305 reels of microfilm which reproduce the most important Chinese medical books in the Library of the Peking Union Medical College. Through the foresight of Chester N. Frazier and others, these rare works were microfilmed and sent to this country before the United States entered the war. Permission has been given to the Asiatic Division to reproduce any or all of these microfilms, either for our own Chinese collections or for individual scholars. It is scarcely necessary to say that the addition of these works, (numbering some 654 titles in about 3,600 volumes) to the Library's already rich medical and botanical collections, is an event of considerable significance. In them are set forth the scientific conclusions which the Chinese reached empirically in the 3,000 years of their recorded history. They furnish to the West unexplored materials in the field of comparative medicine, with many examples of the slow gropings of the human race toward more complete control of its bodily infirmities.

The subjects most fully treated in this medical library are fevers and infectious diseases, which together account for 101 of the 654 titles. The works on drugs and materia medica number 57 of which 16 were written by Japanese, the rest by Chinese scholars. Twenty-two of the items were printed in the late Ming period—that is to say, in the century before 1644 when the Ming dynasty ended. Probably the most important of these early impressions is a Famine Herbal (*Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*), printed in 1525.

X. JAPANESE

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Japanese Section, Mr. Edwin G. Beal, Jr.)

The Library is cut off by the war from its natural sources of Japanese language accessions. Some important material, however, has been secured. During the past year another government agency has transmitted to the Library 83 full sacks of Japanese language publications. These items, copies of which are available in no other library in the United States, have been kept apart as a separate collection. They consist chiefly of Japanese books and periodicals on economic and political problems. Other items include a complete set of the best translations of Shakespeare into Japanese—those of Tsubouchi Shôyô (1859–1935)—and translations of 10 novels of Charles Dickens.

Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has added to previous gifts the banned issues of *The Japan Times & Advertiser* for December 8 and 9, 1941. Of these very few copies have survived because of the reluctance of the Japanese police to allow the people to know the details of the negotiations between the two countries, particularly as reported in the editorial entitled "Last Peace Efforts," in the issue of December 9.

The Japanese section is also increasing its collection by microfilming works available elsewhere in this country. The largest single accession obtained in this way has been a set of 28 reels, containing the Japanese census reports, *Kokusei chôsa hôkoku*, for 1920, 1925, 1930, and 1935. Also secured have been microfilms of the official Japanese statistical annual, *Nihon teikoku tôkei nenkan*, for 1937, 1938, and 1939; of certain missing volumes of the monthly record of legislation, *Hôrei zensho*, and of the indices to that series; together with *Shûhô*, the weekly bulletin of the Cabinet Information Bureau, for 1940.

It has been our good fortune to acquire files of *The Great Northern Daily News* and *The North American Times*, two newspapers published by Japanese living on the west coast of the United States. These cover the period 1907–37.

There has been a successful effort to develop our collection of Japanese dictionaries. A considerable number of these works has been reproduced for war-related purposes by publishers in this country.

XI. INDIC

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Indic Section, Dr. Horace I. Poleman.)

Of a total of 2,024 Indic items accessioned in the past year, 519 were microfilm copies of manuscripts, rare books, pamphlets, serials, and newspapers vital to the research of government agencies. Among these were:

Out-of-print gazetteers of India previously not represented in the collections. The Library collection of Indian gazetteers is now essentially complete.

Rare manuscripts privately owned in the United States and Canada. These, added to similar material secured in the previous year, place in the Library film copies of all privately owned Indic manuscripts in the United States and Canada and of some very rare items owned by public libraries.

A complete edition of the *Dinkard*, an important historical and legal Pahlevi text.

A file of the *Bangkok Times* from December 1, 1941, to June 27, 1942. This contains important news materials published for the most part after the occupation of Thailand by the Japanese.

Recently published studies of current conditions in India.

Strategic materials on Southeast Asia.

The manuscript of F. D. Holleman's *Philippine customary law* in 9 volumes, based upon the "Beyer collection of original sources, 1–242." Permission to reproduce this manuscript on film was secured from the owner, the American Council of Learned Societies, for whose consideration we make grateful acknowledgment. This work will not be published, but permission has been given for the unlimited use of the document by officers of the Government of the United States.

Photostats of recently published, strategic maps of Thailand and Indo-China have been added to the collections. The page proof of volume 1, part 1, consisting of tables, of the 1941 Census of India was photostated and serviced to war agencies of the Government 9 months before its publication.

Strategic materials have been secured from India by air mail through the cooperation of the Air Transport Command and representatives of various departments of our Government, who were supplied with copies of want-lists before their departure for service in India.

Forty gifts were received directly by the Indic Section from institutions in India. A gift of serial publications, comprising about 10,000 items, and published in Asiatic and European countries during the years 1930–41, was received from the New History Society of New York City. Many other exchange and gift materials received

regularly from India by standing agreements have continued to reach the Library in spite of interrupted communications.

By a gift of Tibetan materials from Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill, of Litchfield, Conn., the Library of Congress now has in its possession the entire Rockhill collection. The late Mr. Rockhill began his collection during his residence in China from 1884–88 as Secretary of the American Legation. Between 1888 and 1892, on two scientific expeditions to China, Mongolia, and Tibet, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, he enlarged the collection. As American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China from 1905–09 he added many rareties. Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill have made frequent gifts of portions of the collection to the Library of Congress.

Of particular interest in the present portion is a group of Tibetan works on the Bon religion, which preceded Buddhism. Also included are Tibetan translations of Indian Buddhist writings in clear woodblock print, and a painting presented by the Dalai Lama to Mr. Rockhill. It portrays both the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama. The central figure of the painting is Tsongkhapa, the religious reformer of the fifteenth century who founded the Yellow Hat sect. He is shown surrounded by his disciples, including the two Lamas, and by the gods of the Lamaist pantheon. On the painting is the inscription: "Presented to me by the Talé Lama. Wu-tai Shan, June 21, 1908. W. W. Rockhill." Other descriptive notes in Tibetan appear on the painting.

The Library's collection of Tibetan books, known for many years as one of the foremost in the United States, has now taken a position of preeminence.

Grammatical and lexical material for India and Southeast Asia has been satisfactorily increased, and is proving of value to the linguistic work of the American Army.

The historical collections were greatly strengthened through orders placed in the English book markets, and by adding such contemporary materials as could be secured through existing channels. The current periodical and newspaper collections have been expanded to include all important publications of the English and vernacular press of India. Through the excellent canalizing of orders, there were added a few important publications, recently printed in India, in the following fields: modern political conditions, government, education, economics, industry and commerce, geography, transportation.

social conditions, military development, agriculture, science, general reference, and religion and philosophy.

The acquisition of materials directly related to war research and post-war planning constituted about 70 percent of the total.

Negotiations for the exchange of publications were successfully concluded with the following agencies in India: Society of Biological Chemists, Andhra University, Annamalai University, Biochemical Society of Calcutta, Deccan College Research Institute, Fergusson College, Bombay Historical Society, and the Adyar Library, Madras. Informal arrangements were made with the Government of India for a more certain flow of official publications to the Library than in the past.

XII. ISLAMIC

(Based on the Report of the Consultant in Islamic Art and Archaeology, Mr. Myron Bement Smith.)

One hundred and seventy-four book orders were initiated, chiefly from the 24 catalogs made available during the year. Among receipts of monographs on art and archaeology the following may be enumerated:

RESHID, MEHMED:
Concise guide to the Palace of Topcapou (Old Seraglio). Constantinople, Fratelli Haim, 1926.

MUHAMMED LATIF, SAIYID, KHAN BAHADUR:
Agra, historical and descriptive. Calcutta, Central Press, 1896.

SARRE, FRIEDRICH, AND EUGEN MITTWOCH:
Zeichnungen von Riza Abbasi. Munich, Bruckmann, 1914.
Asiatische Kunst aus Schweizer Sammlungen, Ausstellung Bern, 1941.

MARSHALL, JOHN HUBERT AND J. P. VOGEL:
Excavations at Charsada in the Frontier Province. Calcutta, 1903.

Important serial issues were:

Bulletin, Société d'archéologie copte, *Cairo*. 1936-39. T. II-V.
Archaeological Survey of India. *Progress Reports*, Mohammedan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, 1911-21.

Noteworthy materials in the Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages, or translations, totaled 50 pieces, of which only the following are cited, in the interest of brevity:

MARGOLIOUTH, D. S.:
The Table-Talk of a Mesopotamian judge. 1922.

HUDUD AL-ALAM:
Persian text in facsimile, with Russian introduction by V. V. Barthold. Leningrad, 1930.

Linguistica received were primarily older works, much of the recent material already being found in the National Library:

THE SEVEN SEAS:
A dictionary and grammar of the Persian language, by His Majesty the King of Oude. In seven parts, folio. Lucknow, His Majesty's Press, 1822.

JABA, AUGUSTE:
Recueil de Notices et Récits Kourdes servant a la Connaissance de la Langue, de la Littérature et des Tribus du Kourdistán. St. Petersburg, 1860.

YULE, W., AND M. C. BURNELL:
Hobson-Jobson, A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases and of Kindred Terms . . . London, 1886.

Works of history and generalia, selected from 30 odd acquisitions, include:

FOUCHET, MAURICE:
Notes sur l'Afghanistan, with preface by J. Hackin. Paris, 1931.

BENEDICTSEN, AGEE MEYER:
Armenien et Folks liv og kamp Gennem to Aartusinder. Copenhagen, 1925.

XIII. SEMITIC

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Semitic Division, Dr. Israel Schapiro.)

During the last fiscal year about 600 Hebrew and Yiddish books were added to the Library's collections through purchase, copyright, and gift. Historical, biographical, and reference books of recent date as well as belles-lettres and material relating to economic and political problems of the Jewish people throughout the world are represented. These books, in larger part, came from Palestine and the United States.

A considerable number of Judaica, i. e., books written on Jewish subjects in other languages than Hebrew and Yiddish, have also entered the Library. No approximate estimate, however, can be made of the Judaica received, since recommendations for purchase are made by persons in such varied fields as religion, archaeology, history, philosophy, social sciences, etc.: the books being classified and placed among the general collections of the Library.

An unusual and significant addition in the form of microfilm, was made during the first months of 1943 through an arrangement which made possible the microfilming by the Library of Congress of an entire special collection of books and periodicals relating to the German anti-Semitic propaganda as revealed in the literature of the Nazi Movement. The record, on 65 reels, represents about 18,000 pages (23 reels) of newspaper files; substantial runs of *Der Neue Tag*, 1940–41; *Die Juden Frage*, 1940–41; *Der Führer*, 1939–42; and *Deutsche Justiz*, April 1940–May 1941. The other 44 reels contain about 650 books and pamphlets, none of which were in the Library in other forms, and few of which are recorded in the Union Catalog as available elsewhere in the United States.

The collection, which is being cataloged with printed cards, was microfilmed on an average of 16 book titles per reel, following a special classification scheme. As a result, a research worker may examine a number of items of kindred nature without the inconvenience of frequently changing reels on the reading machine.

XIV. RARE BOOK COLLECTION

(Based on the Report of the Acting Chief of the Rare Book Collection, Mr. Frederick R. Goff.)

The number of volumes in the Rare Book Collection reached the count of 146,291 on June 30, 1943. New accessions accounted for 2,749 of the net gain of 13,482. The remaining 10,733 items represent books, pamphlets, and typescripts already housed in the Rare Book Collection, but not counted until this year. Two hundred and sixteen pieces were added to the broadside collection, to increase that total to 14,384.

Of the 2,749 new accessions, 1,363 represent titles transferred from the general collections; gifts amounted to 542 volumes; purchases to 237; the remainder were received through exchange and copyright deposit.

One of the most exciting and welcome gifts ever received by the Library was presented in March by Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa. It will always be numbered among the great examples of private benefaction to the National Library. Not the least important of the material assembled by Mr. Rosenwald is the remarkable collection of books, plates, proofs, and engravings, illustrative of the work of William Blake as engraver, painter, and poet. Full description of the Blake material is reserved for a later report. A magnificent exhibition of the Blake material (including Library of Congress pieces) was opened at the National Gallery in the spring of 1943.

The Rosenwald Collection numbers about 500 choice titles. There are 200 or more incunabula, including 37 not represented in any other collections reported in the Second Census of Incunabula in American Libraries. Only one other copy in American ownership is recorded for 27 of the titles and two other copies are recorded for 24 more.

In every instance, the Rosenwald Collection happily supplements the incunabula already in the Library of Congress. A serious gap in its collection of typographical monuments has now been filled by a magnificent copy of the 48-line Bible produced by Fust & Schoeffer in 1462. Among the distinctions of these volumes, apart from their beauty and historical significance, is the fact that this is the first dated Bible and the first book to carry a printer's device. The distinguished provenance of this copy, bound as intended in two volumes, indicates that it had been held by a monastery in Cologne. It was sold in the United States at the Lothian sale and came to us from the American library of the late Cortlandt Field Bishop. Again

one of the great monuments of early printing has passed from private hands to a public collection.

It was long a matter of regret that the Library owned only two books printed by William Caxton. The Rosenwald Collection brought five Caxtons into the National Library: Jacobus de Cessolis' *The Play of Chess* printed about 1478; the 1485 edition of the *Golden Legende;* the Earl of Carysfort's copy of the *Ryal Book*, printed about 1486; and the Huth copies of the second edition of the *Myrrour of the Worlde*, and *The Myrroure of the Blessyd Lyf of Jhesu Christ*, both presumed to have been printed in 1490.

The French vernacular is delightfully represented by such rariora as the 1487 Lyons edition of the *Roman de la Rose;* translations of Boccaccio, among them the Vérard 1493 editions of *Les Nobles et Cleres Dames* and the 1498–99 edition of *La Geneologie des Dieux;* the second edition of Robert Gaguin's version of Caesar's *Commentaries*, printed about 1500; Martin Franc's *Le Champion des Dames* [1488]; the same year's edition of Olivier de la Marche's *Le Chevalier Délibéré;* and the 1483 adaptation of the *Aeneid.*

Representative of Spanish printing and illustration are the *Nobilario perfetamente copilado* of Ferando Mexia, printed at Seville in 1492, the first book on heraldry printed in Spain and illustrated with numerous cuts of coats-of-arms; the *Los trabajos de Hercules* of Henrique de Villena, printed at Burgos in 1499; and the *Repeticion de amores y arte de ajedres*, printed at Salamanca about 1496.

Eleven different fifteenth century editions of Boccaccio bring the number in the Library to 21 of the 75 recorded in the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke.* A vellum copy, illuminated, of the 1494 Vérard printing of Laurent de Premierfait's French translation of the *De casibus virorum illustrium;* the first German translation of *Decamerone*, done at Augsburg by Anton Sorg in 1480; the rare German translation of *De claris mulieribus* produced by Johann Pruss at Strassburg in 1488; and the Spanish translation of the same work printed at Zaragoza in 1494 are particularly important.

As one might deduce from Mr. Rosenwald's interest in great pictures (his notable art collection as is noted in Part I of this Report, has been presented to the nation, for preservation at the National Gallery), the careful selections include many important illustrated books of the first 50 years of bookmaking.

The *Divina commedia*, printed at Florence in 1481 by Nicolaus Laurentii, is the first illustrated edition of Dante, and one of the earliest books to contain copperplate engravings. The Rosenwald copy,

formerly in the Holford and Bishop collections, contains the nineteen engravings reputed to have been executed after drawings by Botticelli. Still an earlier example of engraved illustration is found in Laurentii's edition of Antonio da Siena's *Monte santo di Dio*, 1477.

Two famous illustrated books, *De claris mulieribus* of Jacobus Phillipus de Bergamo, printed at Ferrara in 1497, and the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (two copies); three Ptolemy's, 2 of the 1482 Ulm edition, one with colored maps, the other uncolored, and the 1490 Rome edition with its well-known copperplate maps; the illustrated Columbus letter found in the 1494 Verardus; the 1472 *De re militari* of Valturius, (together with two fifteenth century manuscripts of the same work); the York Minster copy of the 1490 Latin edition of the *Danse Macabre*, one of six recorded copies; the 1491 and 1497 editions of the *Hortus sanitatis* containing botanical illustration are present, together with an interesting group of pictorial chronicles.

Bibliographical descriptions of all the incunabula titles so far briefly mentioned are, of course, available in the classic treatises. Moreover, many of the Rosenwald copies were exhibited in the Free Library of Philadelphia during 1940, and are recorded in the exhibition catalog entitled "The First Printers and Their Books."

This catalog also describes 3 of the 10 blockbooks in the Rosenwald Collection, the *Biblia pauperum*, the *Apocalypsis S. Johannis*, and the semi-xylographic *Speculum humanae salvationis*. Blockbooks as a group, occupy a fascinating and controversial place in the history of bookmaking: the accessions included in the Rosenwald gift are research material of the highest order. The group includes, beyond the 3 cited, the *Ars moriendi* in 3 editions; the Holford copy of the third edition of *Ars memorandi;* the edition of the *Mirabiila Romae* prepared for the jubilee year of 1475; an edition of the Regiomontanus calendar; and a copy of the *Passio Jesu Christi*, comprising 17 wood cuts with xylographic text in German on the reverse of each.

Complementing the blockbooks and incunabula are several illuminated manuscripts, the earliest of which is a charming thirteenth century Bible, of 567 leaves, double-column, on vellum, with 84 historiated and 50 illuminated initials. Two manuscripts are French books of hours. The earlier, dated 1506, comes from the collection of Sir George Holford; the later, dated 1524, from the collection of Cortlandt Field Bishop; both are attributed to Geofroy Tory.

Bindings executed for Jean Grolier are present on the *Spectaculorum* of Cornelius Graphaeus printed at Antwerp in 1550 (the

Robert Hoe copy); and on the Aldine 1523 edition of the *Argonautica* of Valerius Flaccus (the Mortimer L. Schiff copy). An interesting binding of later date from the Schiff Collection—by Trautz-Bauzonnet—protects one of two copies of *Les simulachres & historiees faces de la mort.* Both are of the first edition (Lyons, 1538) with the legendary Holbein wood cuts. Other wood cuts after Holbein appear in the 1549 printing of his Bible pictures and in *Moriae encomium*, 1676.

The French translation of *Praise of folly*, published in Paris in 1751, had plates after drawings by Eisen. The Rosenwald-Schiff copy has 17 of the original drawings inserted. Other noteworthy French illustrated books include the most important works of Moreau-le-jeune—his La Fontaine and Molière.

Certain Americana in the Rosenwald Collection came indirectly from the famous library of Herschel V. Jones, of Minneapolis; for example, the two collections of De Bry's voyages, in Latin and German. Particularly significant are the English and French editions of Thomas Harriot's *A brief and true report of the new found land of Virginia.* Both editions were printed at Frankfurt for De Bry by Johann Wechel in 1590 and each is among the rarissima.

English works in the 1501–1640 period include two imprints of Wynkyn de Worde (with Betson's *Treatise* [1500] there are three from the press of this Caxton apprentice, and one from Richard Pynson); Anglicus Bartholomaeus' *De proprietatibus rerum*, 1535; the second edition of Barclay's translation of *Narrenschiff*, 1570; the second collected edition of the works of Chaucer, 1542; Damiano da Odemira's *The pleasant and wittie playe of the cheasts renewed*, 1562; and Thomas Gemini's *Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio*, 1545, containing copperplate engravings which are among the earliest known in England.

Important rare books were acquired in addition to those included in the Rosenwald Collection. A cornerstone of any great collection of Americana is the letter which Vespucci wrote to Lorenzo di Medici, with an account of his third voyage to the new world, printed first at Paris in Latin. The Library acquired a copy of the first dated edition of this letter during May 1943. Issued under the title *Mundus novus*, it was printed at Augsburg by Johann Otmar in 1504. Technically this is the second issue of the third edition. It was apparently preceded by three undated editions, including a Venice edition as well as those of Paris and Augsburg. Another significant title of American interest, acquired at the same time, is the rare 1520 edition of Ludovico

Varthema's *Itinerario . . . ne lo Egypto ne la Surii . . .* which contains Juan de Grijalva's account of the expedition to Yucatan in 1518. One of the earliest printed accounts of America, this may well be the first to contain a description of any part of the mainland of North America.

Representing colonial history are a copy of *The fourth paper, presented by Major Butler, to the honourable committee of Parliament . . . together with a testimony to the said fourth paper . . . for the propagating the gospel of Christ Jesus*, printed at London in 1652, which is an uncommon work by Roger Williams on the subject of religious toleration; and two early seventeenth century American imprints of significant Quaker interest, Samson Bond's *A publick tryal of the Quakers in Barmudas upon the first day of May 1678*, Boston, printed by Samuel Green, 1682; and *A Confession of faith, in the most necessary things of Christian doctrine . . .* Philadelphia, printed by William Bradford, 1693.

To the Franklin Collection has been added an indifferent copy of the rare 1763 edition of *A looking glass for the times* by Peter Folger, Franklin's maternal grandfather. First printed in 1676, Franklin discusses this poem in his *Autobiography*. Another recently acquired example of Frankliniana is one of four known copies of *A vindication of the New-North-Church in Boston* printed by James Franklin, the brother, in 1720 when Benjamin was an apprentice in James Franklin's shop.

The very rare 16-page Hartford edition of the Constitution, printed by Nathaniel Patten in 1787, has been added to the Library's collection of early editions of the Constitution. The only copy located by Evans was in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of even greater interest is the broadside of the Declaration, produced at Salem in 1776. Seven other unusual eighteenth century American broadsides were added to the collection last year. One, entitled *Glorious news*, dated May 16, 1766, describes the elation of the Boston populace at the announcement received that day of the repeal of the Stamp Act. Another, apparently unique, *Good news from the northern army*, dated October 9, 1777, tells of the success of the campaign against Burgoyne. The remaining 5 are all election broadsides issued in New York in 1768 during that heated election campaign.

Two accounts of the Revolutionary War acquired are John Calef's *The seige of Penobscot by the rebels*, London, 1781, and *A narrative of Sir Henry Clinton's cooperations with Sir Peter Parker* (New York,

1780). The latter pamphlet, with extensive manuscript additions, contains Clinton's defense of his unsuccessful expeditions against Charleston and the French Fleet at Newport.

Other Americana include the first edition of P. Martin Perez's *Ragguglio d'alcune missioni dell' Indie Orientali & Occidentali*, Rome, 1592, the earliest known printed account of the entrance of the Jesuits into the province of Sinaloa in Mexico; and, finally, the Goelet copy of Gabriel Sagard-Theodat's *Histoire du Canada et voyages que les freres mineurs recollects y out faicts pour la conversion des infidelles*, Paris, 1636, one of the most important works on the early history of Canada. It describes the early Indian missions and contains three leaves of Indian music with Huron words.

An important work in the history of Anglo-American social thought is now present at the Library of Congress in unique form. A copy (without title page) of Volume II of the *Constitutional Code* of Jeremy Bentham, issued in 1830, acquired during the year, was the subject of investigation by Dr. David Baumgardt, Consultant in Philosophy. It has been identified, by means of an autograph inscription of Bentham's within, and is described as a "remarkable find" by Professor Everett of Columbia University, whose own definitive bibliography of Bentham stated, in 1929, that no copy of this text was known to exist.

Among typical accessions in fields other than Incunabula and Americana, one important gift is described by the donor, the Honorable Herbert Pell, who writes:

> . . . my collection of Romantiques . . . consists of several hundred books published in the Nineteenth century, most of them illustrated with steel engravings, although there are some with etchings, others with wood cuts and quite a lot of lithographs, particularly Daumier. I began this collection about twenty-four years ago . . . when I was a Member of Congress, where I served on the Library Committee . . .

XV. LAW

(Based on the Report of the Law Librarian, Dr. Eldon R. James.)

The Law Library has pursued during the past year the long established policy of endeavoring to secure at the very earliest possible moment the most recent legal publications, governmental and private, from all parts of the world. In pursuance of this policy during the past years a very considerable number of laws, regulations, and other legal publications have been procured, not only from neutral but also from enemy countries, including the legal publications issued by governments in exile and by other of the United Nations. In view of the urgent need for such legal publications, it has been necessary to make extended use of air mail and air express. The assistance of the Department of State greatly facilitated the collection and transportation of legal publications, particularly from Latin America. The policy thus pursued, however, has not affected the activities of the Law Library in gathering together, whenever opportunity offered, earlier legal material. Hence, its collections of old and recent legal publications have been maintained, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from existing conditions.

A considerable number of items of legal Americana were acquired during the year. These constituted important additions to the collections of the Law Library, but very few of them were of outstanding individual significance. The American session law collection has had many additions and in several sections is approaching completion. In other fields the collections of the Law Library have been greatly strengthened.

The two outstanding items of legal Americana acquired during the past year are the following: *Laws of Her Majesty's Colony of New York*, printed by William Bradford in New York City in 1710, which is one of the few complete copies of what is popularly known as the Second Bradford; also, the Library acquired *General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony*, printed at Cambridge in 1672.

The collections of the Law Library in the field of early legal Americana have now become so considerable that the items which are needed for their completion are not numerous but will be found to be exceedingly difficult to obtain and are for the most part to be regarded as within the field of rare books.

The offers of early English law books during the year have been few. It is not likely, until the war ends, that any large numbers of

these books will come into the American market. The collections of the Law Library in this field have also grown to such an extent that the items needed are not numerous but will be found in almost every case to be of a high degree of rarity and of a corresponding high price.

During the year the Law Library added only five items to its collections of pre-seventeenth century English legal literature. Perhaps the most important of these is a copy of *Les Tenures de Monsieur Littleton*, printed by Wight and Norton in the year 1599. This edition is in French and the sections of each chapter are separately numbered, as distinguished from the method devised by West, the author of *Symboleography*, for the 1581 and other editions of the *Tenures*. Only three copies, in addition to the one now in the Law Library, have been located. A 1590 edition, Beale T 496, of *An Exposition of the Kinges Praerogative*, has also been acquired.

The third early English treatise acquired during the year is *A Collection of Entrees, of Declarations, Barres, Replications, Rejoinders, Issues, Verdits*, . . . Yetsweirt, 1596, Beale T 450.

In addition to the treatises just mentioned, two sessional publications were acquired. The first is a copy of the laws of 7 Edward VI, printed by Grafton in 1553, Beale S 236. The other contains the laws for the first year of Henry VIII, printed by Marsh, 1575, Beale S 115.

Although the offers of early printed English law books were few, a considerable number of legal manuscripts appeared upon the market. Among these, 2 accessions deserve special notice. The first is a manuscript of English statutes from Magna Carta to 9 Henry V. It consists of 368 pages of vellum, 45 by 28½ cm. It is beautifully written in the hand of a fifteenth century scribe, and contains, in addition to the statutes, much matter of importance. It bears the bookplate of "Sir James Montague Kt., Her Majestyes Solicitor Genll." The manuscript is marked "Phillips No. 3114," and has the following inscription on the inside back cover: "This book was brot to America by C. L. Ricketts, Chicago, great collector, scholar, artist, successful businessman, and probably America's and the 19-20th centuries' only master scribe. It left his library 2/42. Note by one who loved and knew his undramatic greatness."

The second is a Scottish manuscript entitled, *Ane Abridgment of Sir John Gibsone of Durie, his pratiques*. This work was probably written by Sir John Gibson, second son of Sir Alexander Gibson (Lord Durie), the author of the *Decisions of the Lords of Counsil*

and session . . . 1621–42, which Sir John's son, Alexander, afterwards edited and published in Edinburgh in 1690. The manuscript purchased by the Law Library was probably written about the middle of the seventeenth century from Lord Durie's manuscript. It contains a digest of decisions and comprises about 2,500 dated entries alphabetically arranged under 270 headings.

A number of seventeenth century English legal treatises have helped to augment our fast-growing collection for this important period of English legal history. The following list of items is representative:

Powell, Robert. A treatise of the antiquity, authority, uses, and jurisdiction of the ancient courts of leet . . . London, printed by Richard Badger, 1642. 6 p. l., 168 p. With which is bound: An explanation of the old oath of legeance . . . London, printed by Richard Badger, 1641. t. p., p. 169–241.

The compleat clark, containing the best forms of all sorts of presidents, . . . 3rd ed., London, printed by P. R. for N. Brook, MDCLXXI. 3 p. l., 936 p., 40 l.

Hakewel, W. Modus tenendi parliamentum . . . London, printed for Able Roper, 1660. 3 p. l., 220 p.

In the field of English legal bibliography the Law Library has secured a copy of the third edition of Thomas Bassett's *A Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law Books of This Realm, with some others relating thereunto* . . . published by Thomas Bassett in London 1694. This is probably the last edition of the first bibliography of English law books, which Bassett himself actually revised.

Owing largely to the visits made to South America during the past year by the late Law Librarian, John T. Vance, and also by Crawford M. Bishop, the Editor of the Guides being issued by the Center of Latin American Legal Studies, the acquisitions in the field of Latin American law were conspicuously increased. These accessions amounted to well over 10,000 volumes and pamphlets. Many of these items were received through purchase and exchange, but in addition a very considerable number was received as gifts. Dr. Vance personally arranged for the purchase of approximately 5,500 publications in the field of law and its related subjects, and the extraordinary increase in the collections is largely due to his activities. He took with him on his journey lists of *desiderata* and thus was able to acquire many important items through the book trade. Other "wants" are being gradually supplied. Many long-standing gaps in

the collections of older laws, reports, and legal periodicals have been filled in during the course of the year.

Special attention has been devoted to bringing up to date the collections of Latin American legal periodicals and to the procurement of those periodicals which have begun publication within the last 1 or 2 years. Among the latter, are *Revista peruana de derecho*, Lima, Año 1, no. 1, May 1942; *Revista de la Universidad de Puebla* (Organ of the Schools of Law and Medicine), Puebla, Mexico, Año 1, no. 1, May 1943; *Revista peruana de derecho internacional*, Lima, Vol. 1, no. 1, July 1941; *Revista de la Corte de Cuentas*, San Salvador, Año 1, no. 1, January 1940. Very little of this material would be considered rare from a bibliographical standpoint although much of it is already scarce, and difficult to discover in the trade. Dr. Vance was fortunate to find in Brazil a copy of the first edition *Ordenações e leis do reino de Portugal* . . . Lisbon, 1603, known as the *Código Filipino*, a collection of laws and ordinances of the reign of King Philip the First, of Portugal, in force in Brazil, and hence, although a publication primarily relating to Portuguese law, may also be considered among the acquisitions of South American legal material.

Legal incunabula (i. e. works printed prior to 1501) dealing with the law of the time and place of their production, have a value today not only for the study of that law but also because of their relation to legal history. English legal incunabula are a part of the history of our own law, and continental incunabula are connected in many ways with the legal history of Anglo-American countries. The importance of legal incunabula for various types of legal investigation should not be overlooked. Canon law, for example, was an influence in the development of procedural and substantive equity, and, the early printed records of Canon law therefore have a present significance not always appreciated.

In the field of foreign law a number of interesting and important purchases were made from dealers in the United States. With the exception of a few current government periodicals, practically nothing has come from Europe. Only a few of the more interesting acquisitions can be mentioned.

The advice and assistance of Stephan G. Kuttner, Professor of the History of Canon Law, Catholic University of America, is gratefully acknowledged in connection with acquisitions in his field.

Acquisitions of Canon Law incunabula may be divided roughly into three categories. One includes editions of source material such as annotated and unannotated collections of the acts of the Holy See.

The most important accessions in this group are: *Liber sextus decretalium . . . cum apparatu Johannis Andreae*, Basel, Michael Wenssler, 1476 (Second Census B 878); Pope Clement V, *Constitutiones*, Basel, Michael Wenssler, 1476 (Second Census C 656); Pope Alexander VI, *Bulla in cena Domini*, 1499 (Rome? printer of Zane *Oratio*, not before March 28, 1499), the only copy in America according to Second Census A 337.

The second category includes comprehensive treatises dealing with the same material. Accessions in this group include such works as Helias Regnierus, *Casus longi sexti et clementinarum*. Strassburg, 1496, one of two copies in America according to Second Census R 113; and Franciscus de Zabarellis, *Super clementinis lectura*. Venice, Bernardinus Benalius, 1497–1498, one of two copies in America according to the Second Census Z 7.

The third group is represented by a copy of Pacificus Novariensis, *Sumula de pacifica conscientia*, Milan, Philippus de Lavagnia, March 24, 1479 (Second Census P 1), a legal manual for confessors, which was a popular kind of publication during the Middle Ages.

An illuminated manuscript of the great work of Hostiensis, *Apparatus super primo et secundo libro decretalium* was acquired during the past year. It is a commentary or detailed explanation of all decretals included in the official collection of Pope Gregory IX promulgated on September 5, 1234. This is considered one of the outstanding canonical works of the thirteenth century, and it enjoyed great authority in the later Middle Ages. Even today it is indispensable in the interpretation of medieval canon law. The author, Henry of Susa, taught law in Paris. He spent some time in England whence he was sent by Henry III on a mission to Pope Innocent IV; eventually he became chaplain of the Pope and Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. The name Hostiensis under which he is commonly known is derived from the name of this place. Hostiensis spent the last 30 years of his life in writing this commentary. It was printed 3 times in the sixteenth century but none of these editions is represented in the collections of the Library of Congress.

This manuscript of Hostiensis, probably the first to be acquired in the United States, contains 248 leaves and is a fine specimen of very early fourteenth century Italian calligraphy, prepared perhaps in Bologna. In it are many notes written in a cursive hand probably by a student owner. The ornamentation of the volume betrays some French influence.

The outstanding fifteenth century book received by the Law Library during the past year is:

[*Decisiones novae et antiquae Rotae Romanae*] Rome, Georg Lauer, August 21 to November 2 1475. (2d Census D 90; *Gesamtkatalog* 8203)

This is one of two copies ascribed to collections in the United States, by the Second Census of Incunabula which appeared in 1940. The *Decisiones* is a collection of decisions of the Rota Romana, a high tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church possessing comprehensive jurisdiction over certain ecclesiastical matters as well as civil controversies arising in the Papal territory. Several similar collections were compiled in the fourteenth century and were printed in the fifteenth. These fourteenth century collections were compiled by Bernardus de Bosqueto and Thomas Fastolf, who was Canon of Dublin in 1336 and later held high ecclesiastical office in England. Other collections were compiled by Bellamera which were printed in Rome in 1474 and in Venice in 1496. Later decisions entitled, *Decisiones novae* were compiled by Horborch, an auditor or judge of the Rota from 1376 to 1381.

The original compiler of the *Decisiones antiquae* is unknown but additions to the earlier collections were made by Gallichi and enlarged by Horborch and Bonaguida about 1370. The decisions of the Rota were published in various places before the end of the fifteenth century but aside from the volume recently acquired the Law Library has only one other edition. One Johannes Franciscus de Pavinis rearranged the earlier collections in the order of the Articles of the Decretals and combined with them certain other decisions arranged in the same way. The copy just acquired belongs to the first edition of this enlarged and rearranged collection.

Various types of juristic writings on Roman Law are represented among the accessions of incunabula. Three are comprehensive works dealing with a large portion of the *Corpus juris civilis*. One of these, written by Bartolus de Saxoferrato, the greatest creative jurist of the fourteenth century, is a systematic treatise—*Lectura super prima parte digesti novi*, Venice, Nicolaus Jenson 1478 (Second Census B 190). Two other books in the same group deal with the material contained in Justinian's Institutes. One is the work of Guglielmo Accursio (fl. 1273) the youngest son of the famous Accursius, author of the Glossa Ordinaria, the standard medieval commentary on the whole *corpus juris*. This treatise illustrates the Institutes with real or fictitious cases—*Casus longi super institu-*

tiones. Printed at Lyon about 1490, it is the only copy in America according to Second Census G 508. The other explains the Institutes in lecture form—Henricus Brunonis, *alias* de Piro (Birnbaum) *Super institutiones* printed at Coloniae, by Joh. Koelhoff, about 1481. It is apparently the only copy in America.

Another category containing canon as well as Roman Law is represented by two collections of *Consilia*—that is to say, legal opinions given in actual or hypothetical cases—a medieval prototype of the case method of presentation. One of these collections contains *consilia* by the most authoritative canonist of the fourteenth century, Nicholaus de Tudeschis, known as Panormitanus or simply *Abbas*—the Abbot. It was printed at Ferrara, by Andreas Belfortis, on February 22, 1475. It is the first edition, and is believed to be the only copy in America. Ludovicus Bologninus (1447–1508) is the author of the other collection which was printed at Bologna, by Ugo Rogerius, in 1499. This, also, appears to be the only copy in America.

The Law Library also acquired copies of several monographs on specific Roman law topics such as law suits, interest, gambling, and the interpretation of law. These contain comment on individual passages of the Roman law sources. Among them are the following:

Joannes Baptista de Caccialupis, *Repetitio cum autem L. generaliter C. de insti. vel substi.*, (Bologna, Galeacius Rugerius, November 18, 1497. It is the only copy in America according to the Second Census C 9.)

Dinus de Mugello *De regulis juris; consilia; de interesse; de actionibus; super arborum actionum*, (Pescia [printer of Canaro, 1489] March 24, 1492, Second Census D 159).

Paris de Puteo, *Tractatus in materia ludi*, (Pavia, Christophorus de Canibus [about 1475]. It is the only copy in America, not in Second Census.)

Bartholomeus de Saliceto, *Repetitio super L. semel mora*, (At end: 1486 [Venice, Bernardinus Benalius]. It is the only copy in America, and is not in Second Census, nor in Hain.)

Bartholomaeus Socinus, *Subtilis et vtilis lectura in tit. ff. de rebus dubiis*, (Pavia, Johannes de Legnano et Gerardus de Zeiis de Tridina. June 3, 1499. It is the only copy in America according to the Second Census S 536).

Petrus de Ubaldus, *Solemnis tractatus de duobus fratribus et aliis quibuscumque sociis*. (Lyon, Martin Huss, about

1479. It is the only copy in America according to the Second Census U 41).

Another accession is a Ducale containing instructions to Giovanni Suriano as governor of Veglia. This is date 1571, and is a *commissio* (*ducale*) containing instructions issued by the Venetian authorities to the governor of the island. Veglia [Krk] is one of those Dalmatian islands which became dependencies of Venice in 1480. This particular *commissio* is not contained in the various nineteenth century compilations of the medieval laws of the islands. It is probable that it never appeared in print. It represents, therefore, first-hand source material for the study of the legal history of an island which has been claimed both by the Italians and the Southern Slavs.

The Law Library has also obtained a copy of:

[*Reformacion der Stadt Nüremberg*] Augsburg, Hans Schoensperger 1498, Second Census R37. Only three copies have been located in the United States.

In the field of municipal law the term *reformacion* designated a complete revision of the ancient sources of law, primarily of city statutes and customary law. Among the *reformacionen* that of Nüremberg was the most important as it was the first comprehensive work to combine German common law and local common law in the field of civil procedure.

Our copy is of the third edition and contains the famous full page wood cut showing a view of Nüremberg, as well as a wood-engraved title page.

Several important monographs on a variety of subjects, were acquired of which the following are examples:

Bernardinus Senensis, *De Contractibus et usuris.* [Strassburg, about 1474]. First edition, (Second Census B 300).

Fortunatus Perusinus, *Consilium montis pietatis.* Venice, Petrus de Quarengiis, July 1498 (Second Census F 250).

Panormitanus de Tudeschis, *Lectura super rubrica de translatione episcoporum cum viginti et una rubrica.* Lyon, Martin Huss, about 1478 (Second Census P 66).

Johannes Franciscus de Pavinis, *De officio et potestate capituli sede vacante*, Rome, Georg Lauer, 1481, and is the only copy in America according to the Second Census P 210.

Our collections of the legal literature of Bohemia have been increased with the acquisition of *Tito artykulowé na Snému obecném, který držán byl na Hradě Pražském* . . . Colophon: *Wytisstěn w*

Kral, Weiissim městě Pražském v Karla Ferdynanda Arnolta z Dobroslawjna, léta Páné . . .: Articuln dess allgemeinen Landtagschlusses so auff dem Königlichen Prager Schloss . . . geschlossen und publiciret worden. Colophon: *gedruckt . . . bey Carl Ferdinand Arnolt von Dobroslawina . . .* These are annual sessions laws of the Diet of the Kingdom of Bohemia and contain 10 annual issues from 1701 to 1710. The laws for the year 1701 and 1702–3 are in Czech with Czech titles and colophons. The remainder are in German with German titles and colophons. Each annual issue contains a full page wood cut of the Bohemian coat-of-arms, and, at the end, a full page copper-engraving of the coat-of-arms of the chancellor and vice chancellor of Bohemia. The years covered mark a period of transition in Bohemian legal history.

It is believed that the two annual session laws in Czech are among the very last official printings in Czech for, although it was still the official language, German came to be used exclusively in the eighteenth century.

Important additions to the collections of early criminal law material are:

Bambergische Halsgerichts und rechtlich Ordenung, Mainz, Johan Schöffer, 1508.

This is the Penal Code for the Bishopric of Bamberg, sometimes called "Mater Carolinae," because it may be regarded as the immediate predecessor of the penal code of Emperor Charles V which is ordinarily called "Carolina," and forms the foundation of German penal law.

It contains 22 wood cuts illustrating court scenes, and different methods of torture and execution. In addition many of the xylographs present pictures of various stages of the judicial procedure of the time and provide a source for the study of domestic life and social culture.

Distinguished among acquisitions of French works is an edition of *Los fors et costumas de Bearn*, printed at Pau in 1552. This is thought to be the first book printed at Pau, and has a considerable interest both for the historian of French provincial law and for a student of romance languages because it is written in the dialect of Béarn which is a variant of Provencal.

Among additions made to the collections of Scandinavian law particular mention may be made of a very interesting Danish book entitle *Haer begynnes then Zelands low, Kiøbenhaffn anno 1576 . . .*

aff Matz Wingaardt. A crude wood cut of King Eric appears on the title page.

In the beginning Danish law was transmitted by the oral tradition of the "lawman." Later it was reduced to writing in the individual provinces. This item contains the codified law of the province of Sjaelland, and was compiled in the thirteenth century. It is sometimes known as *Kong Eriks Sjellandske lov.* It was first printed in 1505 and the copy acquired by the Law Library belongs to the second printing in 1576. It is the earliest imprint among the Scandinavian law books of the Library of Congress.

An interesting Portuguese accession is *Leis extravagantes collegidas . . . Em Lisboa per Antonio Goncaluez. Anno de 1569.* This is thought to be the earliest comprehensive Portuguese law book in the collections of the Law Library and is a splendid example of Portuguese typography. It was compiled by Duarte Nuñes de Leão and confirmed by the King's Council. It has been called the *Codigo Sebastianico.* The Law Library has also secured three early *Ordenações* printed in the sixteenth century. All of these deal with judicial procedure.

The Law Library is endeavoring to secure an adequate representation of Russian law, and during the year has acquired several notable works. Catherine the Great once projected a code of law, and, as a preliminary, issued instructions which dealt with the theories of government and legislation of the period together with a statement which might be considered a draft of the proposed Code itself. These instructions were translated into English and an edition was printed in London in 1767, no copy of which is in the Law Library. The Law Library has, however, acquired a manuscript of an English translation which probably differs from the translation from which the London edition was made. The manuscript contains the bookplate of Sir George Macartney who was the British Ambassador to Russia, from 1764–69, and it is possible that the translation was made especially for him because Sir George, in a despatch dated December 5/16, 1766, referred to the instructions given by the Empress to the codifiers in most enthusiastic terms.

Another acquisition is a collection of legal material relating to the Siberian Government in 1918–19. This Government was for some time under the direction of Admiral Kolchak and had its seat at Omsk. As will be readily understood this material possesses practical significance as well as great historical importance, for the reason that cases involving persons who were, or are now, American citizens some-

times come before American courts. Moreover, the Siberian Government during the regime of Admiral Kolchak, claimed to be the National Government of Russia and was recognized by some other Russian local governments. The collection contains legislation of the pre-Kolchak Government of Siberia from July to November 1918 and in part completes a set already in the Law Library. For the subsequent period it contains the legislation of the Kolchak Government as published in the Law Journal and the Law Gazette from December 1918 to September 1919, and, in addition, the Journals of the meetings of the cabinet, and the Journal of the so-called Inter-Allied Committee on the Siberian railways from March 5 to April 10, 1919.

Two early works of Spanish law have been obtained: [*Leyes de Toro*] *Quaderno de las leyes y nueuas decisiones sobre las dudas de derecho* . . . [Toro, Pedro de Pascua, 1505] and [*Leyes de Toro*] *Quaderno de las leyes y nueuas decisiones sobre las dubdas de derecho* . . . [Sevilla, Juan Varela, after March 14, 1505].

The *Leyes de Toro* were promulgated on March 14, 1505, in order to put a stop to abuses resulting from contradictory interpretations by the courts of the provisions of the *Fuero Juzgo*, the *Fuero Real*, the *Ordenamientos* of Alcalá and of Montalvo, and the *Siete Partidas*.

The *Leyes* do not form a code and are not a *recopilación*. The outstanding historian of Spanish legislation, José María Antequera, writing in 1890, says:

> The Leyes de Toro merely dictated solutions of controversial cases; they linked the old law system with the new, and filled the *lacunae* which experience had pointed out as existing in previous legislation. Since they were later incorporated into the *Nueva* and the *Novisima Recopilación*, there can be no doubt that they have been in force from the date of their promulgation down to our days.

The editions acquired by the Law Library bear no place of imprint or date but all authoritative bibliographies assert that they appeared in 1505. Although it has been claimed that the Pedro de Pascua edition was printed in Salamanca, it is probable, however, that this is an error and it is even possible that both editions were printed in Toro. The only two editions to appear in 1505, they consequently represent the first and second printing of the *Leyes de Toro*.

XVI. MUSIC

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Division of Music, Dr. Harold Spivacke.)

Much of the war material acquired by the Division of Music in 1943 cannot be opened to the public until after the war. This material comprises secret phonograph recordings of military value made largely in our own Recording Laboratory, current war music and musical propaganda, and additions to our already strong holdings in patriotic and national music. Our program in Music has been to a great extent governed by the war, but we have also felt a distinct responsibility to a peaceful future. Many of our acquisitions are solid contributions to American cultural resources.

The most important single acquisition of the year—and for that matter, of several years past—is a copy of the *Harmonice Musices Odhecaton A*, generally known as the "Gutenberg Bible" of music, published by Ottaviano dei Petrucci in Venice on May 25, 1504. Reasonably successful methods of setting type for the simple notes of Gregorian Chant had been worked out in the latter part of the fifteenth century, although even here the problem of aligning the notes on the staves was more often avoided than solved. An example of this may be found in another acquisition of the year, an *Agendum Maguntina*, published by Johann Schoeffer in 1513 (Cf. F. W. E. Roth's: Die Mainzer Buchdruckerfamilie Schöffer, Leipzig, 1892, p. 31), where only the words and staves are printed, but the notes themselves are written in by hand. Under the circumstances, it becomes all the more interesting to find Petrucci attempting to issue a whole volume of polyphonic music, when that undertaking involved a system for setting the many complicated note-shapes of mensural music.

Furthermore, his consummate craftsmanship produced a volume which would be considered beautiful no matter when it appeared. This is particularly true of the Library's new copy. The binding seems not to be the original although it may be contemporary. It is of pressed leather, suggesting the earlier Florentine squares and panels before the period when elaborate colors were added. The interior of the volume, however, is virtually in mint condition—no holes or tears and, except for one or two of the preliminary leaves, no foxing. The paper is as white as when it was made, and the print of a vivid blackness seldom found.

Regardless of its position among "firsts," the *Odhecaton* is also distinguished as a valuable source book for music of the fifteenth

century. The title, Latinized Greek, might be translated roughly as: "One hundred songs practicable for the human voice." In spite of this, only 96 compositions are in the volume, but their versions are acknowledged to be equal to the best preserved in contemporary manuscripts. The names of the composers included attest the skill and fine taste with which the songs were selected by the musical editor of the volume, Petrus Castelanus. One obtains a very fair cross section of the music current in the fifteenth century from works by Alexander Agricola, Antoine Busnois, Loyset Compère (who is the best represented of all with 16 compositions), Heinrich Isaac, Jean Japart, Jacob Obrecht, Johannes Ockeghem, Josquin des Prés, and Johannes Stockem.

Any pretense of offering fresh information about this new acquisition would be presumptuous, particularly in the space available, but the following bibliography may guide students to some sources of information on Petrucci and his imprints, with special emphasis on the *Odhecaton:*

SCHMID, ANTON
Ottaviano dei Petrucci da Fossombrone, der erste Erfinder des Musiknotendruckes mit beweglichen Metalltypen und seine Nachfolger im Sechzehnten Jahrhundert. Wien, Bei P. Rohrmann, 1845.

REESE, GUSTAVE
The first printed collection of part-music (The Odhecaton); *in* The Musical Quarterly, 1934, Vol. XX, pp. 39–76.

KINKELDEY, OTTO
Music and music printing in incunabula; *in* Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, 1932, Vol. XXVI, pp. 89–119.

MEYER, KATHI, in collaboration with EVA JUDD O'MEARA
The printing of music 1473–1934; *in* The Dolphin, 1935, Vol. II, pp. 171–207.

HEWETT, HELEN, and ISABEL POPE
Harmonice Musices Odhecaton A; Cambridge, Mass., The Mediaeval Academy of America, 1942.

The copy which Miss Hewitt lists as "The Hague, Holland (and New York, U. S. A.,): Library of Paul Gottschalk," can now be described as "Washington, D. C., Library of Congress." At one time it was in the famous Werner Wolffheim Collection in Berlin.

Only five other copies of the *Odhecaton* are known. Mr. Reese mentioned a seventh copy in his article (p. 47), supposedly at that time in private hands in Munich. As he pointed out, this copy had never been cited in the earlier literature and no confirming statement has since appeared. Mr. Reese received his information by oral

report and has subsequently expressed some doubt about the actual existence of the copy. It will be surprising indeed if this or any other seventh copy ever comes to light.

Two small but important volumes acquired by the Division may be considered together, in spite of the fact that one is Dutch and the other English. They represent two stages in the development of early opera. Strictly speaking, both are masques rather than operas, but their texts were intended for delivery by *dramatis personae* and to be either accompanied or interspersed with frequent musical interludes.

The Dutch publication is the earlier of the two, having been published in "Amstelredam" in 1634 by *Pieter Iansz. Slyp, Boeckdrucker op de Nieuwe-zijds achter Borch-wal, inde Goude Knoop.* It is an *Inleydinghe: Gedaen op de Amsteldamsche Mvsyck-Kamer. Ie Blyft in Eelen Doen. in Mayo 1634.* The center of the title page is decorated with an engraving, showing Apollo in a burning cloud, coming to salute a group of ladies, presumably the characters in the allegory which follows. The words were written by the poet, "Ian Hermansz. Krul," whose first work had been published in 1630, but who remained popular until very nearly the end of the century (Cf. Alphonse Goovaerts: *Histoire et Bibliographie de la typographie musicale dans les Pays-Bas*, Anvers, 1880, p. 358).

Unfortunately, according to Scheurleer (*Het Muziekleven van Amsterdam in de 17e Eeuw*, 's-Gravenhage, 1911, p. 24), none of the music has survived. Further comments will be found in Dirk J. Balfoort's *Het Musiekleven in Nederland in de 17de en 18de Eeuw* (Amsterdam, 1938, pp. 79–81).

The second is a considerably more famous work: Sir William Davenant's *The First Days Entertainment at Rutland-House, by Declamations and Musick: After the manner of the Ancients. By Sr W. D. London, Printed by F. M. for H. Herringman, and sold at his Shop at the Anchor, in the New-Exchange, in the Lower Walk. 1657.* A manuscript note opposite the title page says that in the British Museum copy the date is altered in a contemporary hand to November 22, 1656, which the writer conjectures was the actual day of publication. It is not impossible, since the performances themselves ran for 10 days in May of that year. Like the "Inleydinghe" above, the piece is a *melange* of speeches, poems, and interludes performed by "a Consort of Instrumental Musick," but Davenant himself apparently thought of the work as an opera, and chose the adopted form to evade the Puritans' strict rules on theatrical entertainments. The following autumn,

Davenant produced *The Siege of Rhodes*, generally called "the first English opera," but apparently he himself thought that he was well along on the operatic path in *The First Days Entertainment*.

Another fascinating acquisition is a volume by Jan Hermansz. Kruel, issued by the same publisher as the *Inleydinghe*. This time, it is a collection of songs: *Minnelycke Sangh-Rympies, Vermenght met Ghecenight Sonnetten, ende and're Ghedichkies. t'Amstelredam, Ghedruckt by Pieter Iansz. Slyp, Boeck-drucker op de Nieuwe-zijds achter Borch-wal, inde Goude Knoop. 1634.* The book is finely illustrated with 19 deft and realistic engravings such as were appearing in Amsterdam at that period. Except for the sonnets and an occasional longer ballad, the 69 poems are mostly songs, and the "stemme" or tune is indicated below the title of each. In addition, the music for 14 of the songs is given, twice in a three-part setting, once with the melody alone, and in the remaining 11 instances in two parts (*superius* and *bassus*). The longest of these two-part settings, extending from pages 122 to 125, is headed: "Na de voys van *Doulands Lachrimae*." This, of course, would be the famous English lutenist, John Dowland (1563–1626). The song is not an adaptation from the string and lute pieces in his *Lachrimae, or seaven teares figured in seaven passionate pauans* (1604), but a song using the same melody as the first of these, which had appeared 4 years earlier in *The second booke of songs or ayres*. The melody has been somewhat altered to adapt it to the Dutch words, and the *bassus* is almost a new creation. The original song was for solo voice with lute accompaniment, and although the *bassus* follows the outline of the lute bass fairly closely, the addition of the words necessitates much doubling of the notes. It is not particularly surprising to find the song here. England knew it well, and Fletcher, Ben Johnson, Middleton, Massinger, and Webster refer to it in their writings. Furthermore, Dowland spent most of his professional life on the Continent; small wonder, therefore, that his most famous song should have been known there, too.

An exceedingly rare and curious set of part books has the equally curious title:

> Musicalisch-türckischer eulen-spiegel. Das ist: seltzame possen von einem sehr gescheiden türckisch-käyserlichen hof- und feld- narren, welcher nachgehends gar muffti worden; aus dem welt-bekandten Ungarischen kriegs-roman extrahiret, und mit Ungarisch-Griechisch-Moscowitisch-Wallachisch-Kosakisch-Rusnakisch- und Pohlnisch-lustigen balleten, mit ihren proportionibus, auch andern nutzlichen blasend- und geigenden sonnaten, illustrirt, und mit einer tenor-sing-stimm, 2. Violinen, auch 2. Violen, so ad placitum, samt doppeltem general-bass,

auf anspruch einiger werthesten freunden componiret und in druck heraus gelassen von dem bekandten Dacianischen Simplicissimo in Güntz. Daselbst gedruckt im Jahre 1688.

In the Library's copy only the *vox cantans* part bears this remarkable title, faced by a frontispiece illustrating one of the scenes in the story which is to be unfolded. The parts for the two violins, the two violas, and the two "continuos" bear only the name of the instrument in question in large letters. It is easy to see how this single title page might have been lost in the copy which inspired Robert Eitner's article, "Volksmusik im 17. Jahrhunderte," published in the first number of the *Monatshefte für Musik-Geschichte*, Jhg. XIV, 1882, pp. 1–8, with musical transcriptions on pp. 17–36. In spite of this probable lack, a comparison of these transcriptions with our part books demonstrates that they are one and the same. Later (1902) in his *Quellen-Lexikon*, Eitner lists under title a single copy of the publication as in the Fürstliche Bibliothek in Wernigerode (now in the possession of the State Library in Berlin) without giving any indication that this is the work he had previously described so carefully. Since he seldom saw the volumes he cited, working almost entirely from catologs, this is not surprising. But it is a little unfortunate, since one cannot help wondering whether, if he had known the true title of the compilation, he would have changed some of his conclusions.

Eitner made many shrewd guesses in the course of his article, and his summary of the contents is still useful, but the detective work of Hans Joachim Moser is on another plane altogether. In an article on Daniel Speer in the *Euphorion* (1933) and on a wider scale in his two-volume publication: *Corydon, das ist: Geschichte des mehrstimmigen Liedes und des Quodlibets im Barock* (Braunschweig, Henry Litolff, 1933) he proves beyond all reasonable doubt that the collection is the work of Speer. He has also been able to establish far more accurate dates for the man than those given in Eitner's *Quellen-Lexikon*. A convenient reference for these facts is Moser's *Musiklexikon* (1935).

The Library also received, in two small oblong volumes, *Les Airs Spirituels de Mr.* [Bénigne] *de Bacilly* (A Paris, chez G. de Luine . . . 1688). The first edition appeared in 1682, and according to Eitner a "Seconde édition" was issued by Ballard in 1692. The preface, bound in at the back of our copy, says that it is necessary to observe attentively if one is to be fully informed on "la difference de cette Edition d'avec les deux precedentes." Although apparently

a third edition, Eitner did not know of it and, what is more, he cites only one copy each for the three editions he does list. Naturally the *Quellen-Lexikon* is no longer comprehensive in such matters, but it does seem to indicate the extreme rarity of our edition.

Another bibliographical curiosity is an additional copy of Buonanni's *Gabinetto Armonico* with its famous series of plates depicting persons in various appropriate and happy positions, playing on all the musical instruments known to the author. Copies issued in Rome both in 1722 and 1723 were already in the Music Division; the former, besides the preliminary leaves and plates, had 177 leaves, whereas the later edition had 170. This copy is dated 1722, but like the edition of 1723, it has only 170 pages. This would seem to indicate that the new copy represents an intermediate state, but future comparisons with material now inaccessible may disclose further differences.

One of the most beautiful books received this year and at the same time one of the rarest is the Schwerdt copy of the Marquis de Dampierre's *Recueil des Fanfares pour la chasse, a une et a deux Trompes*, issued around 1776 from the press of Le Clerc in Paris. The Marquis says on the title page that he is a "Gentil homme des Chasses et Plaisirs de Sa Majesté," and his keen and merry face, as depicted in the frontispiece, makes him appear an able servant of the King in his appointed field. The more important hunting melodies, some of which run to 24 measures, are given first for a single horn and then arranged for two horns. An entire page is devoted to each form, and the music is surrounded by an ornamental band, featuring the animals of the hunt, horns, riding boots, and a great many oak leaves. Preceding many of the calls is a similarly decorated page, giving a brief explanation of the call—for example: "La Petite Royalle. On Sonne cette Fanfare lorsque les Chiens attaquent un Cerf dix cors jeunement." Interspersed through the calls are nine large and excellently executed engravings depicting the life of the deer from conception until the dogs are allowed to finish off the carcass after the hunt. The publication is so rare that it is not mentioned by Fétis, Eitner, Wolffheim, or Paul Hirsch, nor is it listed in the catalogs of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the catalog of printed music in the British Museum, or the book catalog of that institution. What perhaps is still more surprising, Kurt Taut did not mention the work in his history of the beginnings of hunting music.

Three more manuscript volumes have been added to the collection of cantatas by Agostino Steffani (1654–1728). Two of the volumes

come from the library of W. von Wilmersdoerffer by way of Alfred Einstein who used them in preparing his edition of Steffani compositions for the *Denkmäler* series. The other volume has the names of a number of former owners going back to "Chas. Millard 1775," and presumably is the product of Steffani's great popularity in England during the eighteenth century. Considering that great popularity, it has always been something of a puzzle why the composer should be so completely neglected in our own day. He is far from being a "musicologist's musician," resembling more a somewhat Italianized Bach, with music of rich texture and dramatic design. Some time he will be "rediscovered," and the Library's numerous manuscripts will then become an even greater treasure than they are now.

Another manuscript which should yield much information to a diligent student is the thick diary of Heinrich Louis Christian Köhler, recording his experiences while a music student in Germany from 1840–43. Born in Braunschweig on September 5, 1820, this famous pedagog was still a very young man when the diary stops, but he knew some people that were famous and many more that were to win their fame later, so that these papers could easily form the basis for a remarkably interesting study. It is good to have such raw materials in an institution like this.

Still more important, although of a slightly later date, is a collection of 268 letters from Hans von Bülow (1830–94) to Eugen Spitzweg. Von Bülow apparently became a close and lifelong friend of Spitzweg, the "Inhaber" of the old Munich publishing firm of Joseph Aibl, when he went to Munich in 1867 as the principal conductor of the royal opera. While von Bülow was in Munich, relatively few letters were exchanged (therefore there seems to be little in the correspondence concerning the break with his wife, Cosima, who left him to marry Wagner), but there is a steady stream of letters whenever von Bülow leaves for other parts. There are eight letters, one of them written around the edges of a menu, dated from the United States during his giant concert tour of 1875–76, during which he gave 139 concerts. A very few of the letters were used by Marie von Bülow in her eight-volume edition of his writings and letters—more often than not she merely prints excerpts—so that eventually the collection, plus the other Bülow letters already in the Library, could furnish the materials for an interesting study.

A number of important acquisitions which have arrived in the Library cannot be reported fully here since they have not as yet

been processed. Nonetheless, they are interesting enough to deserve some special mention in passing. A few weeks before the United States entered the war, arrangements were completed for importing from Spain an extremely large collection of *zarzuelas*, that particular form of opera or operetta indigenous to Spain. After a delay of many months 332 of them finally arrived in the Library, giving us by far the largest collection in the Western Hemisphere. When the cataloging is complete, they will certainly deserve special notice.

We were also extremely fortunate in securing a collection of 1,605 phonograph records, for the most part dating from 1918 to 1924, although a few scattered discs of later dates were included. These are not the incunabula of phonograph recordings, but perhaps it would be permissible to say that they date from the *rococo* period. Many of them are single-face, the majority coming from the days before electrical recording. The Victor Company has for many years been presenting to the Library most of their Red Seal discs and later their albums, and the Columbia and Decca companies have followed the same generous policy since late in the thirties. This new collection fills in many of the gaps in the 500 series of 10-inch Red Seals, and does almost better with the 6,000 and 8,000 series of 12-inch discs. In addition, there are 65 discs from the 64,000 and up series of single-face 10-inch Red Seals, and 89 discs in the 74,000 series of single-face 10-inch Red Seals. Since the Library previously had relatively few of these single-face recordings, there are still many more to get. Our objective is to gather together materials for a complete representation of the recorded art of the world's greatest musicians during the past forty-odd years. Our collection already has most of the Caruso recordings and many of McCormack. The early recordings of Zimbalist, Casals, Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, and Paderewski are well represented. Eventually the Library will have, it is hoped, an archive of recorded music without lacunae.

Old bound volumes containing music published in this country before 1820 come on the market infrequently and sporadically, and no sizeable collection had been offered to the Library recently. In the last months of the fiscal year, however, four such volumes were acquired in rather quick succession. A full report of their contents will have to wait until a later time, but meanwhile it may be of some interest to mention a few outstanding titles.

Two of the volumes have an interesting historical background. They belonged originally to Micah Hawkins, the self-educated saddle

maker who contributed the words to what is frequently given as the first Negro dialect song written by an American, the famous

> Backside of Albany, tan Lake Champlain;
> One little Pond, half full a water—
> Plattsburgh dare too, close upon de main—
> Town, small—he grow bigger do hereafter.

It was written to be sung to the tune of "The Boyne Water," and was to celebrate the victory of "Massa Macdonough" and "Gen'ral M'Comb" over the British at Plattsburgh in the War of 1812. Fully half the songsters print the words for 15 or 20 years after it was written, and occasionally it reappeared as late as the Civil War. In 1824, Hawkins' "opera," *The Saw-Mill, or a Yankee Trick*, was put on in New York for four or five performances (Cf. Odell, vol. III, pp. 156–157). The words and tunes were both by Hawkins, but he needed the assistance of James Hewitt for the orchestrations. The two volumes are only a very small part of what must have been a very large collection, since one of them is numbered "Vol. 13." What is more, both were apparently bound up sometime in 1803 or very shortly thereafter, since the entire contents date from earlier years, some of it going back to the early 1790's. If Hawkins kept adding to his library from 1803 to 1824 at the same rate, he must have owned a collection for which a modern Americana addict would have given everything he had.

The other two volumes have no special provenance, but they contain many interesting items from the turn of the century. One volume starts off with a complete copy of the large "Selected Music," published in Philadelphia in 1807, one of the most elegant publications, typographically speaking, which had appeared up to that time. Also in the same volume is an almost complete copy, save only the title page, of "Mr. Francis's Ball Room Assistant." Only one complete copy came to light during W. T. Upton's revision of Sonneck's *Bibliography* (now in the press), and previously the Library of Congress had only a single leaf from the collection.

The remaining volume holds over a hundred sheets, some of which, according to Mr. Upton's census, seem to be unique. On the patriotic side, the volume contains a copy of S. Territ's edition of *The Battle of the Nile*, the tune that furnished the basis for three or four of our most popular early patriotic numbers. There is also a single sheet issued by P. A. von Hagen in Boston with the *Funeral Dirge on the Death of General Washington, as Sung at the Stone Chapel, the music composed by P. A. von Hagen, organist of said Church.* To

end the list, there is a copy of a song with a peculiar history—*Liberty's Throne; A new song composed by F. R., New York* and sold there by *J & M. Paff's Musical Store.* The words to the song start:

> When Freedom was banish'd from Greece & from Rome,
> And wander'd neglected in search of a home,
> Jove willing to fix her where long she might stand,
> Turn'd the Globe round about to examine the land;
> With nice circumspection he view'd the whole Ball,
> And weigh'd in his balance the merits of all,
> Then quickly determin'd America alone,
> Was the spot well adapted to Liberty's Throne.

As it happens, however, "F. R." did not write the words to his song. In *The Vocal Magazine*, published in London in 1778—and incidentally the same songster to publish first the constitutional song of The Anacreontic Society, *To Anacreon in Heaven*—there appears as Song 159 on page 41 almost the identical poem. It is said to have been "Written by the Editor," who was one J. Bew. The words, however, are not arranged in eight-line stanzas, but in four-line, each stanza ending with the refrain, "Derry down, down; down, derry down," which definitely identifies the tune to which Mr. Bew intended his poem to be sung, one of the most parodied songs of that period or any other. Naturally, no Englishman originated the conceit of having Jove find Liberty's throne in America, and therefore Bew's seventh and eighth lines go:

> Then quickly determin'd that England, alone,
> Was the spot well adapted for Liberty's throne.

In any case, "England" fits the meter far better than "America." "F. R." would have done better, however, if he had satisfied himself with changing an occasional word, even if it fitted none too well. Instead of keeping the popular, rollicking tune of "Derry down," however, he wrote music to go with the altered words. The songsters picked up the poem with its new structure, printing it at first without specifying the tune, as was the custom when "original" music was to be used. This lasted for only a year or two, and then since the new tune had not caught on, and since it was always fair to sing any set of words to any tune it would fit, the songsters begin to print the poem with the direction: "Tune—To Anacreon in Heav'n." And thus another predecessor of *The Star-Spangled Banner* was born. It is a happy event to bring a copy of "F. R.'s" work to the National Library. Previously, the only known copy was in the New York Public Library.

A special effort has been made during the past year to fill in some of the gaps in the Library's collection of American songsters, in the course of which a survey of other collections on the eastern seaboard has been made. Perhaps because of this some short account of the progress made will not be completely out of place.

One thing has become obvious. Although any number of the cheap, paper-covered "vaudeville" songsters of the 1850's and later may still be had, patriotic songsters published before the 1820's are exceedingly rare. In fact, with the exception of a few particularly famous publications, such as *The American Musical Miscellany* (Northampton, 1798), most songsters seem to have survived in only one or two copies. With items of this rarity, it is obvious that if a fine collection is to be formed, effort must be continuous and concentrated. Attempts to secure them during the past year produced the following titles, but much remains to be done:

The Star-Spangled Banner: Being a collection of the best naval, martial, patriotic songs, &c., &c., &c., chiefly written during and in relation to the late war . . . Second edition. Wilmington, Del., J. Wilson, 1817.

The Antihipnotic Songster, containing original and select songs. Patriotic, sentimental, anacreontic, comic, and Masonic. With favorite airs, glees, and catches. Philadelphia, Robert Desilver, 1818.

The Nightingale, containing 14 beautiful songs . . . [n. p.] Printed September 25th, 1818—for 6 cents.

American Patriotic and Comic Modern Songs, commemorative of naval victories during the late war . . . New York: John Low, 1819.

The Southern and Western Songster: Being a choice collection of the most fashionable songs, many of which are original. Second edition, greatly enlarged. Philadelphia, John Grigg, 1827.

The New-England Pocket Songster; a choice collection of popular songs, new and old. Windsor [Vt.?], 1830.

The Washington Temperance Song-book. A collection of temperance songs, set to music. Arranged for one, two, and three voices. By a Washingtonian. Harrisburg, Pa., Hickok & Cantine; Philadelphia, Smith & Peck, 1842.

The Whig Banner Melodist. Published for the Whigs of the Union, and for sale at the Reading Room. . . . Philadelphia, June 1844.

American Melodist: Containing a collection of the most popular native American Songs. Published by an Association of Americans. Boston, 1845. Published by Robert Tristee, Secretary of the Club of Three, O. W. A. H.

National songs, ballads, and other patriotic poetry, chiefly relating to the war of 1846. Compiled by William M'Carty. Philadelphia: William M'Carty, 1846.

The Social Lyrist: A collection of sentimental, patriotic, and pious songs, set to music, arranged for one, two, and three voices. By J. H. Hickok. Harrisburg, Pa., Benjamin Parke, 1847.

The Southern [vignette of Confederate flag] *Song Book*, containing all the new and choice Southern songs & melodies, with the popular ballads, comic and sentimental. Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., H. C. Clarke, 1861.

The Book of 1001 Songs; or Songs for the Million. New York, Wm. H. Murphy, n. d. [Composite volume made up of "The Singer's Gem," "Free and Easy Songster," and "The Boquet Songster."]

Easily the most interesting of the lot is the first on the list. Wilson published his first edition the year previous, and a copy of it is in the Harris Collection at Brown University. The only other known copy of the second edition is in the New York Historical Society. It is interesting to find that Francis Scott Key's poem had made sufficient headway in 2 years to have its title used for the name of a songster. It is even more so to find that the publisher spent the interim between the publication of the two editions looking for more parodies on *To Anacreon in Heaven*, and was able to raise the number from 3 to 11—more than in any other songster yet examined, but of course by no means as many as the editor might easily have found had he looked further.

The Antihipnotic Songster is built on a broader and more comprehensive base, but nonetheless "To Anacreon," "Adams and Liberty," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and two other parodies are included. The year 1818 was a good year for songsters with at least 15 found so far. In 1819, the depression choked the number to 3. Of the 15 in 1818, *The Antihipnotic* is easily the best. Only 1 other copy has been found and that is in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Library's copy of the 1818 *Nightingale* seems to be unique, as is also the *American Patriotic and Comic Modern Songs*. The Harris collection has a songster with the same title issued by W. & J. Gilman in Newburyport in 1814, but the contents are not at all the same.

No copy is known of the first edition of Grigg's *Southern and Western Songster*, and the only other known copies of the second edition of 1827 are in the Boston Public Library and the American Antiquarian Society. In 1829 Grigg got out a third edition, dropping some of the songs in the 1827 edition but nonetheless increasing the total number from 368 to 440. The Library has 2 copies of the 1829 edition, and there are others at Brown, Grosvenor, Harvard, and the New York Historical Society. From this point on, the songster becomes downright common, so that almost every collection has a selection of the editions of 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1841, 1848, 1851, 1853, and 1858.

The Library previously had a copy of the 1835 edition of *The New-England Pocket Songster*, issued in Claremont, N. H., as well as a later edition, but now the first edition can be added to the list. The American Antiquarian Society also has a copy, and Harvard has an imperfect one in Professor Kittredge's collection. Of the later songsters in the list, it will be sufficient to say that although very small, the *American Melodist* contains some of the first songs of the Nativist Party—an old name for isolationists. *The Social Lyrist* of 1847 is a second edition, identical in all respects, with a songster published in 1840. The Library already had a copy of the earlier edition.

XVII. FINE ARTS

(Based on the Report of the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts, Dr. Leicester B. Holland.)

Opportunities to enlarge the book collections in the Fine Arts have been even more severely restricted than during the previous year. European publication which previously has been far more important than that of the United States is now largely stopped and wholly cut off, and although the English output has continued, it has naturally declined.

Nevertheless by purchases from English and American dealers in second-hand books and continued progress with the arrears of uncataloged material 3,261 new volumes have been added to the collections in the Fine Arts this year, as against 2,438 in the preceding twelvemonth, bringing the present total of books and pamphlets having such classification to 83,883 volumes. The Library has benefited from the counsel and requirements of the curators of the National Gallery in making its selections of important works.

Fortunately the acquisition of prints has not been handicapped to a like extent by wartime conditions. For the offerings of American print makers remain as varied as ever and even of European prints there is no present lack. Nearly all purchases have been made directly at meetings of the committee for selection of prints to be purchased with the income of the Pennell bequest. Eight meetings were held during the year, at one of which the great exhibition of prints conducted by "Artists for Victory" at the Metropolitan Museum was visited, and at other meetings the two exhibitions of the National Academy of Design. At all these exhibitions purchases were made. Altogether 4 engravings, 247 etchings, 122 lithographs, and 53 block prints have been purchased during the year on the Pennell fund, 326 being by 164 American and 103 by 32 foreign artists.[4] Owing to the richness of our present holdings it has been possible to acquire but four by Pennell himself that were not already in the Library. With the relatively small income from the Hubbard endowment only 10 prints, by Beham, Blot, Heinzelmann, de Larmessin, Palmer, and Rembrandt have been purchased, because it seemed wiser to wait until post-war conditions in Europe afford better opportunities to invest accumulated funds.

The outstanding acquisition of the year is a group of 78 etchings and one lithograph by J. Alden Weir, assembled for the Library from members of the artist's family through the aid of his daughter,

[4] In addition to 35 prints to which purchase prizes were awarded. See below.

Mrs. Mahonri Young. Weir holds a place in the front rank of American painters of the late nineteenth century. His etchings, small in amount, and never receiving from the artist more than intermittent interest, is less well known. It is distinctly painter's etching, sensitive, somewhat impressionistic, full of atmosphere. The subjects are landscapes—many done on a trip to the Isle of Man—and portraits of members of the artist's family. The new acquisitions added to 14 previously in the Library's collections, give a total of 93 out of 123 listed in the catalog of Weir's *oeuvre*. Without the active cooperation of the family it is doubtful if such a full showing could ever have been made. It is particularly appropriate that this outstanding representation of Weir's work should result from the Pennell Fund, since J. Alden Weir's father, Robert W. Weir, was professor of drawing at West Point when Whistler was a student there.

In the way of direct Whistleriana there have been added to the J. and E. R. Pennell Whistler Collection one letter from Whistler to a friend supporting the candidacy of George McCullough as Curator at the Royal Academy, 13 very friendly conversational letters from Whistler—and one from his mother—to Mrs. Leyland, and 10 letters from Whistler to Leyland himself of a more businesslike nature. The letters to Mrs. Leyland were purchased from Mrs. Leyland's daughter, Elinor Speed, while those to Mr. Leyland were contained in a large album of letters to Mr. Leyland and to his son-in-law, Val Prinsep, from Burne-Jones, Rossetti and others of the pre-Raphaelite circle, purchased from Val Prinsep's son, Anthony Prinsep.

The collection of fine prints has also been increased by gifts of varying size. First in point of numbers is a selection of 240 prints in diverse media produced under the Federal Art Project of the Work Projects Administration, many of them the work of artists already represented in the Library's collections. In second place numerically is a group of 36 etchings and 13 lithographs by Hugh Botts, vigorous impressions of American life, neither glossed with artificial glamor nor debased by caricature. Third, a group of 36 etchings and 2 drawings by Henry Emerson Tuttle, loving portraits in drypoint and etching of birds, which recall in their understanding of the subject and in their carefully studied presentation something of the work of the great French etcher, Bracquemond. The works of Botts and Tuttle, 3 lithographs by Victor Perard and a single print by Paula Eliasoph, were all given to the Library by the artists themselves. From Peter Fingesten, a young sculptor of eminence, we have re-

ceived a group of 76 prints, etchings and lithographs and reproductions, chiefly symbolic bookplates, the work of his father, Michele Fingesten, at present in an Italian concentration camp. To the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers we are again indebted for the annual gift of bookplate material made through Carlyle Baer, secretary of the Society.

To add the encouragement of publicity to the Library's purchases a new activity in the field of graphic arts was undertaken, in the form of an exhibition open to all print-makers, at which a large number of purchase prizes were awarded, the prize prints being added to the J. and E. R. Pennell Collection in the Library. In order to stimulate production to the utmost the exhibition was restricted to work that had been issued during the current year. A jury representing the four art galleries of Washington—the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Phillips Memorial Gallery—selected 467 prints for exhibition from a total of 1,637 prints submitted. Purchase prizes were awarded as follows:

First prizes to E. Hubert Deines, Armin Landeck, Helen A. Loggie, Thomas W. Nason, Alfeo Verrecchia.

Second prizes to Asa Cheffetz, Douglas W. Gorsline, Eugene Higgins, Paul Landacre, Guy Maccoy, Warren Mack, James Patrick, Martin Petersen, Carl M. Schultheiss, George Hand Wright.

Third prizes to Grace A. Albee, Ray Bethers, Helen King Boyer, John Edward Costigan, Alan Crane, Fritz Eichenberg, Ralph Fabri, Todros Geller, Morris Henry Hobbs, Clare Leighton, Leo Meissner, William Meyerowitz, Jackson Lee Nesbitt, Kate Neufeld, Kevin B. O'Callahan, Roi Partridge, Ernest D. Roth, LeRoy D. Sauer, William Sharp, Prentiss Taylor.

The prints were on display in the Library during May and June. From them a selection of 135 was made by the American Federation of Arts for circulation throughout the country during succeeding months.

The collection of war posters grows continuously. During the year 840 have been received. Nearly half of the total comes from private sources as copyright deposits; those issued by various branches of the United States Government are sent directly from the Government Printing Office which produces them. In addition we are indebted to the British Press Service, the Russian War Relief, Inc., and to the Fighting French delegation for posters issued by allied nations.

Since the suspension of active recording by the Historic American Building Survey, the completion of work left nearly finished by that

had "learned the valuable lesson of how to own without possessing."

Another outstanding camera portraitist has been lost to America in the death of Ian Pirie MacDonald, on April 22, 1942. Born in Chicago in 1867, Mr. MacDonald became a photographer at 16, and since 1900 he had limited his subjects exclusively to men. An Honorary Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain he won many prizes in exhibitions held in this country and abroad, and counted among his sitters the most distinguished public characters of his time.

At his death there were in his studio, in New York, slightly more than 1,500 negative glass plates, and these, according to the terms of his will, were to be destroyed in due course. Through the cooperation of his daughter and executrix, Patricia MacDonald Tutchings, the Library has been permitted to select and acquire 200 prints most representative of his work.

An agreement made with Mrs. Tutchings provides that these shall be known as the "Pirie MacDonald Photographic Collection," and that reproduction from them is subject to the following conditions:

> (*a*) Reproductions of any such photographic prints shall be made only under the direction of the Librarian.
>
> (*b*) Before any reproduction is made the purpose of such reproduction shall be approved by the proper officer or authority of the Library.
>
> (*c*) On all reproductions made, proper credit shall be given by endorsing on each such reproduction a legend which shall read: "Photograph by Pirie MacDonald—Reproduction by permission of Librarian of Congress."
>
> (*d*) No reproduction of the prints of any person . . . shall be made during the lifetime of such person until the Librarian has secured the permission or authorization in writing from such person for such reproduction.

For 2 years beginning July 1, 1943, the Library is to enjoy a grant of $17,650 from the Rockefeller Foundation, to be used for the expansion of the Archive of Hispanic Culture. The photograph and slide collection will be increased, to comprehend a substantial record of Latin American achievement in art and architecture. Through the grant, it will also be possible for the Library to prepare sets of reproductions for the use of individuals and organizations interested in the arts of the Americas. A distinguished group of Consultants, whose membership includes René D'Harnoncourt, of the Department of the Interior; Victor D'Amico, of the Museum of Modern Art; George Kubler, of Yale University; Grace McCann Morley, of the

San Francisco Museum of Art; Elise Ruffini, of Columbia University; and Roy Stryker, lately of the Office of War Information, advises in the acquisition program. It is felt as well by the consultants as by the Library's specialists and administrators, that the Library has the obligation to collect all pictorial documentation necessary for reference work in the history of the Latin American arts. Archaeological material, for example, of the pre-Columbia Era is now to be included in the program of acquisitions. The further deliberations of the consultants and the continuing activities of the archive staff in relation to "teaching sets" or reproductions are more matters of operation than of acquisitions, and will be so reported henceforth.

Fiscal 1943 was an interesting year in the development of the Archive of Hispanic Culture, in that plans previously laid began to mature. The exchange program begun last year, in which sets of photographs and measured drawings of early American architecture, chosen from the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress, were sent to art and architectural organizations in Latin America, brought returns. Some 100 photographs of Cuban colonial and modern architecture were personally chosen by the Minister of Public Works, Evelio Govantes; the Comisión de Monumentos y Lugares Históricos in Buenos Aires, and the Universidad Nacional of Uruguay have both sent photographs, while in Mexico the Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas of the Universidad Autónoma Nacional has exhibited interest.

Important gifts during the year were the following: 300 photographs of modern Latin American art especially gathered for the Archives by the International Business Machines Corporation; 300 photographs of colonial and modern architecture taken by G. E. Kidder-Smith and Philip Goodwin in Brazil in 1942, and made available through the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In addition, Sergio Milliet, Director of the Biblioteca Pública Municipal of São Paulo, presented a group of 218 splendid photographs of contemporary painting and sculpture, to round out the Brazilian section. The Library was also fortunate to receive from G. H. Kempton, some 140 negatives of the colonial buildings of Antigua, Guatemala. In all, the donors of Latin American pictorial material included 19 governmental and educational institutions, 10 private persons and 4 commercial organizations.

The summary of holdings as of June 30, 1943 was: 5,787 photographs, 1,440 slides, 3,890 negatives, 16 film reels, 6 maps, and 12 archi-

tectural drawings. Acquisitions during the year by gift, exchange, and purchase accounted for 2,528 photographs and 75 slides, of the totals given.

The Library is particularly anxious that its permanent records of the war shall contain the likenesses of the statesmen who are shaping national policy. In furtherance of this purpose it has solicited gifts of autographed photographs. The response to these appeals has been most encouraging. Many additions have been made, including the portraits of more than 300 Members of Congress.

Our visual documentation of the war has been further augmented by gifts from the pictorial services of the governments of the United Nations. The achievement of these services has been extraordinary, and the deposit of their work in the Library of Congress will assure to historians source materials of the first importance.

The Library possesses the nucleus of a truly national collection of still photographs. With the assignment of a position in the Division of Fine Arts, it is possible to make a beginning in the tremendous task of organizing them for use, and to lay plans for their future treatment and development. In the vaults are thousands of prints which must be selected, salvaged, identified, and sorted. This work is now in progress.

XIX. MOTION PICTURES

A project was initiated in February 1943, to restore, organize, and administer a collection of motion pictures, consisting of approximately 5,000 photographic paper prints of film size, which had been submitted for copyright during the period from 1897 to 1917. It had been assumed, previously, because these opaque paper prints could not be projected on a screen, that they possessed little importance, but experimentation has this year demonstrated that it is possible to transfer the image to celluloid, and to make available to students "lost" records of early cinematic history.

Lists of the films of various producers represented in the collection are in course of preparation, and two have been completed. The Library is now known to possess 1,723 complete Edison productions, and 3,406 issued by the Biograph Co. The collection also includes the releases of Keystone, Melies (of France), Lubin, Klaw and Erlanger, Miles Brothers, and Great Northern.

It is intended that these films be correlated with the uncounted thousands of scenarios, scripts, clippings, portraits, photographic stills, synopses, posters, and other ancillary materials. Together they will constitute an important source for the study of American history, customs, costume, and manners. A few examples suggest the interest of the collection:

Roosevelt Rough Riders embarking for Santiago, 1898.
Burial of the *Maine* victims, 1898
Jeffries-Sharkey fight, 1899
McKinley's inauguration, 1901
McKinley's funeral cortege, 1901
Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, 1902
Russo-Japanese peace conference, 1905
San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1906
The Life of Buffalo Bill (starring William Cody), 1912
Sarah Bernhardt in Queen Elizabeth, 1912
Krazy Kat and Ignatz Mouse, 1916

Reference has been made in Part I of this Report to a three-year grant (made in 1942) by the Rockefeller Foundation which enables the Library of Congress to retain the services of the Museum of Modern Art as its agent to screen and select for permanent preservation certain films deposited for copyright. The Film Library of the Museum has been engaged over the past 8½ years in the selection for its own archives, of United States and foreign films of significance in the history of the cinema. Its experience and facilities, thus placed at our disposal, will make possible experiments which

will provide a basis for the development of a Federal program for the selection, storage, and service of a national motion picture collection. Such a program is now the subject of a joint study conducted by the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

The cooperative project with the Museum of Modern Art completed its first year of operation on May 1, 1943, and a list of selected films was released to the press on June 26.

It cannot be too emphatically stated that the canons governing the Library's selection are in no sense based upon an attempt to secure the "best" films released during the year. The motion picture industry and the professional critics of its output have established procedures for such selections. The Library's selections are based upon very different considerations. Broadly speaking, the Library attempts to choose, from each year's output, those films which will provide future students with the most truthful and revealing information the cinema can provide as to the life and interests of the men and women of the period.

Specifically, the Library attempts to secure:

(*a*) All news reels and news-related films, or parts of films, which record events, occurrences, or people of probable interest to a student of the time.

(*b*) All documentary films, and all films with documentary significance of probable interest to a student of the time—the social historian as well as the political historian. (This category includes not only documentary films as such but also so-called "entertainment" films which, because of their particular attention to the life of the time, and because of their acceptance by the public, may be considered to present a picture of the time which those alive in it considered truthful and realistic.)

(*c*) Any films produced in the course of the year which mark important artistic or technological advances in the art of the motion picture, regardless of the popularity at the time.

(*d*) Films, such as certain of the animated cartoons, which have had a currency so great as to provide elements of the common imaginative life of the period.

(*e*) Outstanding films of scientific interest or geographic interest not included in other categories.

The producers are now engaged (in response to the Library's request) in assembling the following films for the national collection.

News Reels or Sequences From News Reels

(Films are listed in the order of release)

Title	Company	Release Date
Sir Stafford Cripps in India	Paramount	May 22, 1942
Battle of Madagascar	MGM	June 12, 1942
Bombing of Malta	Paramount	June 26, 1942
Aircraft Carrier Lexington Sinking	Universal	July 1, 1942
War in Libya	Fox	July 8, 1942
Trial of Saboteurs	Pathe	July 15, 1942
Churchill in England	do	Do.
Lidice Dedicated	do	Do.
Nimitz Decorated	do	Do.
Wallace Victory Garden	do	Do.
Bombing in Darwin	do	Do.
Willow Run Plant	do	Do.
Battle in Mediterranean	do	Do.
Carrier Yorktown Damaged	Fox	July 17, 1942
Convoy to Moresby	do	Do.
Dutch Harbor and Moresby Bombed	Pathe	July 31, 1942
Desert Fighting in Egypt	Universal	Aug. 14, 1942
Marines in Solomons	Paramount	Aug. 19, 1942
R. A. F. Bombing Raid	MGM	Aug. 28, 1942
Dieppe Raid	Fox	Sept. 2, 1942
Battle of Solomons	Pathe	Sept. 9, 1942
Japanese Prisoners on Solomons	Fox	Sept. 24, 1942
Aircraft Carrier Lexington Launched	MGM	Sept. 30, 1942
U. S. Raid Over France	Fox	Oct. 2, 1942
Wendell Willkie in China	MGM	Oct. 21, 1942
Russian Battle Scenes	Paramount	Oct. 31, 1942
U. S. Opens Second Front in Africa	MGM	Nov. 11, 1942
U. S. Invasion of Africa	Pathe	Nov. 21, 1942
Rommel's Retreat in Africa	Universal	Nov. 25, 1942
Resumé of Year of War	Paramount	Nov. 28, 1942
Aircraft Carrier Attacked	Pathe	Dec. 5, 1942
Damage at Pearl Harbor	Fox	Dec. 9, 1942
British Drive in Africa	do	Dec. 16, 1942
Casablanca	Universal	Dec. 12, 1942
President Batista of Cuba in U. S	do	Do.
Speech on Man-Power by Chairman McNutt	do	Do.
Appeal to Civilians	do	Do.
New Guinea	do	Do.
Merchant Marine	do	Do.
Rickenbacker Rescue	Paramount	Dec. 19, 1942
Aircraft Carrier Attacked	do	Dec. 26, 1942
R. A. F. Bombs Genoa	MGM	Dec. 30, 1942

News Reels or Sequences From News Reels—Continued

Title	Company	Release Date
Russian War Pictures	Pathe	Jan. 26, 1943
Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca Conference	Paramount	Jan. 29, 1943
Nazis Retreat in Russia	do	Feb. 2, 1943
Casablanca Conference	MGM	Feb. 5, 1943
Roosevelt Reports on Conference	Pathe	Feb. 19, 1943
Polish Refugees	do	Do
PT Boats	do	Do.
Aussi Troops	do	Do.
Mme. Chiang	Fox	Feb. 23, 1943
Nazi Aerial Attack	Jo	Do.
British in Tripoli	do	Do.
French Warships in U. S	do	Do.
Churchill in Near East	do	Mar. 2, 1943
Allied Planes Strafe Nazis	Universal	Mar. 5, 1943
Mme. Chiang in New York City	do	Do.
U. S. and Australian Offensive in Buna	do	Mar. 12, 1943
New Guinea	Paramount	Mar. 16, 1943
Jewish Memorial Pageant	do	Do.
Red Cross Rally	Pathe	Mar. 23, 1943
Nazi U-Boats	do	Do.
Makin Island Raiders	do	Do.
Tunisia	do	Mar. 26, 1943
Meat Rationing	do	Do.
Stalingrad	Paramount	Mar. 30, 1943
Mme. Chiang & President Roosevelt	Universal	Apr. 1, 1943
Axis Attack on Convoy	do	Do.
French Prisoners Released	Fox	Apr. 6, 1943
Supreme Court Judges	MGM	Apr. 8, 1943
R. A. F. Bombs Essen	do	Do.
Battle of Bismarck Sea	do	Apr. 13, 1943
Hitler and Mussolini	Paramount	Apr. 15, 1943
Tunisia	do	Apr. 20, 1943
Russia	do	Do.
President Roosevelt's Tour of Southern Training Camps.	Fox	Apr. 23, 1943
Tokyo Raid	Paramount	Apr. 27, 1943
President Roosevelt in Mexico	do	Do.

Documentary and General

(Only those films officially released between May 1, 1942 and April 30, 1943 are included. For example, although shown prior to May 1, 1943, *Desert Victory*, *Random Harvest*, and *The Human Comedy*, were not officially released until after that date.)

Title	Company	Release Date	Reels
India in Crisis	March of Time	May, 1942	2
Food—Weapon of Conquest	United Artists	June, 1942	2
India at War	March of Time	June, 1942	2
Atlantic Convoy	Columbia	July, 1942	7
The Postman Didn't Ring	Fox	July, 1942	7
Men in Washington	March of Time	July, 1942	2
Divide and Conquer	Warner	August, 1942	2
Mrs. Miniver	MGM	August, 1942	12
Men of the Fleet	March of Time	August, 1942	2
Our Russian Ally	United Artists—(World in Action Series).	August, 1942	2
The Pied Piper	Fox	August, 1942	8
The F. B. I. Front	March of Time	September, 1942	2
Midway	Fox	September, 1942	2
The War Against Mrs. Hadley.	MGM	September, 1942	8
Wake Island	Paramount	September, 1942	8
Another to Conquer	Springer Pictures (National Tuberculosis Association).	October, 1942	1
The Fighting French	March of Time	October, 1942	2
A. T. C. A	MGM	October, 1942	1
Inside Fighting China	United Artists	October, 1942	2
Mask of Nippon	do	October, 1942	2
Moscow Strikes Back	Artkino-Republic	October, 1942	5
Private Smith of the USA	RKO	October, 1942	2
The Good Job	MGM	October, 1942	1
The Magic Alphabet	do	October, 1942	1
Mr. and Mrs. America	M. O. T	November, 1942	2
Beyond the Line of Duty	Warner	November, 1942	2
It's Everybody's War	Fox	November 11, 1942	2
Japanese Relocation	Paramount	November 12, 1942	1
Kokoda Battle Front	Australian News Information Bureau	November, 1942	1
In Which We Serve	United Artists	December, 1942	10
The Price of Victory	Paramount	December, 1942	2
Journey for Margaret	MGM	December, 1942	8

Documentary and General—Continued

Title	Company	Release Date	Reels
Prelude to Victory	March of Time	December, 1942	2
Shadow of a Doubt	Universal	January 15, 1943	10
Casablanca	Warner	January, 1943	9
Ridin' Down the Canyon	Republic	January, 1943	6
Saludos Amigos	Disney–RKO	January, 1943	4
Yankee Doodle Dandy	Warner	January, 1943	12
The Navy and the Nation	March of Time	January, 1943	2
We are the Marines	do	January, 1943	7
City of Courage	RKO	February 11, 1943	2
One Day of War—Russia	March of Time	February, 1943	2
The New Canada	do	February, 1943	2
Pride of the Yankees	RKO	March 5, 1943	11
Hitler's Children	do	March 19, 1943	7
Air Force	Warner	March 20, 1943	11
At the Front	do	March, 1943	4
America's Food Crisis	March of Time	March, 1943	2
Medicine on Guard	RKO	April 9, 1943	2
The Moon is Down	Fox	April 9, 1943	9
Falla	MGM	April 10, 1943	1
This Land is Mine	RKO	April 23, 1943	9
Cabin in the Sky	MGM	April, 1943	9
Inside Fascist Spain	March of Time	April, 1943	2

XX. THEATER

(Based on data supplied by Dr. Kurt Pinthus)

The Library's collection of nineteenth century American drama is almost complete, but nevertheless it has been possible to add to it approximately 50 plays, including some of the writings of Tyrone Power and Dion Boucicault.

The English drama collections have been enriched by the acquisition of such items as Bell's edition of 16 plays given at Theatre-Royal, 1777, and the David Garrick versions of *Antony and Cleopatra*, 1758, and *Cymbeline*, 1777. The finest exemplar of Elizabethan drama has been a copy of Ben Jonson's comedy, *Every man in his humour*, 1616.

A few notable accessions have been received for the collections devoted to theatrical biography, and the literatures of marionettes, stage decoration, the ballet, and costume.

More than a thousand twentieth century German plays have been added. The particularly well represented works of Hugo von Hofmannstahl have been augmented by his *Ariadne auf Naxos* (in the first and second versions), *Die ägyptische Helena*, and an almost unknown play, never separately printed, which is contained in *Widmungen zum Siebzigsten Geburstage Ferdinand von Saar's.*

By far the most comprehensive and important acquisition of the year has been the Waldemar Alfredo Collection. Mr. Alfredo, formerly director of the German Theater in Philadelphia, has assembled an archive and library of the last large German theatrical enterprise in the United States. For a time his troupe toured the country, but in 1915 is was established permanently in Philadelphia, where it gave many performances in Hammerstein's Metropolitan Theater. Two considerations lend distinction to the Alfredo Collection: first, the records of the other great German theater in the East, the Irving Place Theater of New York, have completely disappeared; second, these materials provide an illuminating cross section of German-American repertoire of full-length plays, operettas, popular plays (singspiele and Volksstüke), plays with music, and one-act plays of the period around 1900. But they are especially significant because they include the only surviving texts of once familiar but now forgotten dramas of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A printed catalog of the collection, listing about 1,400 plays was compiled in 1927, but until 1933 Mr. Alfredo continued to add to it. He acquired several small drama collections in Philadelphia, and obtained others from agents abroad. As a consequence there are represented many first and early editions (sometimes extra-illustrated) of

the writings of the leading naturalists, such as Sudermann and Halbe. Moreover, there are multiple copies of many of the plays, the written parts of individual characters, prompt books, and, in the case of musicals, either full scores for large or small orchestra, or at least piano scores, as well as vocal and instrumental parts. Altogether it comprises approximately 15,000 individual pieces.

In Philadelphia and Baltimore there also lived, during the last years of the eighteenth and the first-quarter of the nineteenth centuries, William Warren (1767–1832) the elder. He is said to have been the first exponent of the "star" system in the United States.

Born in England where he forsook cabinetmaking, his father's trade, in favor of a stage career, it was his good fortune to play in support of Mrs. Siddons shortly after attaining his majority. He came to the United States in 1796 where he took up his permanent residence. As an actor-manager he was the first to present Edwin Forrest to an audience, and Edward Kean and Junius Brutus Booth appeared under his direction. A granddaughter, Sarah Isabel Warren, became the second wife of Joseph Jefferson the younger.

This founder of a celebrated stage dynasty was an ancestor of Mrs. Channing Pollock, who has presented to the Library the four-volume diary which William Warren meticulously kept from 1796 to 1832. As yet unpublished, it is understood that Mr. Pollock contemplates its preparation for the press. Beyond theatrical memoranda of the first importance, the diaries include a chronicle of events in the War of 1812, and accounts of public reaction to the death of General Washington, and the passing of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. The second and third Presidents both died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth jubilee of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. MEMBERS OF THE STAFF IN THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1943

Agnew, Samuel E	Reading Rooms.
Agricola, Raymond A	Card Division.
Alcorn, John M	Legislative Reference Service.
Alexander, Milton K	Bibliography Division.
Allen, Donald C	Binding Office.
Andersen, Arthur M	Hispanic Foundation.
Anderson, C. Hoyt	Legislative Reference Service.
Appel, Charles A. III	Smithsonian Division.
Archer, Richard C	Maps Division.
Armstrong, Phyllis E	Law Library.
Atkinson, Elton C	Periodicals Division.
Bailey, Howard L	Law Library.
Baker, Charles E	Maps Division.
Baldassare, Silvio F	Library Buildings.
Ball, Dudley	Reading Rooms.
Ball, George J	Library Buildings.
Barnard, Joseph M	Card Division.
Bartley, S. Claude	Periodicals Division.
Belknap, Jack K	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Belmear, Herbert B	Card Division.
Bennett, George J	Library Buildings.
Berg, William B	Library Buildings.
Billings, Elden E	Legislative Reference Service.
Blair, James A	Library Buildings.
Bonham, Clayton M	Library Buildings.
Bosserman, Raymond C	Periodicals Division.
Boswell, Paul	Reading Rooms.
Boteler, Charles M., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Boudinot, Henry M	Office of Information.
Bowen, John H	Library Buildings.
Bowler, Benedict F	Card Division.
Boyle, John W	Copyright Office.
Brannum, Theodore	Library Buildings.
Brown, Floyd	Library Buildings.
Burke, Clinton C	Order Division.
Burkett, Joseph W	Reading Rooms.
Caldwell, Callis A	Copyright Office.
Carlisle, J. Clyde	Copyright Office.
Carson, Eugene J	Library Buildings.
Carter, Peggy S	Legislative Reference Service.
Cash, Edwin	Copyright Office.
Chase, Frederic P. S	Legislative Reference Service.
Chavez, Alexander T	Copyright Office.
Cheadle, Harold L	Legislative Reference Service.
Cherry, Foster L	Reading Rooms.
Coffin, Lewis C	Union Catalog.
Cogswell, Kirch J	Reading Rooms.
Connolly, Byron P	Card Division.
Cook, James W	Library Buildings.
Cormier, John W	Library Buildings.
Cornelius, William G	Reading Rooms.
Coryell, Donald E	Library Buildings.
Creech, Albert M	Library Buildings.
Culver, James H	Photoduplication Service.
Curtis, Philip J	Reading Rooms.
Cushman, Robert W	Periodicals Division.
Dalton, A. M	Library Buildings.
Danilowicz, Henry J	Periodicals Division.
Darby, Willie	Mail and Delivery Service.

Daugherty, Robert M	Maps Division.
Davis, William E	Photoduplication Service.
Dearborn, Earl J	Reading Rooms.
Debord, Charles L	Copyright Office.
Decker, John H	Library Buildings.
Dennis, Alfred P	Legislative Reference Service.
Dennis, James L	Library Buildings.
Dickson, Stewart	Reading Rooms.
Dietz, John William	Card Division.
Dixon, H. Burgess	Reading Rooms.
Dolby, Robert M	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Donat, Anthony	Periodicals Division.
Douglas, Henry H	Reading Rooms.
Dozer, Russell S	Legislative Reference Service.
Dubester, Henry J	Census Library Project.
Dunn, Tracy	Reading Rooms.
Durst, Clyde W	Copyright Office.
Easley, Claudius M., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Eaton, Vincent L	Reading Rooms.
Edens, Edward H	Reading Rooms.
Elam, Charles B	Music Division.
Ell, John W	Law Library.
Erskine, John C	Reading Rooms.
Farkas, Emil C	Legislative Reference Service.
Feusier, Ralph L	Reading Rooms.
Finer, Joseph	Reading Rooms.
Flournoy, Copley W	Reading Rooms.
Fortune, Robert G	Copyright Office.
Foster, George N	Copyright Office.
Frech, Robert W	Copyright Office.
Fry, Bernard	Legislative Reference Service.
Fulham, Clarence A	Library Buildings.
Garlick, Robert	Copyright Office.
Gloyd, William H	Library Buildings.
Golner, Joseph H	Periodicals Division.
Gooch, Donald W	Reading Rooms.
Granier, James A	Hispanic Foundation.
Green, D. Betsy	Card Division.
Green, Robert C	Legislative Reference Service.
Greenway, George E	Reading Rooms.
Gunther, Lawrence	Legislative Reference Service.
Hardwick, Henry S	Library Buildings.
Harley, John C	Periodicals Division.
Harp, Willie W	Library Buildings.
Harper, Robert E	Card Division.
Hatton, Charles A	Copyright Office.
Hawes, Richard P	Reading Rooms.
Hayes, Jack C	Reading Rooms.
Heelen, Hugh M	Copyright Office.
Heironimus, Herman H	Library Buildings.
Heizer, J. Howard	Copyright Office.
Henderson, Thomas J., Jr	Card Division.
Herbold, James E., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Hernandez, Benigno C., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Higbie, L. W	Periodicals Division.
Hill, Cecil	Library Buildings.
Hobbes, Alan B	Order Division.
Holbert, Lelond L	Legislative Reference Service.
Hollander, Manuel	Smithsonian Division.
Holliday, Robert J	Reading Rooms.

Holmes, Donald C	Photoduplication Service.
Holt, James J	Copyright Office.
Horne, Frank B	Legislative Reference Service.
Horton, Frederick M	Reading Rooms.
Houghton, Robert B	Reading Rooms.
Hubbard, John D	Copyright Office.
Hudson, M. Desmond	Periodicals Division.
Huntley, William G	Library Buildings.
Ingle, George B	Reading Rooms.
Inman, Newton	Library Buildings.
Jackson, Arthur Dale	Legislative Reference Service.
Jacobs, Clarence E	Library Buildings.
Jann, Edmund C	Law Library.
Jenkins, Brooks A	Reading Rooms.
Jenkins, Willis H	Copyright Office.
Johnson, Henry Laurens	Maps Division.
Johnson, John G	Library Buildings.
Jones, Lloyd R	Serial Record.
Jones, Perry T	Card Division.
Josif, Harold G	Legislative Reference Service
Kane, James S	Copyright Office.
Katzman, Louis P	Law Library.
Keeley, Joseph J	Reading Rooms.
Kendrick, L. Carlisle	Reading Rooms.
Kerr, Thomas H., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Kessler, Milton U	Periodicals Division.
Kidwell, William F	Photoduplication Service.
Kimmel, William J	Photoduplication Service.
King, Elmer S	Photoduplication Service.
King, William	Library Buildings.
Knapp, Donald H	Copyright Office.
Kniffin, Wayne D	Law Library.
Kopanyi, Francis W	Serial Record.
Kwong, Tom Ging	Photoduplication Service.
Labouna, Angelo E	Reading Rooms.
Langone, Wilfred S	Reading Rooms.
Lawson, J. Robert	Publications Office.
Lee, Lloyd L	Copyright Office.
Leikind, Morris C	Reading Rooms.
Leith, Robert L	Copyright Office.
Lessley, James M	Rare Book Collection.
Levenson, Harry N	Periodicals Division.
Levering, Robert W	Law Library.
Lewis, Benjamin H	Library Buildings.
Lichtenwanger, William J	Music Division.
Lincoln, Marjorie G	Legislative Reference Service.
Llewellyn, John M. W	Periodicals Division.
Loeb, Richard	Legislative Reference Service.
Lomax, Clifford M	Library Buildings.
Lupton, H. W	Copyright Office.
Lyons, M. Adelaide	Order Division.
Lyons, Jacob G	Legislative Reference Service.
Lytle, Erskine W., Jr	Copyright Office.
MacAllister, Samuel K	Reading Rooms.
McCarteney, Richard S	Copyright Office.
McCullough, John H	Library Buildings.
McCurdy, Clyde D	Card Division.
MacDonald, Elmer	Mail and Delivery Service.
McGuire, John G	Reading Rooms.
McKool, Michael P	Copyright Office.
McLane, Clarke J	Copyright Office.

McLaughlin, Donald H	Card Division.
Marlowe, Charles A., Jr	Copyright Office.
Marsh, Nelson R	Library Buildings.
Marté, Gonzalo S	Legislative Reference Service.
Matthews, J. Aust	Periodicals Division.
Moonan, Albert P	Card Division.
Mullaney, John F	Card Division.
Mumford, Luther H	Copyright Office.
Murdock, Overton L	Law Library.
Nazareno, Alfredo	Hispanic Foundation.
Neeley, Anderson P	Reading Rooms.
Nixon, William R	Periodicals Division.
Noble, W. J	Reading Rooms.
Norland, Calvert E	Periodicals Division.
Norton, Leland D	Reading Rooms.
Novick, Frank P	Library Buildings.
Nuner, Robert D	Reading Rooms.
Obear, Legare H. B	Office of Chief Assistant Librarian.
O'Hara, Ralph E	Photoduplication Service.
Oliver, Henry A	Library Buildings.
Parker, Dorothy V	Card Division.
Perlman, David L	Copyright Office.
Petmezas, Constantine	Legislative Reference Service.
Pierce, Norman A	Reading Rooms.
Polland, Harry L	Reading Rooms.
Poore, John W	Library Buildings.
Powell, George L	Library Buildings.
Powell, Thomas Milton	Reading Rooms.
Powers, James G	Card Division.
Pughe, George A., Jr	Personnel Office.
Rath, J. Kent	Law Library.
Redding, Carl O	Periodicals Division.
Redding, William J	Legislative Reference Service.
Reed, Laurence H	Copyright Office.
Reifkind, Bertram	Books for the Adult Blind.
Reith, John W	Maps Division.
Rempfer, John M	Library Buildings.
Rhizor, Irwin B., Jr	Processing Department Office.
Richmond, Harry L	Reading Rooms.
Richmond, Neal W., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Ridgell, James A	Library Buildings.
Riggs, John Beverly	Manuscripts Division.
Roach, William P	Law Library.
Robertson, Foster B	Card Division.
Robinson, Louis	Personnel Office.
Rossi, Charles B	Mail and Delivery Service.
Rowe, Melvin J	Library Buildings.
Rucchio, Eugene J	Library Buildings.
Ruggles, Bertram L	Legislative Reference Service.
Rutherford, S. Morton III	Reading Rooms.
Rutledge, Alton	Copyright Office.
Salmon, Edward C	Copyright Office.
Schmitt, Waldo E	Maps Division.
Scott, Benjamin F	Legislative Reference Service.
Sharp, Freeman W	Legislative Reference Service.
Simonton, Wesley C	Order Division.
Simpson, Thomas W	Exchange and Gift Division.
Slater, William H	Order Division.
Slone, Joseph J	Library Buildings.
Smith, Louis C	Card Division.
Smith, Louie M	Library Buildings.

Spalding, C. Sumner	Music Division.
Spaulding, George L	Supply Office.
Sprow, Otis W	Card Division.
Stein, Cabot T	Photoduplication Service.
Stephenson, John H	Card Division.
Stone, Isaac A	Card Division.
Summers, Joe J	Copyright Office.
Suosso, Alton W	Law Library.
Swanson, Bernard J	Reading Rooms.
Swift, Grace H	Descriptive Cataloging Division.
Teal, Preston E	Card Division.
Thaxter, John H	Periodicals Division.
Thomas, Robert J	Card Division.
Thompson, William Wayne	Card Division.
Throckmorton, Walter J	Periodicals Division.
Ticknor, Francis B	Copyright Office.
Tighe, Leo W	Rare Book Collection.
Tollman, Roger W	Copyright Office.
Van Scoyoc, Charles W	Reading Rooms.
Vaughan, Donald F	Photoduplication Service.
Vega, Miguel E	Law Library.
Vengien, John L	Library Buildings.
Veselik, Robert G	Card Division.
Vietor, John H., Jr	Periodicals Division.
Von Guerard, R. B	Reading Rooms.
Wachholz, Paul F. W	Hispanic Foundation.
Waggoner, John P., Jr	Card Division.
Walker, Howard S	Reading Rooms.
Walker, James L	Card Division.
Walker, Jimmie A	Copyright Office.
Walker, L. Burnis	Personnel Office.
Wallace, Staten G	Card Division.
Walsh, Joseph M	Hispanic Foundation.
Weaver, Walter C	Photoduplication Service.
Webb, Willard	Legislative Reference Service.
Weber, Walton H	Card Division.
Wellons, William S	Copyright Office.
Wentz, Daniel S., II	Reading Rooms.
White, George A	Reading Rooms.
Whitlock, Roger S	Periodicals Division.
Wilkinson, John P	Legislative Reference Service.
Williams, M. Woodbridge	Reading Rooms.
Winston, Major J	Library Buildings.
Wise, William H	Copyright Office.
Wolkonsky, Peter N	Photoduplication Service.
Woodman, Maurice L	Card Division.
Wright, Henry M	Library Buildings.
Zeleny, Charles E	Maps Division.

APPENDIX II. PUBLICATIONS

A. LIST OF PRINTED PUBLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942. 1943. 258 p. Cloth, $1.00.

Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, 1815. A prospectus. 1943. 18 p.

The Constitution of the United States. An account of its travels since September 17, 1787. Compiled by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. Reprint of second edition, 1942. 18 p.

The Declaration of Independence. The Evolution of the text as shown in facsimiles of various drafts by its author. Issued in conjunction with an exhibit of these drafts at the Library of Congress on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. By Julian Boyd. 1943. 36 p. of subject matter, 32 p. of facs.

The Jefferson Bicentennial, 1743–1943. Exhibitions. 1943. 2 p.

Lincoln Collections in the Library of Congress. By David C. Mearns. Second edition. January 1943. 12 p.

Staff Information Bulletin. Vol. 3, nos. 1–6. December 15, 1942–May 24, 1943.

The Theme of the Joseph Novels. An address by Thomas Mann, a Fellow in Germanic Literature in the Library of Congress. November 17, 1942. 24 p.

The Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial, 1743–1943. A catalogue of the exhibitions at the Library of Congress opened on April 12. *The Permanence of Jefferson,* by Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter; an address delivered on April 13 in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress. 1943. 171 p.

The Thomas Jefferson Murals by Ezra Winter, N. A. In the Thomas Jefferson Room, South Reading Room Annex. Revised and enlarged edition [1943]. [4] p.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The Aeronautical Index for 1939. A subject and author index to aeronautical periodicals and technical reports. New York. Published by the Sherman Fairchild Publication Fund, 1943. 335 p.

ASIATIC DIVISION

A Catalogue of Local Chinese Histories in the Library of Congress. 1942. 552, 21 p. In Chinese characters.

What One Should Know About China. An annotated list of some dependable books; compiled at the Library of Congress. 1942. 4 p. Reprinted from the Wilson Library Bulletin, September 1942.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

French Colonies in Africa. A list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover under the direction of Florence S. Hellman, Chief Bibliographer. 1942. 89 p.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

Braille Transcribing (ARC 425, March 1937). Standard English Braille, Grade Two. A Manual. 1943. 50 p. Reprint from the *American National Red Cross edition.*

Books in Braille Placed in Distributing Libraries, July 1941–June 1942. 1942. 26 p.

Books in Moon Placed in Distributing Libraries, July 1941–June 1942. 1942. 3 p.

Talking Books for the Blind Placed in Distributing Libraries, August 1934–June 1941. 1943. 91 p.

Talking Books for the Blind Placed in Distributing Libraries, July 1940–June 1941. 1942. 32 p.

Talking Books for the Blind Placed in Distributing Libraries, 1941–1942. 1943. 24 p. Reprint.

CARD DIVISION

L. C. Printed Cards. How to order and use them. By Charles Harris Hastings. Fifth edition. Seventh reprint. 1941. 38 p.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Catalog of Copyright Entries.

Part 1, group 1—*Books.* New series, v. 39, no. 7–v. 40, no. 5. 1942–1943. 11 monthly issues and index to v. 39. 357 p. $3.00 per year.

Part 1, group 2—*Pamphlets, etc.* New series, v. 39, no. 7–v. 40, no. 5. 1942–1943. 11 monthly issues and index to v. 39. 755 p. $3.00 per year.

Part 1, group 3—*Dramatic Compositions and Motion Pictures.* New series, v. 15, no. 7–v. 16, no. 5. 1942–1943. 11 monthly issues and index to v 15. 234 p. $2.00 per year.

Part 2—*Periodicals.* New series, v. 37, no. 2–v. 38, no. 1. 1942–1943. 4 quarterly issues and index to v. 37. 569 p. $2.00 per year.

Part 3—*Musical Compositions.* New series, v. 37, no. 6–v. 38, no. 5. 1942–1943. 12 monthly issues and index to v. 37. 2119 p. $3.00 per year.

Part 4—*Works of Art, etc.* New series, v. 37, no. 7–v. 38, no. 5. 1942–1943. 11 monthly issues and index to v. 37. 329 p. $2.00 per year.

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942. 1943. 16 p.

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 33, nos. 6–12 (June-December 1942). 1942–1943. p. 219–525. Title page and index to v. 33 (1942). 1943. xxxviii p. Vol. 34, nos. 1–5 (January–May 1943). 1943. 218 p.

Official Publications of Present-Day Germany; Government, Corporate Organizations and National Socialist Party, with an Outline of the Governmental Structure of Germany. By Otto Neuburger. 1942. 130 p.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

Catalog of the 1st National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1–July 1, 1943. 1943. 32 p.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Murals by Cândido Portinari in the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress. 1943. 32 p.

LAW LIBRARY

Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies. By William L. Friend. In press.

Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Columbia. By Richard C. Backus and Phanor J. Eder. In press.

Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Cuba, The Dominican Republic, and Haiti. By Crawford M. Bishop and Anyda Marchant. In press.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills with index. 77th Congress, second session. Nos. 6–8. January 5, 1942, to end of session. 1942–1943. 56, 99, 157 p. 78th Congress, first session. Nos. 1–3. January 6 to June 15, 1943. 1943. 105, 168, 223 p. $2.00 per session.

MUSIC DIVISION

Bibliography of Early Secular American Music. By O. S. Sonneck. Revised by William Treat Upton. In press.

Guide to Latin America Music. By Gilbert Chase. In press.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

The Ulster County Gazette of January 4, 1800. Information Circular 1. 1943 1 p. Reprint.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Collotype facsimiles of: "The Declaration of Independence: An Evolution of the Text" by Julian Boyd. 1943. 4 p.

READING ROOMS

The Library of Congress: Special Facilities for Research. 1942. 7 p.

STATE LAW INDEX

Current Ideas in State Legislatures, 1940–1941. A review of the laws enacted during the biennium. State Law Digest, Report No. 6. 1942. 146 p. 25 cents.

State Law Index. An index to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1941–1942. Ninth biennial volume. 1943. 765 p. $1.75.

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class N, Fine Arts. Third edition, 1922. [1942] 187 p. Reprint.

Classification. Class Q, Science. Third edition, 1921. [1942.] 207 p. Reprint.

Classification. Music and Books on Music. M: Music; ML: Literature of Music; MT: Musical Instruction and Study. Revised edition, 1917. [1942] 157 p. Reprint.

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 47–49 (July 1942–March 1943). 1942–1943. 14 p. $1.00 per year.

Notes and Decisions on the Application of "Decimal Classification, Edition 13." Nos. 1–4. Second series (July 1942–April 1943). 1942–1943. 10 p.

Subject Headings, Fourth Edition. Quarterly supplements nos. 7–8 (July–December 1942). 1942–1943. 75 p. With the eighth supplement the printing of this quarterly by the Library of Congress was discontinued. The H. W. Wilson Co. prints later editions.

B. LIST OF PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE

Monthly Public Information Bulletin. Vol. 1, nos. 3–10. July 1942–February 1943. Vol. 2, nos. 1–2. May–June 1943.

Press Releases. Nos. 78–141. July 22, 1942–June 23, 1943.

Staff Information Bulletin. Vol. 1, nos. 24–32, July 3–August 21, 1942. Vol. 2, nos. 1–7, September 7–November 16, 1942. Now being printed.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Books on Air Transportation. 1942. 2 p.

Checklist of State Aeronautical Publications. 1943. 14 p.

Elementary Aeronautical Books. 1942. 13 p.

House Organs of American Aviation Companies. 1943. 2 p.

Recent References on Air Freight and Express. 1942. 11 p. Supplementary list. 1943. 17 p.

Some Reference on Pre-flight Aeronautics. 1943. 6 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Aleutian Islands. A list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. April 27, 1943. 41 p.

Andrew Furuseth. A bibliographical list. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. December 3, 1942. 19 p. Typed.

The Belgian Congo. A list of selected references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 21, 1942. 33 p. Typed.

British Empire in Africa. Selected lists of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover, 1942–43. 4 parts. I. General. November 24, 1942. 37 p. II. British West Africa. December 1, 1942. 32 p. III. British Eastern and Central Africa. December 15, 1942. 52 p. IV. The Union of South Africa. January 23, 1943. 77 p.

British Possessions in the Caribbean Area. A selected list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. May 3, 1943. 192 p.

Children and War. A selected list of references. Revised edition. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. February 19, 1943. 56 p.

Civil Service and Personnel Administration. A supplementary list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. July 23, 1942. 107 p.

Containers and Closures. A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. September 15, 1942. 34 p. Typed.

Defense Financing. A supplementary list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. December 31, 1942. 45 p.

The Effect of War on the Cost of Living. A selected list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. Revised edition. June 22, 1942. 32 p.

Fire, Fire-making, and Fire-worship. A bibliographical list. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. May 29 ,1943. 9 p. Typed.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Fireworks. A selected list of books and pamphlets. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. June 4, 1943. 44 p.

Forced Savings. A list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. November 16, 1942. 20 p.

Foreign Language—English Dictionaries. A selected list. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. September 30, 1942. 132 p.

Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. A selected list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. February 9, 1943. 28 p.

Henry Ford. A bibliographical list. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. November 12, 1942. 17 p. Typed.

Immigration in the United States. A selected list of references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. March 6, 1943. 94 p.

Inflation. A supplementary list of references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. January 29, 1943. 43 p.

Islands of the Pacific. A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. March 31, 1943. 181 p.

Italian Colonies in Africa (Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia). A list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. August 13, 1942. 49 p. Typed.

Liberia. A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. October 7, 1942. 13 p. Typed.

Martinique. A selected list of references. (Supplementing a list prepared by the Division of Bibliography in 1923). Compiled by Linn R. Blanchard of the Reference Department. 1942. 57 p.

The Match Industry. A list of recent references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. May 31, 1943. 11 p. Typed.

Nazi Fifth Column Activities. A list of references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. March 27, 1943. 42 p.

Panama Canal and Panama Canal Zone. A selected list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. February 6, 1943. 57 p.

Patent Relations of Employers and Employees, with Special Reference to Government Employees. A list of references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. April 28, 1943. 13 p. Typed.

The Petroleum Industry of the United States. A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. June 19, 1943. 60 p.

Powdered Metals. A bibliography. Prepared by Norma B. McDonald of the Detroit Public Library. 1943. 108 p. (Cooperative bibliographies No. 2)

Puerto Rico. A selected list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. February 25, 1943. 44 p.

Reunion & Island Dependencies of Madagascar. A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 28, 1942. 6 p. Typed.

Safety Measures. A list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. September 21, 1942. 56 p.

The St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Project. A supplementary list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. November 11, 1942. 28 p.

Sales Tax. A list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. December 31, 1942. 61 p.

Sicily and Sardinia. A bibliographical list. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. December 18, 1942. 38 p.

Spanish Colonies in Africa. A list of references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. July 16, 1942. 20 p. Typed.

Weather in Relation to War. A list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. January 7, 1943. 24 p.

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT

Recent Censuses in European Countries. A preliminary list. November 1942. 49 p.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Latin American Belles-Lettres in English Translation. A selective and annotated guide. By James A. Granier. Revised addition. 1942. 47 p. (The Hispanic bibliographical series. No. 1)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Bibliographies of the World at War; basic cumulations and supplements 1–2 of Series F. 1942–1943. I. Political Developments and the War. II. Agriculture in a War Economy. III. Natural Resources and Raw Materials. IV. Industry in Wartime. V. Labor in Wartime. VI. Economics of War. VII. Civilian Defense. VIII. Social and Cultural Problems in Wartime. IX. Conduct of the War. X. Post-War Planning and Reconstruction.

Digest of Public General Bills. 77th Congress, second session. 78th Congress, first session. Supplements to printed issue.

National Defense Bulletins. Prepared for the Office of Emergency Management. (For official distribution only).

Series A. *Legislative and Executive Action.* Nos. 113–125. July 6, 1942–September 28, 1942.

Series B. *Digest of Certain Defense Bills.* None issued.

Series C. *Congressional Record—References to Defense.* Nos. 352–381. July 2, 1942–October 1, 1942.

Series D. *Digest of Defense Bills Introduced.* Nos. 150–156. July 1, 1942–September 1942.

Series E. *Federal Register—References to Defense.* Nos. 301–365. July 1, 1942–September 30, 1942.

Series F. *Guide to Current Materials.* Nos. 91–134. July 1, 1942–May 22, 1943.

Series G. *Summaries of Committee Hearings.* Nos. 396–750. July 6, 1942–June 30, 1943.

Series H. *Subject Documentation.* Nos. 3–6. July 11, 1942–April 5, 1943.

Series I. *Translations and Abstracts.* No. 10. Nov. 28, 1942.

Post-War Abstracts. Nos. 1–1207. July 1, 1942–June 30, 1943.

Public Affairs Bulletins. Nos. 16–21. August 1942–June 1943. 16. Data on Military Government in Occupied Areas, with Special Reference to United States and Great Britain. April, Revised August 1942. 26 p. 17. Military Conscription in the British Empire, with Brief Data Relating to China, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the U. S. S. R. November 1942. 55 p. 18. Pay-as-you-go Income Tax. January 1943. 18 p. 19. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, June 1934–April 1943. April 1943. 107 p. 20. Acts of Congress Applicable in Time of Emergency. (Supersedes Bulletins 5, 8, and 10) 108 p. 21. Subsidies and Price Control. A collection of recent reports by Legislative Reference Service. June 1943. 26 p.

War Record of Congress. August 1942. 36 p.

PERIODICALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently Received. September 1, 1942. 1942. 30 p.

STATE LAW INDEX

State Legislation, 1941–1942. Summaries of laws currently received in the Library of Congress. Nos. 15–21. July 1942–June 1943. (No. 19. Sources of Information on State Legislation) State Legislation, 1943. Summaries of laws currently received in the Library of Congress. v. 2, nos. 1–5. February–June 1943.

UNION CATALOG

Select List of Unlocated Research Books. No. 7, May 1943. 46 p.
Weekly Want-Lists. Nos. 327–377. July 4, 1942–June 26, 1943.

C. STATISTICS OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1941–43

	1943	1942	1941
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through Publications Office	[1] 76, 459	137, 657	56, 324
Through Card Division	(2)	3, 346	4, 458
Through Superintendent of Documents	(2)	35, 836	12, 050
Total	76, 459	176, 839	72, 832
Sales (pieces):			
By Card Division	(2)	4, 763	7, 330
By Superintendent of Documents	(3)	20, 208	14, 724
Total	----------	24, 971	22, 054
Grand total	76, 459	201, 810	94, 886
Receipts from sales:			
By Card Division	(2)	$1, 728. 89	$2, 222. 58
By Superintendent of Documents	(3)	$5, 116. 85	$4, 421. 98
Total	----------	$6, 845. 74	$6, 644. 56

[1] Of this, 10,847 publications were sent to the Superintendent of Documents for sales purposes.
[2] The Card Division no longer sells or distributes publications of the Library.
[3] Due to a shortage of manpower the Superintendent of Documents is unable to give the information for these columns.

APPENDIX III. LEGISLATION AFFECTING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Public Law No.	Date of approval	Statutory citation	Provision
726 (77th)	Oct. 1, 1942	56 Stat. 764	Increases annual appropriation for books for adult blind from $350,000 to $370,000; authorizes $20,000 for replacement of reproducers for sound-reproduction records.
727 (77th)	Oct. 2, 1942	56 Stat. 765	Amends Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act to exempt gifts and bequests from District of Columbia taxation.
763 (77th)	Oct. 26, 1942	56 Stat. 995	Appropriates funds for Library of Congress (Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act 1943).
821 (77th)	Dec. 22, 1942	56 Stat. 1068	Authorizes 10-percent increase in compensation to employees in legislative branch for overtime.
23 (78th)	Apr. 8, 1943	57 Stat. 58	Applies to the Library of Congress the procedures of the executive branch for purposes of selective-service deferment.
49 (78th)	May 7, 1943	57 Stat. 75	Extends 20-percent increase in compensation to employees of Library of Congress under the War Overtime Pay Act.
96 (78th)	June 28, 1943	57 Stat. 234-237	Appropriates funds for Library of Congress (Legislative and Judiciary Appropriation Act 1944).
132 (78th)	July 12, 1943	57 Stat. 440–441, 449	Appropriates funds to cover overtime pay increases.

H. Res. 254 (78th Cong.) requests Librarian of Congress to turn over to the House Committee on the Library material of McCormack Committee on un-American Activities.

APPENDIX IV. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS

A. ACQUISITIONS AND PERMANENT COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

	Acquisitions		Permanent collections of the Library	
	1943	1942	June 30, 1943	June 30, 1942
Volumes and pamphlets:				
Added to the collections	213, 061	258, 606	[1] 6, 822, 448	[1] 6, 609, 387
Acquisitions not added to the collections	1, 132, 032	(3)		
Manuscripts	221, 371	(3)	(3)	(3)
Maps and views	31, 568	12, 256	1, 503, 819	1, 472, 251
Microfilm (reels)	9, 290	6, 917	[4] 24, 657	(3)
Music (volumes and pieces)	22, 374	20, 504	1, 641, 654	1, 619, 280
Phonographic recordings	15, 698	(3)	[5] 88, 451	[5] 72, 753
Prints	3, 035	3, 678	564, 814	561, 779
Totals	1, 648, 429	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Figure based on the count of printed volumes and pamphlets, June 1902. Does not include Library of the Supreme Court.
[2] Statistics not available prior to establishment of Serial Record.
[3] Numerical estimate not available.
[4] Count as of Oct. 6, 1943, by the Keeper of the Collections.
[5] Count based on estimate of collections of Music Division and Service for the Blind, Oct. 27, 1943.

B. VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS; ACCESSIONS AND TOTAL ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943, BY SOURCE

Source	1943	1942
By purchase under the following appropriations and funds:		
Appropriation for the increase of the Library	25, 566	29, 221
Appropriation for the increase of the Law Library	15, 527	11, 230
Appropriation for books for the Supreme Court (purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court)	1, 711	2, 735
Appropriation for the Index to State Legislation	7	14
Babine Fund	147	97
Guggenheim Fund	24	100
Huntington Fund	2, 019	3, 536
By purchase, total	45, 001	46, 933
By gift from individuals and other unofficial sources	46, 806	[1] 47, 235
By transfer from U. S. governmental libraries	32, 397	78, 030
From the Public Printer by virtue of law [2]	11, 400	6, 606
From the American Printing House for the Blind [3]	489	65

[1] Includes 1,370 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.
[2] Includes Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections.
[3] Does not include "talking book" records.

B. VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS; ACCESSIONS AND TOTAL ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943, BY SOURCE—Continued

Source	1943	1942
From Books for the Adult Blind [3]	1, 232	1, 492
By international exchange (from foreign governments)	17, 996	11, 424
From U. S. governmental agencies [4]	([5])	239
From State governments	9, 429	9, 245
From local governments	4, 235	2, 610
From corporations and associations	([6])	39
By copyright	45, 698	57, 700
From the Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit	[7] 1, 051	[8] 1, 315
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit	17	[9] 25
By piece-for-piece exchange	7, 563	12, 903
By priced exchange	81	80
Total additions to the collections, volumes, and pamphlets	223, 395	275, 941
Gains and losses through binding, transfers, etc.:		
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of pieces uncounted as accessions in their original form	16, 083	18, 881
Deduction through consolidations in binding	−12, 922	−10, 813
Duplicates transferred to U. S. governmental libraries	−3, 560	−18, 780
Duplicates exchanged, piece-for-piece	−7, 292	−3, 105
Duplicates transferred on priced exchange	−5	−746
Withdrawn as worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc	−2, 638	−2, 772
Net loss through binding, transfers, etc	−10, 334	−17, 335
Net additions to the collections, volumes and pamphlets	213, 061	258, 606
Publications not counted as additions to the collections in their original form as received:		
Newspapers (issues)	319, 080	320, 000
Periodicals, unbound series, books in parts, etc	802, 618	([10])
Total publications not counted as accessions	1, 121, 698	([10])
Total acquisitions, volumes and pamphlets	1, 345, 093	([10])

[3] Does not include "talking book" records.
[4] Material not printed at U. S. Government Printing Office received through Documents Division prior to Feb. 1, 1942.
[5] Includes in "By transfer from U. S. governmental libraries."
[6] Included in "By gift."
[7] Includes 241 dissertations.
[8] Includes 300 dissertations. In addition, 3,711 parts of volumes were added from this source and 421 volumes were completed.
[9] From this source, 272 parts of volumes were added and 13 volumes completed.
[10] Statistics not available prior to establishment of the Serial Record.

C. SHIPMENTS OF PURCHASED MATERIALS FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Country	Number of sources	Number of consignments
Europe:		
Switzerland	18	153
Portugal	7	59
Spain	11	97
Sweden	3	13
U. S. S. R	1	6
Total Europe	40	328
Asia:		
India	26	126
China	4	4
Palestine	2	4
Iran	1	4
Turkey	1	1
Total Asia	34	139
Africa: Egypt	4	13
Total	78	480

D. STATISTICS ON ORDERS, INVOICES, AND GIFTS, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

	1943	1942
Items ordered	35, 545	26, 639
Invoices received	6, 481	5, 523
Invoices certified for payment	5, 469	5, 597
Gift requests sent	3, 958	2, 057
Acknowledgments of gifts	5, 238	4, 401
Serial items checked in	531, 529	120, 240

APPENDIX V. STATISTICS OF THE CATALOG PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

	1943	1942
Book section:		
Gift Searching Unit:		
Total items searched	36, 138	31, 295
Items found already in the Library	15, 073	11, 005
Items not in the Library	21, 065	20, 290
Preliminary Cataloging Unit:		
Entries made	53, 872	72, 465
Process Information Unit:		
Requests handled	10, 598	[1] 1, 851
Purchase Searching Unit:		
Total items searched	59, 639	62, 078
Items found already in the Library	27, 097	25, 637
Items not in the Library	32, 542	36, 441
Card section:		
Card Preparation Unit:		
Cards prepared	904, 832	1, 202, 738
Entries written up	52, 660	74, 129
Filing Unit:		
Total cards filed in the catalogs	1, 007, 187	1, 019, 502
Cards filed in the Public Catalog	269, 715	393, 316
Cards filed in the Official Catalog	491, 082	315, 351
Cards filed in the Process File	246, 390	239, 610
Cards filed in the British Museum Accessions File	(2)	71, 225
Proofreading Unit:		
Galley proofs read	10, 476	8, 069

PAMPHLET COLLECTION

Pamphlets in collection June 30, 1942	420, 680
Pamphlets received fiscal 1943	13, 540
Pamphlets permanently removed fiscal 1943	2, 539
Pamphlets in collection June 30, 1943	431, 681

[1] For 3 months.
[2] No cards filed 1942-43.

APPENDIX VI. STATISTICS OF THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

	1943	1942
Titles cataloged	50, 157	57, 382
Earlier printed cards revised	7, 499	4, 776
Titles cataloged by using cooperatively printed cards	4, 701	4, 523
Total titles cataloged	62, 357	66, 681
Authority cards made	22, 859	25, 721
Cooperative cataloging—titles edited:		
A series	4, 218	5, 664
Map series	179	35
Government series	1, 064	2, 085
Total titles edited	5, 461	7, 784

APPENDIX VII. STATISTICS OF THE SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

A. MATERIAL SHELFLISTED

Class		1943		1942
		Titles	Volumes	Volumes [1]
A	Polygraphy	419	2, 628	2, 708
B–BJ	Philosophy	791	1, 346	1, 677
BL–BX	Religion	2, 428	3, 413	4, 383
C	History, auxiliary sciences	465	962	1, 384
CS71	American genealogy	212	212	416
D	History (except American)	4, 393	8, 169	7, 034
E–F	American history	2, 810	6, 259	7, 275
G	Geography—anthropology	795	1, 635	1, 842
H	Sociology	8, 375	18, 163	20, 938
J	Political science	2, 409	4, 920	9, 735
L	Education	1, 229	2, 749	4, 277
M	Music, literature of	927	936	815
N	Fine arts	2, 040	3, 261	2, 290
P	Language and literature	8, 484	13, 159	13, 168
PZ	Fiction in English and juvenile literature	2, 245	3, 795	4, 570
Q	Science	3, 396	6, 195	7, 901
R	Medicine	1, 547	2, 989	3, 121
S	Agriculture	1, 304	2, 870	3, 178
T	Technology	4, 201	8, 553	10, 414
U	Military science	1, 450	3, 282	3, 136
V	Naval science	449	994	986
Z	Bibliography	1, 580	4, 127	3, 733
	Miscellaneous	1, 809	2, 528	----------
	Total	53, 758	[2] 103, 145	[2] 114, 981

[1] Titles not separately recorded.
[2] Additional volumes reclassified from old accessions: 1943, 180 vols.; 1942, 434 vols.

NOTE.—CS71, American genealogy and M, Music (except 9 titles and 18 vols.) were cataloged and classified in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

A–x. TITLES CLASSIFIED AND CATALOGED BY SUBJECT

1943	1942
57, 764	47, 454

B. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES, BY CLASS (APPROXIMATE), AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

A	Polygraphy	169, 800
B–BJ	Philosophy	53, 200
BL–BX	Religion	194, 200
C*	History, auxiliary sciences	64, 200
CS71	American genealogy	21, 700
D	History (except American)	241, 700
E–F	American history	269, 100
G	Geography—anthropology	68, 400
H	Sociology	733, 100
J	Political science	300, 500
L	Education	170, 000
M	Music, literature of	80, 700
N	Fine arts	83, 600
P**	Language and literature	399, 200
PZ1–10	Fiction in English and juvenile literature	164, 200
Q	Science	298, 200
R	Medicine	128, 200
S	Agriculture	140, 800
T	Technology	287, 700
U	Military science	58, 700
V	Naval science	38, 600
Z	Bibliography	180, 500
	Incunabula	1, 500
	Total	4, 147, 800

*Does not include CS71.
**Does not include PZ1–10.

C. NUMBER OF TITLES CLASSIFIED BY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (FISCAL YEARS 1930 TO 1943)

April 1–June 30, 1930	3, 917
1931	31, 285
1932	33, 829
1933	33, 251
1934	42, 314
1935	34, 709
1936	34, 267
1937	33, 371
1938	34, 060
1939	27, 436
1940	28, 977
1941	27, 939
1942	32, 512
1943	27, 594
Total	425, 461

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APPENDIX VIII. STATISTICS OF THE CARD DIVISION

A. DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES, FISCAL YEAR 1943[1]

Sales (regular)	$295, 327. 50	
Sales (to Government libraries)	13, 476. 68	
Sales (to foreign libraries)	2, 148. 64	
		$310, 952. 82

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1 (regular orders)	$0. 05	379, 324	----------	$18, 966. 20
	. 045	505, 356	----------	22, 741. 01
	. 03	1, 515, 163	----------	45, 365. 90
	. 016	----------	10, 211, 373	161, 165. 74
Total	--------	2, 399, 843	10, 211, 373	248, 238. 85
Class 2 (titles held)	. 045	216, 769	----------	9, 754. 61
	. 03	216, 180	----------	6, 478. 72
	. 016	----------	2, 083, 401	34, 901. 25
Total	--------	432, 949	2, 083, 401	51, 134. 58
Class 3 (series orders)	. 045	754	----------	33. 93
	. 035	57, 468	----------	2, 011. 38
	. 03	154	----------	4. 62
	. 016	----------	211, 362	3, 381. 79
Total	--------	58, 376	211, 362	5, 431. 72
Class 4 (subject orders)	. 05	372	----------	18. 60
	. 045	1, 207	----------	54. 32
	. 04	98, 055	----------	3, 922. 20
	. 035	12, 183	----------	426. 06
	. 03	125	----------	1. 49
	. 016	----------	54, 970	869. 80
Total	--------	111, 932	54, 970	5, 292. 47
Class 5 (agriculture cards)	. 03	5, 762	----------	172. 86
	. 016	----------	19, 892	318. 27
Total	--------	5, 762	19, 892	491. 13
Class 6 (proofsheets) (subscriptions)	--------	1, 261, 581	----------	4, 364. 97
Class 7 (special sets)	--------	2, 996	----------	35. 35

[1] Statistics for card distribution were not kept in the following detail for fiscal 1942. The comparative data for the principal items are:

	1943	1942
Total receipts from card sales	$310, 952. 82	$331, 218. 97
Total number of cards sold	15, 613, 325	16, 715, 090
Total cards distributed	26, 149, 921	24, 734, 276
Cards added to stock	10, 571, 144	14, 092, 282

A. DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES, FISCAL YEAR 1943—Con.

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 8 (depository invoice)	$. 035	1, 864		$65. 24
	. 016		6, 373	101. 97
Total		1, 864	6, 373	167. 21
Class 10 (anonymous headings)	. 01	12, 172		121. 72
Class 12 (catalog reference)	. 035	18		. 63
	. 016		42	. 67
Total		18	42	1. 30

Total cards sold		15, 613, 325
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To 91 depository libraries (81,136 different cards)	7, 137, 123	
To cataloging divisions (new cards)	2, 184. 335	
To other divisions of the Library of Congress	508, 180	
To South American institutions	509, 950	
To Government libraries	197, 008	
		10, 536. 596
Cards distributed		26, 149, 921
Cards cut in bindery		36, 721, 065
Less cards distributed		26, 149, 921
Cards added to stock		10, 571, 144
Author and title searches		1, 449, 991
Number of active subscribers January 1, 1942 (estimated)		6, 500

New subscribers added:	
Regular	193
Foreign	0
U. S. libraries	78
Firms and individuals	92
Total	363

B. NEW CARDS PRINTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1941 AND 1942

Abbreviation	Series	Source	Number of titles printed	
			1942	1941
	Regular	Catalog Division	52, 210	44, 529
X	Cross-references	do	10, 080	6, 760
A	American libraries	Cooperative Cataloging Service	5, 622	4, 961
Map	Maps Division	do	124	32
Agr	Department of Agriculture	Card Division	465	773
E	Office of Education	do	400	437
GS	Geological Survey	do	372	179
L	Department of Labor	do	248	138
PO	Patent Office	do	102	31
S	Smithsonian	do	23	61
SD	State Department	do	101	98
SG	Surgeon General	do	22	1
W [1]	Washington (D. C.) Public Library	do	3	31
	Total		69, 772	58, 031

[1] Since January 1942 copy formerly printed in the W series has been printed in the A series.

C. TITLES REPRINTED, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

	1943	1942
Regular series:		
Card Division:		
Daily reprints	52, 040	59, 560
Special reprints	14, 293	13, 517
Cataloging Divisions:		
Revised reprints	7, 488	7, 409
Outside series:		
Card Division:		
Daily reprints	4, 120	3, 760
Special reprints	1, 927	1, 887
Cataloging Divisions:		
Revised reprints	2, 212	1, 708
Total	82, 080	87, 841

APPENDIX IX. REFERENCE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Division	Readers	Vols. or other material issued to readers on the premises	Vols. or other material issued for use outside the Library	Vols. sent to bindery	Publications and circulars prepared or revised	Reference inquiries and loan requests handled by telephone	Conferences with investigators	Reference letters to correspondents	Division letters	Inquiries answered by form letters	Reports and memos for Library administration
Aeronautics Division	1,635	3,508	568	402	41	850	643	643	530	395	62
Asiatic Division (except Indic)	5,530	11,035	1,615	1,158	7	1,438	996	260	706	100	363
Indic Section	52	210	3		4	150	123	48	138	76	145
Bibliography Division	1,549	3,906		6	107	1,561	594	7,761		17,162	662
Books for Adult Blind			21,431		22	3,006	45		4,757	2,384	1,052
Census Library Project	135	136	18		7	150	62	28	75	29	12
Consultants						503	355	112	714		224
Documents Division						10,561	1,551	618	2,229	587	562
Fine Arts Division	5,726	48,697	7,356	626	1	875		397	503		33
Hispanic Foundation	5,012	17,850	2,815	226	1	2,837	1,452	1,072	3,229	238	563
Legislative Reference Service	3,585	9,300	11,711	331	1,656	4,682	727	1,896		58	323
Manuscripts Division	819	4,046	220	239		4,403	1,115	776	1,357	65	522
Maps Division	3,439	80,166	11,056	161		2,114	514	316	290	202	160
Microfilm Reading Room	564	353				8	67	5	10		34
Music Division	5,858	24,414	1,784	2,259	1	21,700	3,959	794	4,908	15,287	1,293
Periodicals Division	21,833	292,137	40,755	14,911		32,184	2,594	838		5,050	241
Photoduplication Service						3,412	3,595		4,117	3,847	278
Rare Book Collection	3,017	14,684	32			1,520	386	338	543		254
Reading Rooms	210,492	525,683	123,136	7,176		70,128	2,533	2,804	1,861	12,267	1,061
Semitic Division	639	1,639	148	54		801	145	41			
Service for Blind	12,975	168	36,971	2,770	441	564	136	49	694		25
Slavic Division	3,292	35,154	1,566	2,514		4,387	1,346	49	231	295	484
Smithsonian Division	5,969	17,287	4,199		2	3,715	451	177	367		341
Union Catalog					49	553	664	118	873	5,807	395
Reference Department								1,909	5	496	500
Total	292,121	1,090,373	265,484	32,833	2,339	172,102	24,053	21,049	28,134	64,345	9,589
Fiscal 1942	331,325	1,250,590	312,141	55,729	1,981	154,830	18,702	27,718	34,596	51,859	8,177

APPENDIX X. RECORD OF INVESTIGATORS AND READERS IN SUBJECT FIELDS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Subject fields	Investigators [1]	Percent	Readers [2]	Percent
General works—Polygraphy			8, 636	3. 69
Philosophy—Religion	48	2. 47	18, 161	7. 76
History—Auxiliary sciences			14, 183	6. 06
History and topography (except American)	162	8. 34	17, 553	7. 50
History (American)	56	2. 89	36, 884	15. 76
Geography—Anthropology	122	6. 28	7, 840	3. 55
Social sciences	17	. 86	5, 406	2. 31
Economics	358	18. 44	32, 672	13. 96
Sociology	155	7. 12	4, 915	2. 10
Political science	238	12. 26	26, 282	11. 23
Law	8	. 41	702	. 30
Education	13	. 67	5, 874	2. 51
Music			94	. 04
Fine arts	16	. 82	2, 270	. 97
Language and literature	207	10. 66	18, 138	7. 75
Science	82	4. 22	9, 689	4. 14
Medicine	16	. 82	4, 915	2. 10
Agriculture—Plant and animal industry	8	. 41	1, 989	. 85
Technology	222	11. 43	10, 625	4. 54
Military science	82	4. 22	1, 708	. 73
Naval science	38	1. 96	1, 545	. 66
Bibliography and library science	65	3. 35	3, 862	1. 65
Unclassified	46	2. 37	94	. 04
Total	1, 959	100. 00	234, 037	100. 00

[1] Actual number based on records maintained by the Study Room Reference Service.
[2] Estimated number based on enumeration of material issued in the Reading Rooms.

NOTE: The term "readers" is applied to those making limited use of the collections in the General Reading Rooms which are adequately equipped to meet their needs. By "investigators" is meant those engaged in comprehensive investigations based upon the collections and for whom special study facilities designed to expedite their researches are provided.

APPENDIX XI. STATISTICS OF SERVICE OF THE LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Services	1943		1942	
	In Main Building	At the Capitol	In Main Building	At the Capitol
Number of readers	18, 835	5, 954	30, 914	6, 517
Number of books issued for use inside Library	49, 538	13, 273	(1)	(1)
Number of books issued for use outside Library	5, 170	2, 659	5, 724	6, 319
Reference inquiries and requests for books received by telephone	32, 516	3, 911	34, 563	9, 327
Reference inquiries answered by correspondence	365	190	375	191

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE

	1943	1942
Number of readers	2, 779	3, 074
Number of books issued	6, 884	5, 486

[1] Not counted in 1942.

APPENDIX XII. STATISTICS OF BINDING, FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

		1943	1942
Books sent to the bindery (including newspapers):			
Original binding (including newspapers)	31, 425		
Rebinding	3, 729		
Quarter-binding	24, 304		
		59, 458	77, 123
Books returned from the bindery (including newspapers)		61, 826	78, 826
Books repaired without rebinding		1, 157	2, 257
Miscellaneous lettering apart from that incidental to binding (volumes)		3, 151	2, 908
Pamphlets stitched in covers		32, 086	33, 150
Newspapers bound (volumes)		2, 162	2, 491
Prints and fine arts books processed		6, 385	23, 946
Maps mounted and reconditioned		33, 574	32, 084
Rare books treated and repaired		748	11, 711
Manuscripts processed		47, 787	83, 017
Boxes and portfolios made		193	535
Binder's board cut		900	103, 525
Dummies made		1, 961	2, 650
Book pockets made		10	--------

APPENDIX XIII. STATISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE BUILDINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

	Main Building	Annex Building
Total number of visitors during the year	434, 176	125, 004
Daily average for the 364 (363)[1] days on which the building was open	1, 193	344
Smallest daily average by months (January 1943) (November 1942)	393	149
Largest daily average by months (November 1942) (August 1942)	2, 846	676
Total number of visitors on weekdays	337, 375	107, 789
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays	96, 801	17, 215
Daily average for 309 weekdays	1, 092	349
Daily average for 55 (54)[1] Sundays and holidays	1, 760	319

[1] The Main Building was closed on Dec. 25, 1942. The Annex was closed July 4 and Dec. 25, 1942.

APPENDIX XIV. FINANCE

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943 AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

Appropriation Title		Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds	
							Not available for obligation	Available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS								
Salaries, Library proper	1943	$1,422,935.00						$1,422,935.00
	1942				$66,009.73	$364.18	$65,645.55	
Salaries, Copyright Office	1943	292,920.00						292,920.00
	1942				10,123.46	77.25	10,046.21	
Legislative Reference	1943	144,370.00						144,370.00
	1942–1943				462.13			462.13
	1942				233.91	−96.51	330.42	
Distribution of card indexes	1943	234,090.00						234,090.00
	1942				10,508.54	2,626.83	7,881.71	
Index to State legislation	1943	37,760.00						37,760.00
	1942–1943				60.09			60.09
	1942				215.44	197.67	17.77	
Sunday opening	1943	26,018.00						26,018.00
	1942				1,140.75	443.25	697.50	
Union catalogs	1943	27,065.00						27,065.00
	1942				1,454.71	1,381.50	73.21	
Increase, general	1943–44	173,000.00						173,000.00
	1942–43				119,447.51	95,976.59		23,470.92
	1941–42				44,428.03	44,207.68	220.35	
	1940–41				13,860.76	6,893.36	6,967.40	
Increase, Law Library	1943–44	90,000.00						90,000.00
	1942–43				62,976.02	39,847.15		23,128.87
	1941–42				16,983.39	16,750.70	232.69	
	1940–41				8,716.46	4,335.29	4,381.17	
Books for Supreme Court	1943	20,000.00						20,000.00
	1942				6,139.09	6,124.20	14.89	

Books for adult blind	1943	370,000.00						370,000.00
	1942				153,114.80	152,155.06	959.74	
	1941				4,486.79	4,355.25	131.54	
Printing and binding, general	1943	260,000.00						260,000.00
	1942				139,251.16	136,399.91	2,851.25	
	1941				32,503.04	27,953.46	4,549.58	
Printing and binding, catalogue of title entries of Copyright Office	1943	45,000.00						45,000.00
	1942				25,946.14	18,566.92	7,379.22	
Printing and binding, catalog cards	1943	200,000.00						200,000.00
	1942				58,124.75	43,862.37	14,262.38	
Contingent expenses	1943	19,400.00						19,400.00
	1942				4,522.69	4,363.39	159.30	
Furniture and equipment	1943	21,673.00						21,673.00
	1942–43				7,000.00			7,000.00
	1942				21,204.79	20,347.07	857.72	
Photoduplicating expenses	1943	28,235.00						28,235.00
	1942				6,199.39	4,106.12	2,093.27	
Security of collections	1942–43				86,739.44	3,977.48		82,761.96
	1942				9.32	9.32		
Salaries, Library Buildings	1943	275,556.00						275,556.00
	1942				14,023.82	−243.99	14,267.81	
	1941					−20.57	20.57	
Sunday opening, Library Buildings	1943	11,353.00						11,353.00
	1942				1,741.56	166.17	1,575.39	
Maintenance, Library Buildings	1943	18,200.00						18,200.00
	1942				302.59	221.74	80.85	
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	1943	500.00						500.00
	1942				494.50		494.50	
TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS		3,718,075.00			918,424.80	635,348.84	146,191.99	3,854,958.97

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943 AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation Title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds	
						Not available for obligation	Available for obligation
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES							
Appropriated Funds							
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Library of Congress) 1943		$57,400.00					$57,400.00
1942				$11,696.72	$10,938.64	$758.08	
1941				1,000.00	1,000.00		
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress Federal Nonconstruction Projects (transfer from W. P. A.) 1942				2,409.53	2,409.53		
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress Administrative expenses (transfer from W. P. A.) 1942				89.25	89.25		
Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (allotment to Library of Congress) 1942–44		40,000.00					40,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		97,400.00		15,195.50	14,437.42	758.08	97,400.00
Working Funds							
Transfers From:							
Board of Economic Warfare:							
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943		4,311.00					4,311.00
Emergency Management:							
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs:							
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943		2,000.00					2,000.00
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43		3,600.00					3,600.00
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942				1,799.58	1,799.58		
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management, Coordination Between American Republics, War) 1940–42				2,352.81	2,352.81		
War Production Board:							
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943		62,640.00					62,640.00

Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942–43				446.22	446.22		
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942				12.19	12.19		
Department of State:							
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43		8,750.00					8,750.00
Office of Strategic Services:							
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43		391,852.84					391,852.84
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Coordinator of Information, National Defense) 1942				11,201.46	9,003.60	2,197.86	
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Coordinator of Information, War) 1940–42				1,618.58	1,360.85	257.73	
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS		473,153.84		17,430.84	14,975.25	2,455.59	473,153.84
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		570,553.84		32,626.34	29,412.67	3,213.67	570,553.84
TRUST ACCOUNTS [4]							
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account	800.00			2,038.23	48.00		2,790.23
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan	49,659.39			52,540.19	10,278.86		91,920.72
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account				20,000.00		20,000.00	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	133,450.51		91,387.34	104,932.10	25,017.39		304,752.56
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan	40,477.87			1,232,685.02		1,273,162.89	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account				171.84		171.84	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	27,268.97			17,140.12	547.91		43,861.18
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS	251,656.74		91,387.34	1,429,507.50	35,892.16	1,293,334.73	443,324.69
GRAND TOTAL	3,969,731.74	570,553.84	91,387.34	2,380,558.64	700,653.67	1,442,740.39	4,868,837.50

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943 AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation Title		Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation fiscal year 1944	Unobligated funds: Available for obligation fiscal year 1944	Appropriated for fiscal year 1944
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS									*1944*
Salaries, Library proper	1943	$1,419,762.74	$1,419,528.31		$3,406.69	$234.43	$3,172.26		$1,459,900.00
	1942		364.18	$65,645.55					
Salaries, Copyright Office	1943	282,457.85	282,457.85		10,462.15		10,462.15		294,100.00
	1942		77.25	10,046.21					
Legislative Reference	1943	152,162.76	144,275.53		94.47	7,887.23	[2]−7,792.76		148,300.00
	1942–43	462.13	462.13						
	1942		−96.51	330.42					
Distribution of card indexes	1943	233,208.91	233,146.61		943.39	62.30	881.09		234,100.00
	1942		2,444.28		8,064.26	182.55	7,881.71		
Index to State legislation	1943	38,752.34	35,312.54		2,447.46	3,439.80	[2]−992.34		37,760.00
	1942–43				60.09		60.09		
	1942		197.67	17.77					
Sunday opening	1943	25,899.63	25,899.63		118.37		118.37		15,000.00
	1942		443.25	697.50					
Union catalogs	1943	26,425.54	25,995.14		1,069.86	430.40	639.46		51,700.00
	1942		1,356.35		98.36	25.15	73.21		
Increase, general	1943–44	151,694.81	56,643.55		116,356.45	95,051.26		$21,305.19	198,000.00
	1942–43	23,301.53	69,420.25		50,027.26	49,857.87	169.39		
	1941–42		22,045.02		22,383.01	22,162.66	220.35		
	1940–41		6,893.36	6,967.40					
Increase, Law Library	1943–44	75,626.02	25,030.72		64,969.28	50,595.30		14,373.98	95,000.00
	1942–43	22,900.24	28,985.86		33,990.16	33,761.53	228.63		
	1941–42		14,179.02		2,804.37	2,571.68	232.69		
	1940–41		4,335.29	4,381.17					
Books for Supreme Court	1943	19,994.27	9,235.00		10,765.00	10,759.27	5.73		20,000.00
	1942		6,124.20	14.89					

Books for adult blind	1943	364, 304. 90	166, 439 02		203, 560. 98	197, 865. 88	5, 695. 10		370. 000. 00
	1942		144, 948. 38		8, 166. 42	7, 206. 68	959. 74		
	1941		4, 355. 25	131. 54					
Printing and binding, general	1943	258, 164. 28	224, 616. 08		35, 383. 92	33, 548. 20	1, 835. 72		270, 000. 00
	1942		107, 563. 99		31, 687. 17	28, 835. 92	2, 851. 25		
	1941		27, 953. 46	4, 549. 58					
Printing and binding, catalogue of title entries of Copyright Office	1943	19, 044. 22	8, 247. 67		36. 752. 33	10, 796. 55	25, 955. 78		30, 000. 00
	1942		18, 566. 92	7, 379. 22					
Printing and binding, catalog cards	1943	176, 346. 82	149, 988. 82		50, 011. 18	26, 358. 00	23, 653. 18		260, 000. 00
	1942		42, 362. 37		15, 762. 38	1, 500. 00	14, 262. 38		
Contingent expenses	1943	19, 337. 38	15, 668. 99		3, 731. 01	3, 668. 39	62. 62		20, 800. 00
	1942		4, 363. 39	159. 30					
Furniture and equipment	1943	17, 651. 76	6, 575. 31		15, 097. 69	11, 076. 45	4, 021. 24		16, 000. 00
	1942–43				7, 000. 00		7, 000. 00		
	1942		20, 347. 07	857. 72					
Photoduplicating expenses	1943	22, 872. 80	20, 254. 03		7, 980. 97	2, 618. 77	5, 362. 20		26, 700. 00
	1942		4, 106. 12	2, 093. 27					
Security of collections	1942–43	52, 672. 68	55, 501. 13		[3] 31, 238. 31	1, 149. 03		[3] 30, 089. 28	([3])
	1942		9. 32						
Salaries, Library Buildings	1943	304, 801. 18	275, 413. 24		142. 76	29, 387. 94	[2] −29, 245. 18		314, 300. 00
	1942		−243. 99	14, 267. 81					
	1941		−20. 57	20. 57					
Sunday opening, Library Buildings	1943	9, 980. 70	9, 980. 70		1, 372. 30		1, 372. 30		8, 000. 00
	1942		166. 17	1, 575. 39					
Maintenance, Library Buildings	1943	17, 832. 50	15, 614. 10		2. 585. 90	2, 218. 40	367. 50		16, 600. 00
	1942		221. 74	80. 85					
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	1943				500. 00		500. 00		100.00
	1942			494. 50					
TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS		3, 735, 657. 99	3, 737, 755. 19	119, 710. 66	779, 033. 95	633, 251. 64	80, 013. 86	65, 768. 45	3, 886, 360. 00

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943 AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation Title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation fiscal year 1944	Unobligated funds: Available for obligation fiscal year 1944	Appropriated for fiscal year 1944
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES								
Appropriated Funds								*1944*
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Library of Congress) 1943	$51,220.28	$33,640.69		$23,759.31	$17,579.59	$6,179.72		
1942		6,393.57		5,303.15	4,545.07	758.08		
1941		1,000.00						
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress Federal Nonconstruction Projects (transfer from W. P. A.) 1942		2,409.53						
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress Administrative Expenses (transfer from W. P. A.) 1942		89.25						
Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (allotment to Library of Congress) 1942-44	36,361.67			40,000.00	36,361.67	3,638.33		
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS	87,581.95	43,533.04		69,062.46	58,486.33	10,576.13		
Working Funds								
Transfers From:								
Board of Economic Warfare:								
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943	4,181.57	4,181.57		129.43		129.43		
Emergency Management:								
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs:								
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943	1,785.12	1,785.12		214.88		214.88		

Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43	1,583.84	983.84		2,616.16	600.00	2,016.16		
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942		1,799.58						
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management, Coordination Between American Republics, War) 1940–42		2,352.81						
War Production Board:								
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1943	62,640.00	62,536.61		103.39	103.39			
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942–43		446.22						
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management) 1942		12.19						
Department of State:								
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43	8,750.00	8,750.00						
Office of Strategic Services:								
Working Fund, Library of Congress 1942–43	381,905.44	378,157.70		13,695.14	3,747.74	9,947.40		
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Coordinator of Information, National Defense) 1942		6,795.40		4,406.06	2,208.20	2,197.86		
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Coordinator of Information, War) 1940–42		829.58		789.00	531.27	257.73		
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS	460,845.97	468,630.62		21,954.06	7,190.60	14,763.46		
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	548,427.92	512,163.66		91,016.52	65,676.93	25,339.59		

See footnotes at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943 AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation Title	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1944
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1944	Available for obligation fiscal year 1944	
TRUST ACCOUNTS [4]								*1944*
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account	$389.00	$437.00		$2,401.23			$2,401.23	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan	45,540.51	46,954.29		55,245.29	$8,865.08		46,380.21	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account				20,000.00		$20,000.00		
Library of Congress Gift Fund	207,325.64	218,594.01		111,175.94	13,749.02		97,426.92	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan				1,273,162.89		1,273,162.89		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account				171.84		171.84		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	23,824.34	21,636.53		22,772.56	2,735.72		20,036.84	
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS	277,079.49	287,621.83		1,484,929.75	25,349.82	1,293,334.73	166,245.20	
GRAND TOTAL	4,561,165.40	4,537,540.68	$119,710.66	2,354,980.22	724,278.39	1,398,688.18	232,013.65	$3,886,360.00

[1] Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1943.

[2] Overdraft will be eliminated by appropriations made available in the "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943," Public Law 132, 78th Cong., approved July 12, 1943.

[3] Unexpended balance reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1944 in accordance with the "Legislative and Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1944," Public Law 96, 78th Cong., approved June 28, 1943.

[4] For analysis of Gift and Trust Funds by Donors, see Exhibit "B".

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1943
AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations, fiscal year 1944
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account	Purchase of prints	$800.00		$2,038.23	$48.00	$2,790.23	$389.00	$437.00	$2,401.23		$2,401.23
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account:											
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	267.40		1,170.57	199.50	1,238.47	291.49	466.49	971.48	$24.50	946.98
Beethoven Association	Advancement of musical research	483.52		1,883.74		2,367.26			2,367.26		2,367.26
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic Service	46.76		48.37		95.13			95.13		95.13
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts	3,534.62		12,116.91	725.00	14,926.53	2,900.00	3,625.00	12,026.53		12,026.53
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	4,331.76		3,604.71	325.00	7,011.47	4,814.97	5,135.02	2,201.45	4.95	2,196.50
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of Music collection	101.52				101.52			101.52		101.52
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	3,626.16		1,913.07	1,875.00	3,664.23	3,664.23	5,539.23			
Huntington, Archer M.:											
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	4,492.22		5,735.87	3,699.26	6,528.83	6,349.86	2,374.37	7,853.72	7,674.75	178.97
Consultant	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	43.66		218.25		261.91			261.91		261.91

[1] Includes adjustment during fiscal year 1943.

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY —FISCAL YEAR 1943

AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations, fiscal year 1944
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account—Continued.											
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.	Furtherance of music	$307.66		$639.97		$947.63			$947.63		$947.63
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	8,750.45		7,143.20	$1,806.71	14,086.94	$8,656.39	$9,491.50	6,402.15	$971.60	5,430.55
Wilbur, James B.:											
Chair	Chair of Geography	3,274.28		1,637.14	1,637.14	3,274.28	3,274.28	4,911.42			
Acquisition	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86		9,763.88		17,470.74	4,060.74	4,060.74	13,410.00		13,410.00
Treatment	Treatment of source material for American history.	1,251.42		949.05		2,200.47	450.00	450.00	1,750.47		1,750.47
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows and for programs in which instruments are used.	11,441.10		6,315.46	11.25	17,745.31	11,078.55	10,900.52	6,856.04	189.28	6,666.76
	TOTAL	49,659.39		52,540.19	10,278.86	91,920.72	45,540.51	46,954.29	55,245.29	8,865.08	46,380.21

[1] Includes adjustment during fiscal year 1943.

Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:											
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material			43.41		43.41			43.41		43.41
Beethoven Association	Advancement of musical research			2,704.29	1.50	2,702.79	2,500.80	1.80	2,702.49	2,500.50	201.99
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History	2,230.80		473.20	473.20	2,230.80	2,230.80	2,704.00			
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic Service	432.00		782.34		1,214.34			1,214.34		1,214.34
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts	250.00		125.00		375.00			375.00		375.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	2,918.15		217.14		3,135.29	2,256.16	2,256.16	879.13		879.13
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of Music collection	104.47				104.47			104.47		104.47
Huntington, Archer M.:											
Consultant	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	2,475.00		2,269.98		4,744.98	3,399.84	3,399.84	1,345.14		1,345.14
Chair	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	7,600.72		7,882.46	51.21	15,431.97	4,072.85	3,974.06	11,509.12	150.00	11,359.12
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	6,310.29		1,712.97	22.00	8,001.26	5,515.83	5,452.61	2,570.65	85.22	2,485.43
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke.	Consultantships	4,947.54		929.33		5,876.87	3,848.06	3,848.06	2,028.81		2,028.81
	TOTAL	27,268.97		17,140.12	547.91	43,861.18	23,824.34	21,636.53	22,772.56	2,735.72	20,036.8
Library of Congress Gift Fund:											
A friend of the Library	Consultant in German literature	4,800.00		2,400.00		7,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
American Council of Learned Societies.	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.	5,700.00		2,489.62		8,189.62	2,229.34	229.34	7,960.28	2,000.00	5,960.28
	Traveling expenses in connection with microfilming project.			7.40		7.40	7.40	7.40			
	For cataloging the photographs of Miss Frances B. Johnston.			150.00		150.00	150.00	150.00			
	Fellowship in Slavonic history	1,000.00				1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY —FISCAL YEAR 1943
AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations, fiscal year 1944
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued.											
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.	$1,500.00		$10,396.16	$139.33	$11,756.83	$7,025.79	$7,117.36	$4,778.80	$47.76	$4,731.04
	Towards a Consultant in French Literature:										
	Feb. 1, 1942–Jan. 31, 1943			550.00		550.00	550.00	550.00			
	Feb. 1, 1943–Jan. 31, 1944	1,500.00				1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00		500.00
	Consultant in Slavonic history	750.00				750.00	383.33	383.33	366.67		366.67
	Purchase of Braille volume			5.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	
	Purchase of an Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscript.			500.00		500.00	100.00		500.00	100.00	400.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Development of Recording Laboratory in the Music Division:										
	Equipment			1,094.30	213.50	880.80	750.91	758.73	335.57	205.68	129.89
	Technical staff			4,990.96		4,990.96	4,990.96	4,990.96			
	Revolving fund		$17,990.09	3,238.36	2,961.47	18,266.98	15,709.93	14,131.75	7,096.70	4,539.65	2,557.05
	Projects and undertakings proposed and recommended by the Librarian of Congress.			651.91	582.00	69.91	69.91	651.91			
	Development fund			2,083.57	16.66	2,066.91	2,066.91	2,083.57			
	Towards the Support of the Library fellows:										
	1942–43			10,000.00		10,000.00	5,485.02	5,485.02	4,514.98		4,514.98
	1943–44	10,000.00				10,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00

[1] Includes adjustments during fiscal year 1943.

Carter, John Franklin	For preparation of Mexican posters	50.00				50.00	50.00	50.00			
Church Archives Records—Various donors.	For editing			78.93		78.93	78.93	78.93			
Coolidge Foundation	For preparation of a bibliography on Dutch East Indies.	2,500.00				2,500.00	899.45	891.45	1,608.55	8.00	1,600.55
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	23,985.61		421.28	307.80	24,099.09	19,134.45	19,155.93	5,250.96	286.32	4,964.64
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars.	Toward a Fellowship in Philosophy.	600.00		346.67		946.67	946.67	946.67			
	Toward a Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.	600.00		253.34		853.34	853.34	853.34			
	Towards a Fellowship in Slavonic History.			646.67		646.67	646.67	646.67			
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of Music Collection			797.38		797.38	575.00	575.00	222.38		222.38
Funk, Wilfred	For acquisition	50.00				50.00			50.00		50.00
General Education Board	Continuation of coöperative cataloging service until Jan. 31, 1943.	12.53		4,502.47		4,515.00	2,773.90	2,773.90	1,741.10		1,741.10
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of collection of aeronautical historical material.			6,613.40	394.79	6,218.61	220.68	185.40	6,428.00	430.07	5,997.93
Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material	1,230.00		358.64	38.84	1,549.80	1,201.05	1,210.14	378.50	29.75	348.75
Liss, Joseph	For miscellaneous application	25.00				25.00			25.00		25.00
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	47.37		276.67		324.04			324.04		324.04
Longworth Memorial Concerts, Nicholas: Various donors.	Concerts			.40		.40	.40	.40			
Meyer, Agnes E	Towards purchase of Vachel Lindsay manuscripts.			1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00
Meyer, Eugene B	Towards expenses of presentation of "The Patriots".	1,200.00				1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00			
Netherlands Information Bureau.	For Netherlands Study Unit	3,750.00		2,100.00	3.24	5,846.76	3,303.71	3,302.45	2,547.55	4.50	2,543.05

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY —FISCAL YEAR 1943
AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations, fiscal year 1944
Rockefeller Foundation	Assistance to South and Central American libraries:										
	1941-44			$6,470.19	$471.30	$5,998.89	$2,713.38	$3,052.91	$3,417.28	$131.77	$3,285.51
	1941-42			3,454.57	2,290.00	1,164.57	1,164.57	3,454.57			
	Development of a catalog of Hispanic material and organization of the bibliographical services Jan. 1, 1941-Dec. 31, 1942.	$5,500.00		14.78		5,514.78	5,514.78	5,514.78			
	Experimental Study of trends of war-time communications:										
	Sept. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1942			7,247.71	236.48	7,011.23	5,074.49	5,297.87	1,949.84	13.10	1,936.74
	Sept. 1, 1942-Aug. 31, 1943	33,000.00				33,000.00	26,159.34	25,851.40	7,148.60	307.94	6,840.66
	Towards a Fellowship in Philosophy.			946.67		946.67	946.67	946.67			
	Towards a Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.			853.34		853.34	853.34	853.34			
	Towards a Fellowship in Slavonic History.			646.67		646.67	646.67	646.67			
	Laboratory of Microphotography—Revolving fund.		$73,397.25	18,878.68	10,836.66	81,439.27	48,517.10	56,364.23	35,911.70	2,989.53	32,922.17
	Radio Research Project:										
	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1941			204.66	183.46	21.20	21.20	204.66			
	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1942			2,362.80	740.48	1,622.32	1,622.32	2,362.80			

[1] Includes adjustment during fiscal year 1943.

	Towards a Consultantship in French Literature:										
	Feb. 1, 1942–Jan 31, 1943	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
	Feb. 1, 1943–Jan. 31, 1944	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	250.00	250.00	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
	Towards the project for servicing motion picture films:										
	May 1, 1942–Apr 30, 1943	20,000.00	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	May 1, 1943–Apr. 30, 1944	6,250.00	.....	.....	.....	6,250.00	6,250.00	3,650.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material	.....	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	.....	350.00	.....	350.00
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Musical concerts	7,900.00	.....	826.41	579.38	8,147.03	8,147.03	8,690.46	35.95	35.95	.....
	Musical concerts—Proceeds from sale of books—The Stradivari Memorial.	.....	.....	504.49	.....	504.49	40.00	40.00	464.94	.....	464.49
Witherspoon, bequest of Herbert.	Florence Hinkle Witherspoon Memorial.	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	.....
	TOTAL	133,450.51	91,387.34	104,932.10	25,017.39	304,752.56	207,325.64	218,594.01	111,175.94	13,749.02	97,426.92

C. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments [1]	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Uninvested cash held by Treasury, U. S.; no annual income	Total face value of investments, uninvested cash, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931.	Purchase of Slavic Material			$6,684.74	$267.40		$6,684.74	$267.40
William Evarts Benjamin Fund, received in April 1927.	Chair of American History	$51,038.00	$1,352.00			$26.62	51,064.62	1,352.00
Richard Rogers Bowker Fund, received in January 1926.	Bibliographic Service	8,800.00	432.00	1,169.06	46.76	46.27	10,015.33	478.76
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.	Chair of Fine Arts	5,000.00	(2)	88,365.58	3,534.62	30.00	93,395.58	3,534.62
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation,[3] received in November 1926.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	39,162.50	2,236.90	108,294.07	4,331.76	35.20	147,491.77	6,568.66
Daniel Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the promotion of aeronautics, received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics			90,654.22	3,626.16		90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer M. Huntington Foundation: [4]								
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927.	Purchase of Hispanic Material			112,305.74	4,492.23		112,305.74	4,492.23
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.	49,500.00	(2)	1,091.25	43.65	33.75	50,625.00	43.65
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, received in March 1933.	Furtherance of music			7,691.59	307.66		7,691.59	307.66
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collections.	[5] 98,009.19	5,000.00	225,812.09	9,032.48		323,821.28	14,032.48
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund,[6] received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultantship (or for any other needs of the Library).	186,310.00	5,000.04				186,310.00	5,000.04
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association, received in October 1929.	Aid and advancement of musical research.			12,088.13	483.52		12,088.13	483.52
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, received between March 1936 and June 1943.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			310,000.00	12,400.00		310,000.00	12,400.00

James B. Wilbur:								
Donation received in August 1925.	Reproduction of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.	.....	.....	192,671.36	7,706.86	.....	192,671.36	7,607.86
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Treatment of source material on American history.	.....	.....	31,285.29	1,251.42	.....	31,285.29	1,251.42
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Chair of Geography	.....	.....	81,856.92	3,274.28	.....	81,856.92	3,274.28
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection	2,150.00	105.00	3,192.85	127.71	.....	5,342.85	232.71
	TOTAL	439,969.69	14,125.94	1,273,162.89	50,926.51	171.85	1,713,304.42	65,052.45

[1] Consisting of bonds, stocks, and realty. (Stocks of no par value are listed at selling price as of June 30, 1943.)
[2] Income indefinite.
[3] In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library, in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately $14,200 a year) from a fund of $400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.
[4] Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1935, the Trust Fund Board receives also half the income from $888,348.09 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room of the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English language.
[5] Of this amount $57,574.89 represents book values of realty and investments held by the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.
[6] Consisting of one-half of the proceeds to be realized from the sale of real estate (assessed at $372,620) conveyed to the Trust Fund Board by Annie May Hegeman.

NOTE.—This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an Act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Cong.), approved Aug. 20, 1912, and deposited with the U. S. Treasury from which the Library received an annual income of $800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection.

D. APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OF THE LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Appropriation title	Amount	Obligations	Balance
Salaries	$93, 570. 00	$92, 431. 37	$1, 138. 63
Sunday service	6, 768. 00	6, 128. 99	639. 01
Overtime pay	----------	7, 547. 50	−7, 547. 50
Repairs and supplies [1]	50, 599. 00	37, 514. 06	13, 084. 94
Total	150, 937. 00	143, 621. 92	7, 315. 08

[1] Includes $5,000 for built-in furniture, and $9,709 for renewing copper cornice flashing, main building (Item for copper cornice flashing made immediately available for 1942 expenditure.)

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